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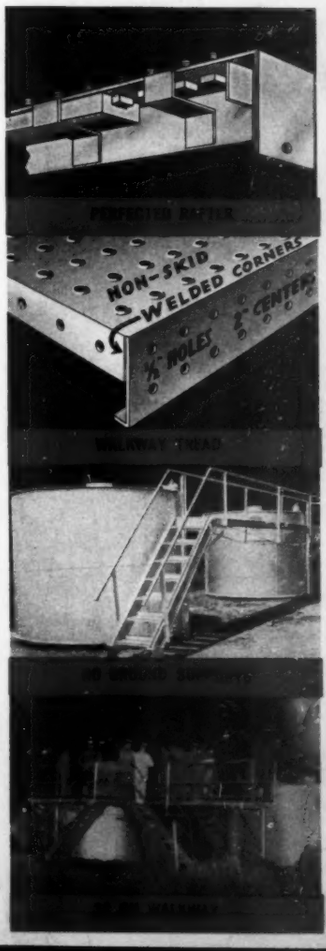

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Big Discovery, Price Rise Pep Spirits

By ANDREW M. ROWLEY

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS of the past week included the substantial increase in crude oil prices in California announced by the Union Oil Company and met by the Shell; the increase of 15 cents a barrel for Pennsylvania grade crude; the discovery of prolific deep production south of the Arbuckle Mountains in Oklahoma; and a decline of 9,000 barrels daily in hot oil production in East Texas.

More operators are inclined to believe the low price situation in California has been due largely to gasoline marketing factors. However, the possibility of losing crude oil connections to buyers paying premiums of from 15 to 25 cents a barrel together with the growing realization California fields are declining and no new discoveries are being made to take their place on the Pacific Coast no doubt was an important factor in the decision to increase prices. The new schedule in some instances is higher than the schedule in effect prior to the reduction announced August 29, in others, slightly lower.

Production 2,825,296

Increase 246

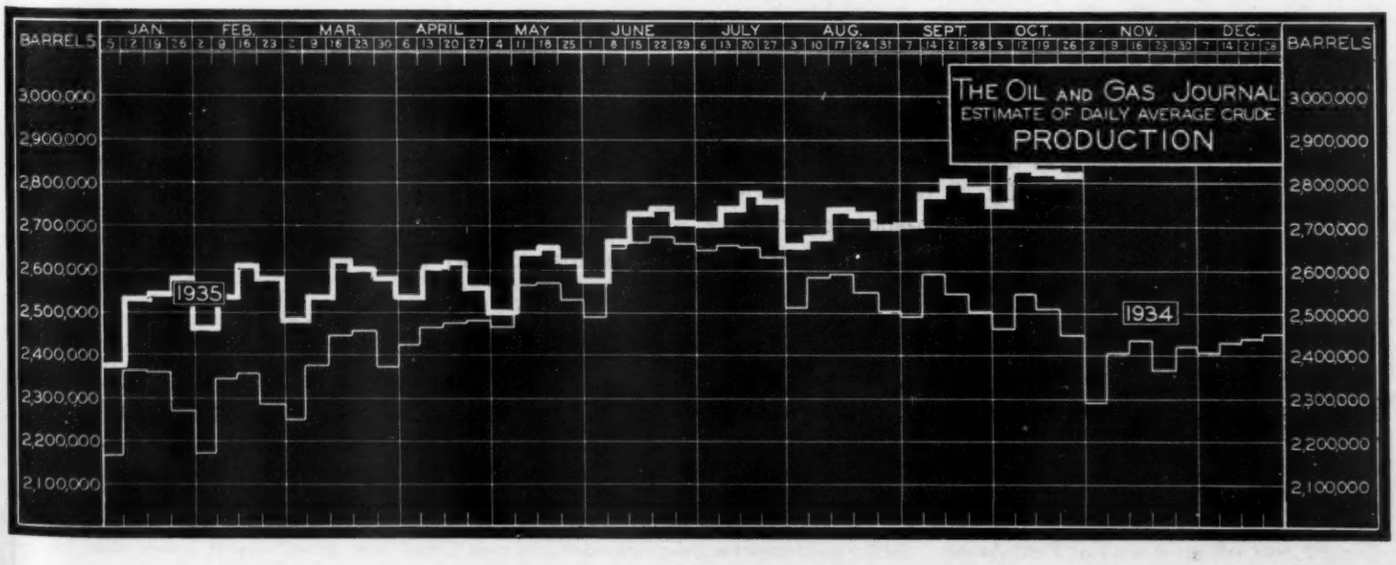
The increase in Pennsylvania is believed due to a greater demand for that grade of crude.

The discovery by the Carter Oil Company and others of a big producing horizon in its test bottomed at 8,088 feet in the old Fox Pool in Carter County, Oklahoma, is regarded as one of the most important developments in Oklahoma in years. The new well, estimated as good for 10,000 barrels, is the deepest producer south of the Arbuckle Mountains, in Oklahoma, and will result in deep drilling in the many shallow pools in that area.

Kansas continued its activity during the week with two completions in the Oxford Pool capable of making more than 13,000 barrels each and discoveries in Russell County which are further stimulating activity.

Daily Average Production for Week Ending Oct. 26, Previous Week and a Year Ago

	Oct. 26	Oct. 19	Oct. 27, 1934.
Oklahoma City	136,150	134,150	125,300
Seminole-St. Louis	95,410	98,750	86,235
Remainder of State	268,315	272,350	228,015
Total Oklahoma	499,875	505,250	439,550
East Texas	458,488	471,250	513,329
West Texas	155,448	155,219	138,423
North Central Texas	84,597	84,793	84,609
Texas Panhandle	56,047	55,289	58,825
East Central Texas	45,952	44,648	42,824
Gulf Coast—Texas	193,747	193,247	162,053
Southwest Texas	60,897	60,502	58,674
Total State of Texas	1,055,176	1,064,948	1,058,737
North Louisiana	32,085	31,795	23,925
Gulf Coast—Louisiana	124,850	123,147	76,726
Total Louisiana	156,935	154,942	100,651
Santa Fe Springs	55,100	54,300	35,250
Long Beach	77,350	76,500	54,750
Mountain View	38,000	37,500	12,250
Kettleman Hills	101,750	99,000	60,000
Remainder of State	385,800	380,200	302,750
Total California	658,000	647,500	465,000
Kansas	150,950	149,200	124,755
Arkansas	30,130	30,160	30,675
Eastern Fields	104,750	105,000	103,500
Michigan	54,512	54,780	28,874
Rocky Mountain area	114,968	113,270	93,310
Total United States	2,825,296	2,825,050	2,445,052



The Bulletin Board

A 10,000-BARREL well at a depth of 8,088 feet in the old Fox Pool in Carter County, Oklahoma, brought joy to every oil producer south of the Arbuckle Mountains, as it bore out the long held opinion that deep production in large volume was present in southern Oklahoma. Carter County ranks with the largest producing counties in the State, with oil and gas production from very shallow to very deep sands.

GASOLINE MARKET in the Mid-Continent area is preserving its midsummer vigor, with the usual October dip in tank car prices absent. Foreign buying, prolonged motoring weather, improving business conditions and abandonment of foolish market practices afford the explanation.

SAGINAW COUNTY, which put Michigan in the oil producing states 10 years ago, reports discovery of a third pool. A well in the northwest corner of the county is estimated good for 400 bbls. daily.

RODESSA, La., had two more good completions, making 10 in all. These new wells had as large potential flow as the earlier wells with no trace of salt water, indicating good wells may be completed without taking as much pay lime.

CANADA'S change of government is not likely to greatly affect the Dominion oil tariff policy, the expansion of the refining industry in Canada under protection being recognized generally. A report on gasoline prices, now under investigation, will probably be made to the incoming parliament early in 1936.

EXTENSION of the Keystone area, northeast of Kermit, Winkler County, Texas, 1½ miles northwest, is assured by a test which filled the hole 250 feet of oil in two hours.

COTTON LAKE area, in northwestern Chambers County, Texas, is occupying the limelight on the Gulf Coast because a wildcat drilling on marsh lands near Galveston Bay has had an odor of oil and a showing of gas. Geophysical work has been followed by heavy purchases of acreage.

CONROE SAND completion in Goliad County has started new leasing and drilling activity in that part of Southwest Texas. Importance of the new well lies in the possibilities it shows for Conroe production in the Jackson trend, deeper than the producing Pettus horizon.

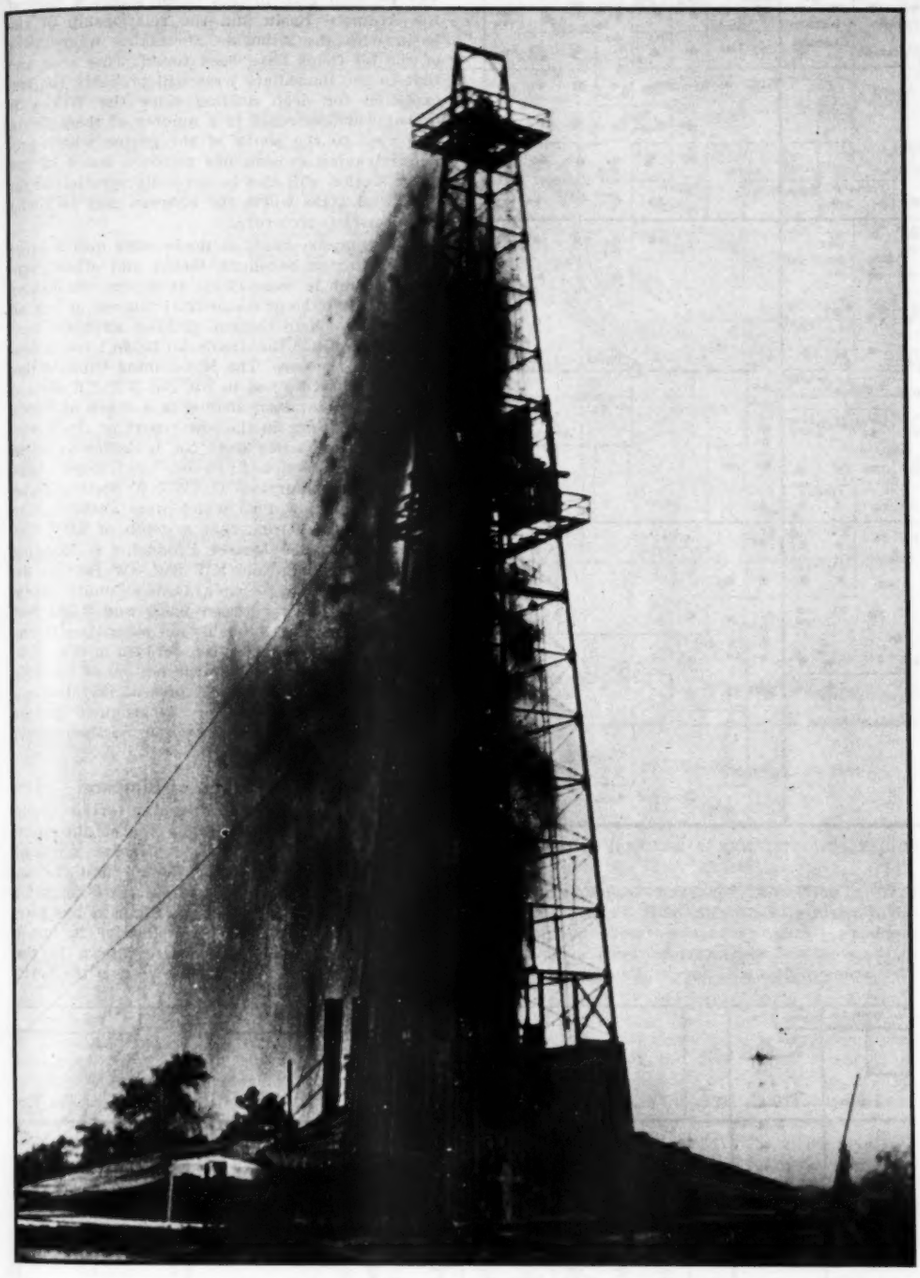
INTERNATIONAL conference of oil leaders in New York ends without public announcement on future plans. Believed more orderly plans for marketing in Far East and Europe were worked out to be put into effect gradually.

CRUDE PRICE increase in California was posted by Union Oil Co., followed by Shell Oil Co. and it is expected other buyers will do so. Union and Shell are insisting secondary marketing outlets must be dropped. The Pennsylvania grade crude prices were advanced 15 cents a barrel effective on October 29.

EAST TEXAS overproduction is reduced to 33,000 bbls. while interstate shipments of gasoline were down 140 cars. There are now 19,000 wells in the field and 227 operations, with every prospect of the total completions reaching 20,000 by the first of the coming year.

FORTY-EIGHT POOLS in the United States have produced 57 per cent of the country's all-time production and their influence is still largely felt, as they produce 53 per cent of the total current oil output.

Southern Oklahoma Deep Gusher



Carter Oil Co. and others' No. 1 Williams flowing at rate of 10,000 bbls. from 8,088 feet

The 20-year dream of every operator in the southern Oklahoma fields appears to have been realized. All of them have been confident that deeper production exists in sands in older formations than those developed in the area south of the Arbuckle Mountains since the opening of the Healdton Pool in 1913. The Carter Oil Co., Gypsy Oil Co., Magnolia Petroleum Co., Wirt Franklin Petroleum Corp. and W. H. Smith are the owners of a deep test on a 10-acre lease in the Fox Pool, Carter County, which started last Thursday to produce oil at the rate of 10,000 bbls. per day, or more, at a total depth of 8,088 feet. The well is yet in an incomplete stage but it has convinced owners of leases in the south country that they are on top of a region that promises big results to some of them, at least.

Efforts were being made when this was written to kill the production with baroid so that casing can be run. It will be some time before the well can be given a production test and its real worth be made known. It was flowing from 3,000 to 4,000 bbls. a day while the crew was endeavoring to get the hole in condition where the pipe could be run.

This is not the first deep test that has been drilled in Carter County, but the term "deep test" is variable. A deep test 20 years ago might be stopped with all hope lost at 3,000 feet and 10 years ago the deepest hole in the United States was a California well that went to about 7,500 feet. There was nothing like that in Oklahoma. So it came to pass that the first deep tests south of the Arbuckles quit far above where there was any hope for the older oil formations. Then came the era of the paleontologist and with him came improved material and drilling technique and between the two the really deep well was brought into being.

The various operators interested in the drilling of the deep test in the Fox Field, No. 1 Ruth Williams, SW NW SW Section 27-2s-3w, are all owners of leases in the Fox area and most of them in various other pools in Carter County. They formed a pool to drill the test on the Williams farm, the Carter, Gypsy and Magnolia companies each taking a quarter interest, the Wirt Franklin Petroleum Corp. a three-sixteenths interest and W. H. Smith one-sixteenth interest.

The well had reached a depth of 8,088 feet, with 9-inch pipe set at 4,909 feet, leaving 3,179 feet of open hole, when the drill pipe became stuck and in an effort to loosen it 2,000 gallons of acid were poured in, which not only set the drill pipe free but set free everything else in the bottom of the hole, the well cleaning itself, blowing gas for several hours and then flowing a column of oil variously estimated from 8,000 bbls. upwards, but which later was believed to be 10,000 bbls. a day from measurements of oil in the slush pit. The oil had a gravity of 36.2 degrees. The gas volume was estimated at about 12,000,000 feet per day. The Oklahoma Pipe Line Co., Shell Pipe Line Corp. and Magnolia Pipe Line Co. all have lines into the Fox Pool so there will be no difficulty in caring for the production when the well is completed.

The Fox Pool was opened by the Gypsy Oil Co., first as a gas field in 1916 and as an oil field in 1917. The initial gas well drilled in Section 28-2s-3w was good for 22,000,000 feet per day at 2,013 feet and the first oil well was drilled in Section 29-2s-3w, good for 600 bbls. a day at 2,033 feet. Eight horizons showing either oil or gas were later found in the field from 900 feet down to 3,650 feet.

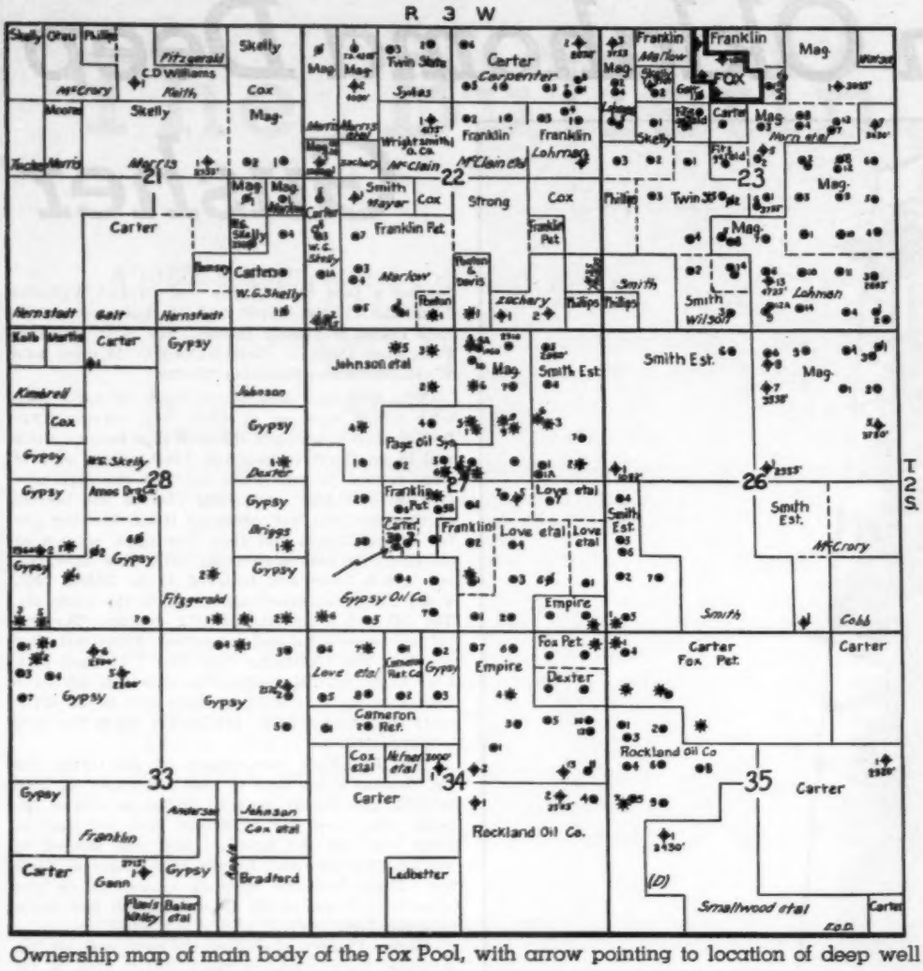
Carter County, excluding the new well on the Williams farm produces about 24,500 bbls. of oil per day at this time and has been one of the most prolific producers of oil in Oklahoma since the discovery of the Healdton Pool in 1913, being in the class with Creek, Osage, Seminole, Pottawatomie and Oklahoma Counties in this respect.

The deep well of the Carter Oil Co. and its associates gives Carter County new life and will have a direct influence on all the counties south of the Arbuckle Mountains.

Doubt as to Formation

Considerable doubt still exists as to the exact age of the horizon from which gas and oil are coming in the 8,000-foot test. Whether the etching effect of the acid was responsible for the flow or whether the well had penetrated a sand near the depth of 8,088 feet is not clear. Making a rough calculation of the amount of acid, size of the hole and the other factors governing the acidization process it appears reasonable that the acid did not take effect above 6,695 feet, which is the top of the Simpson as given by the Carter Oil Co. Unless a discrepancy in the method of calculation exists, the well is then probably producing from the Simpson. The fact that the 9-inch pipe was set just above the top of the Hunton and the good shows in the Hunton were tested, is also reliable evidence that the oil is probably coming from below the Hunton.

The well was a geological location placed near the 1,000-foot structural contour line. This position is shown on the structural map by H. G. George and John R. Bunn. The test was originally made for a Wilcox sand test although at the time very little control other than the structural position as determined on markers within the Pennsylvanian were available. Two wells in the immediate area, C. R. Smith's No. 4 in the SW NE NE Section 27, less than three-fourths of a mile to the northeast of the deep test and the other, the Magnolia Petroleum Co.'s No. 8 Lowry, NW NE Section 26, over a half mile farther east, penetrated Mississippian beds and were also of considerable importance in making the present location for the Wilcox test in the Fox Pool. The prob-



Ownership map of main body of the Fox Pool, with arrow pointing to location of deep well

able depth of the test could only be estimated and the thickness of the lower Paleozoics proved somewhat thicker than the original figure.

The following tops on the various formations furnished by the Carter Oil Co. are as follows:

Elevation 1,061-9' Formation name—	Casing set at 4,909' Formation top	Thickness of formation
Surface and Pontotoc	0 −1,220	1,220
Top Hoxbar	1,210	630
Deese	1,850	1,910
Springer-Caney	3,760	600
Woodford	4,360	555
Hunton	4,915	520
Sylvan	5,435	300
Viola	5,735	960
Simpson	6,695	1,393
Total depth	8,088	

To correct the thickness and depths of the various beds the above figures should be corrected for the inclination of the beds on the average basis of a 26-degree dip. On this basis the loss in stratigraphic thickness would be 10.12 feet per 100 feet of depth. The deviation of the hole if such data were available would make another correction necessary.

Tremendous Potentialities

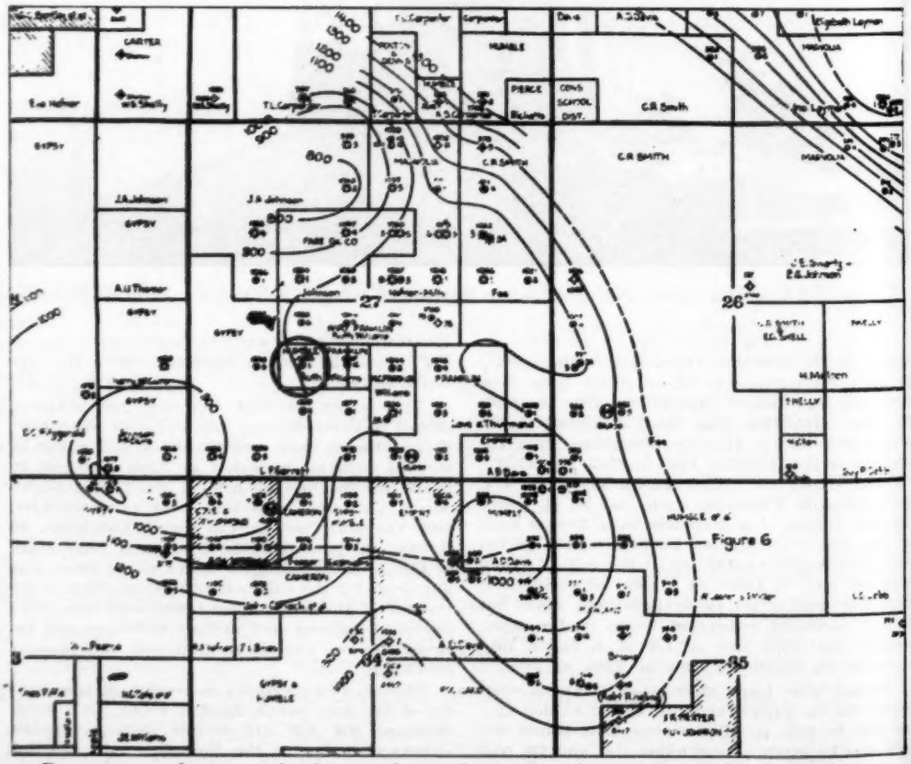
While such a gusher as the No. 1 Carter Williams is of great local importance to the Fox and Graham Pools, the discovery of prolific lower Ordovician production in the Ardmore-Anadarko Basin may have tremendous potentialities since a number of similar folds exist in the area south and west of the Arbuckle Mountains. Should this well continue to make as good a showing as it has, when it is definitely known from which horizon the production is coming, and when it is put into steady production, a large part of the hazards of deep drilling in Southern Oklahoma will have been definitely removed. In other words, capital expenditures would seem to be justified in view of the possibilities for deep commercial production within the Simpson on folds which are now producing in the overlying Pennsylvanian.

The Ardmore and Anadarko Basin embrace a large part of Southern Oklahoma. These basins have a northwest, southeast trough, and cover all or parts of Love, Marshall, Carter, Jefferson, Stephens, Grady, Comanche, Caddo and counties to the west and northwest in western Oklahoma. The Ardmore Basin is the southeasternmost area and opens out to the northwest in the deeper Anadarko Basin. The structural high which is known to exist along a line drawn between the Criner Hills and the Wichita Mountains may roughly be considered as the southern boundary of the basins. The regional map in this paper shows a part of the Ardmore Basin and the relationship of the basin with the Arbuckle Mountains where most of the oil fields have been found. This area and that to the immediate west will probably be first exploited for deep drilling since the Wilcox is probably within reach in a number of these fields. The area to the south of the basins where pre-Pennsylvanian erosion has removed much of the lower section will also be carefully scrutinized for structural highs where the Simpson may be found in subsurface structure.

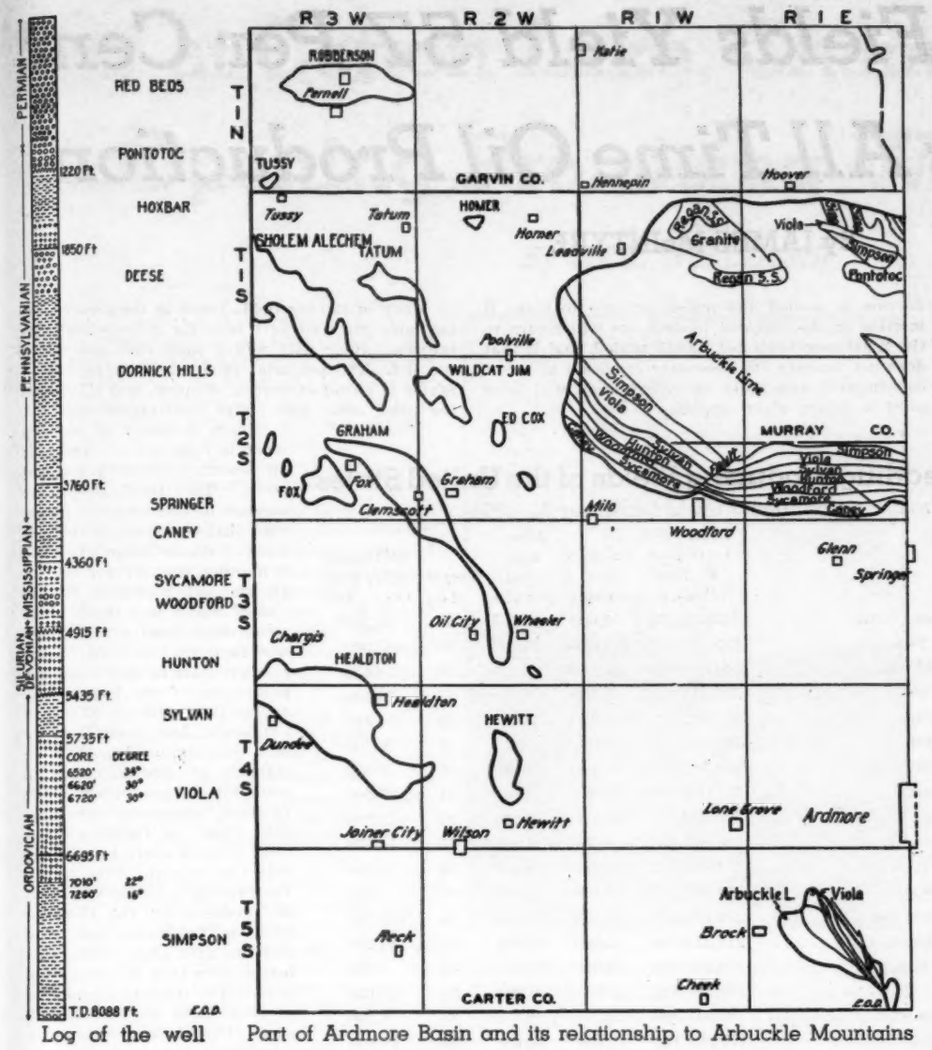
The Simpson sands no doubt exist over a large part of Carter, Stephens, Caddo and other counties although in some fields at depths which may be too great to be of commercial interest or beyond the depth of our present drilling methods. Several deep wells in the Anadarko Basin have proven such to be the case. The Mid-Kansas Oil and Gas Co.'s Preston-Kulp test in SW NE NW NE Section 6, in the Cement Pool, drilled to a depth of 10,079 feet, and was dry in the lower part of the Deese. The two deep Carter tests No. 6 Carter-Kerns in SW NE SE Section 21-3n-5w, total depth 7,041 feet and No. 1 Harrison C NW NW Section 28-3n-5w in the Marlow Pool which were abandoned in beds above the Springer at a depth of 8,963 feet are examples. The Denver Producing & Refining Co.'s No. 1 A-Dah-Noe, NW SW SW Section 34-10n-10w in the Binger area, Caddo County, is obtaining production between 9,920 and 9,985 feet from beds which are probably not older than Deese, stopped drilling at 11,234 feet. An idea of the thickness of the sediments from the bottom of the hole to the top of the Wilcox, if present in this area, can only be roughly estimated although it is clear that any effort to reach such a horizon would be out of the question.

Wide Distribution of Simpson

Simpson sands or beds belonging to that group outcrop on the Joins ranch on the southwestern flank of the Arbuckles, in the subsurface north of the Tatums Pool, in Carter County and further north in the Robertson Pool in Garvin County. To the south in the Healdton Pool, Simpson has been identified and may even be productive in minor quantities. Beds of that age are known in the Criner Hills and 90 miles to the west on the north



Contours are drawn on the first producing horizon in the old Fox Field of Oklahoma



Log of the well — Part of Ardmore Basin and its relationship to Arbuckle Mountains

flank of the Wichita Mountains in Kiowa County. A well in Section 13-7n-16w is reported to have drilled 1,360 feet of Simpson.

In parts of Stephens County, particularly east of Comanche, the Viola Simpson and Arbuckle have been penetrated at relatively shallow depths directly below beds of Hoxbar or Deese age. In two of these wells no sands in the Simpson were found although considerable green shale section was penetrated. The wells mentioned above are in Sections 11 and 22-3s-6w and should be considered south and outside of the Anadarko Basin.

Two Wilcox deep tests were attempted on the Cruce structure about 10 miles northeast of Duncan in Stephens County but in each case lower Pennsylvanian beds showing near vertical dip were encountered below the Pontotoc, and the wells were abandoned. The Cruse Anticline should offer similar chances for penetrating to or through Simpson horizon, should a location be made on the fold where the fold flares or opens out and the dips become more gentle.

With the exception of the mountainous areas and the area in the southeastern part of the Ardmore basin in the vicinity of the town of Ardmore, all the subsurface rocks exposed are of Permian age and in great measure mask the more obscure folds in the region. However, in the important fields enough surface expression is present to allow the folds to be mapped.

Practically all oil fields in the area are rather narrow anticlinal folds which have a general northwest southeast trend. Folds which show at the surface have almost all been mapped, and any new fields that may be discovered will probably be the result of wildcatting and subsurface work. Since the discovery of new pools is becoming more difficult the hope for increase in production in Southern Oklahoma must be placed in deeper drilling either on folds in the trough of the Anadarko Basin where the Permian Basin and the Pennsylvanian sediments are very thick or near the margin of the basin or where the Ordovician reservoir sands may be penetrated above 12,000 feet.

It is safe to say that if all the Permian and Pennsylvanian sediments in the Ardmore basin were uniform over the area, there would be no possibility of penetrating to the Ordovician sands at any locality, since the entire maximum thickness of the beds above the Mississippian would be in the neighborhood of 20,000 feet. The maximum average thickness of the individual formations however are usually not found on structural highs but rather along the structural uplifts. Some of the thickest beds are entirely missing or represented by thin remnants. The thickness of these beds may be due to lack of deposition on an existing high or to erosion since the sediments were laid down. As an example, when the No. 1 Carter-Williams picked up the top of the Woodford at 4,360 feet geologists in general thought that the well had excellent possibilities for penetrating to the Simpson sands since the Deese, Dornick Hills and the Springer-Caney, if fully represented at this locality as in the trough of the syncline or as measured in the outcrop on the south flank of the Arbuckle Mountains, could well be several times as thick as they were found in this well.

The lease play has rejuvenated interest in southern Oklahoma and seems to be already well under way in the Fox Graham area. Some of the leases which were now near exhaustion in the Pennsylvanian reservoir and their value therefore relatively small, have been revalued on the basis of possible Simpson production. Active development will no doubt soon follow though the large expense of drilling deep wells will probably be handled by major companies, or by community wells financed by a number of independent operators. All tests that would seem to have the best chances for deep production should be located near the crests of anticlines, since the subsurface highs in the lower Paleozoic may be rather steep and the area of accumulation may be somewhat smaller than in the Pennsylvanian reservoir beds. In some cases the axis of individual fold on the top of the Viola or Simpson may not exactly coincide with that mapped on the marker beds in younger formations.

Common Formations

The following formations, or a part of each, may be found in any deep well which may reach the Wilcox in Southern Oklahoma. The thicknesses given are those measured or estimated by C. W. Tomlinson in Bulletin No. 40 of the Oklahoma Geological Survey in his paper on Carter County. For comparison, the thickness of the various beds drilled in No. 1 Carter-Williams is given.

Formation name—	Thickness	No. 1 Carter Williams
Pontotoc	400 Max.	
Hoxbar	4,000	630
Deese	5,000–7,000	
Dornick Hills	1,500–4,000	1,910
Springer	3,030	
Caney	2,000	600
Sycamore	400	
Woodford	425 Max.	555
Hunton formation	150–300	520
Sylvan Shale	150	300
Viola Limestone	500–750	960
Simpson Formation		1,393+

A.A.P.G. Meeting in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 28.—Members of the Pacific section, American Association of Petroleum Geologists, will hold their annual convention November 7-8, at the Mayfair Hotel, Los Angeles, a week before the A.P.I. sessions. The membership numbers about 150 and probably 250 or more will attend. The technical program will include papers dealing with the geology of areas throughout California and the more important problems of this region. The Pacific section will be honored by the presence of A. I. Levorsen of Tulsa, president of the A.A.P.G., who will address the technical session. Chester Cassel of the Texas Co. is chairman of the program committee. F. A. Morgan, Rio Grande Oil Co., Los Angeles, is national vice president, and Harold Hoots, Union Oil Co., is president of the Pacific section. Graham Moody, Standard Oil Co., is secretary-treasurer.

RALPH B. PRINGLE

Directors of the Tide Water Oil Co. of Delaware at their meeting last week named Ralph B. Pringle of Tulsa, vice president and general manager of Tide Water Oil Co. of Oklahoma, as a director of the parent company.

Forty-Eight Fields Yield 57 Per Cent of Country's All Time Oil Production

By JAMES McINTYRE

Forty-eight oil fields in the United States produced 9,456,928,790 bbls. of oil from their beginning down to and including December 31, 1934. The total production of the United States down to the same day was 16,598,086,000 bbls., so that the thousands of other pools in the country produced 7,141,157,000 bbls., in round numbers. The 48 pools listed on this page had produced 57 minus per cent of all the oil produced in the country and the thousands of other pools 42 plus per cent.

On October 1, 1935, the 48 listed fields were producing 1,495,880 bbls. per day out of a total for the United States on that day of 2,800,220 bbls., or 53.4 per cent of the total for that day, showing their continued big influence on the total production of the country.

Average Age 20 Years

The oldest pool in the list was a little over 59 years of age at the close of the report and the youngest was a little over 4 years. The average age of the 48 pools at the close of 1934 was 20 years.

Judging from the fact that they were yet producing over 53 per cent of all the country's production after having produced for an average of 20 years, one may well have reason to doubt that the United States' oil resources will be short of the demand upon them 10 years from now, as there are fields in considerable number now producing that are still too young to have a place in the select list, some of which will get into it eventually. We have in mind such pools as Conroe in Texas, the Lea County Field in New Mexico, Fitts in Oklahoma, and perhaps some of the recently developed pools in South Louisiana. Now that production in large volume per well has been found in the Trinity sand in Louisiana geologists who have long looked to that sand to produce oil in large quantity may well wear an I-told-you-so expression as they contemplate the immensity of the Trinity formation and its possibilities.

In 1926 when there was believed to be a need for new fields and the price of 36 gravity crude in the Mid-Continent went to $2.29 per barrel, 20,319 wells were drilled in the United States in an effort to find new production. Last year with 36 gravity crude at $1 per barrel only 18,197 wells were drilled and it was the busiest year in the field since 1930. It was a dearth of drilling over a period of five years that delayed the discovery of many pools. When conditions in the oil business get to a point where new production is needed and prices advance to make it inviting to the operator to drill, we will return to the 2,500 new wells per month period, and if that does not uncover the necessary crude oil to offset consumption and build up reserves we will have need to worry about supplies.

Many of the big fields listed in the accompanying table are, and have been for years, under curtailment, along with newer pools that are not in the list. The potential production of the United States is ahead of current demand, and this keeps the price down and limits field operations.

There is plenty of room in what is regarded as "probably oil bearing" territory for new pools. The total productive acreage of the 48 pools is less than that contained in the tiny state of Rhode Island. To state it another way, 57 per cent of all the oil recovered in the United States in a period of 75 years came from a total space less than that covered by the smallest state in the Union. The production of the largest producing field, Midway-Sunset in California, has come from an area considerably less than the borough of Brooklyn, N. Y., while all the production of the 14 pools comprising the Seminole Field in Oklahoma has come from a space less in size than the borough of the Bronx. The third of a billion barrels of oil produced by the Coalinga Field in California has come from an area about 2,000 acres larger than that of Manhattan Island. The combined land area of New York City is 197,672 acres. On this amount of space a selected list of California, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas pools named in the accompanying table produced 5,363,812,098 bbls. of oil up to the first of this year, or about one-third of all the oil produced in the United States. The foregoing indicates what an infinitesimally small portion of the total area of the United States has been developed as oil country and to emphasize the tremendous area yet to be tested before it can be definitely known that Americans have reached the end of their oil resources.

Record of Leading Producing Fields of the United States

(From their beginning up to December 31, 1934)

Year opened		Total prod. up to Dec. 31, 1934 (bbls.)	Productive acreage	Average prod. per acre	Gravity of oil	Estimated daily prod. Oct. 1, 1935
1901	Midway-Sunset, Calif.	766,916,874	41,000	18,705	23	56,200
1930	East Texas, Tex.	611,071,184	122,000	5,009	39	482,000
1926	Seminole Field, Okla.	554,004,822	24,960	22,196	38	73,450
1921	Long Beach, Calif.	525,245,127	1,700	308,968	27	75,700
1920	Santa Fe Springs, Calif.	385,662,713	1,650	233,738	29	54,375
1922	Smackover, Ark.	344,623,786	26,080	13,214	24	20,100
1896	Coalinga, Calif.	333,802,296	16,480	20,255	16	20,500
1875	Bradford, Penn.	331,086,818	85,000	3,895	44	37,500
1912	Cushing, Okla.	319,800,831	24,190	13,220	37	13,225
1900	Kern River, Calif.	296,707,182	8,250	35,965	15	12,950
1916	Butler County, Kans.	264,166,477	25,200	10,483	34	18,500
1889	Salt Creek, Wyo.	257,868,387	20,480	12,591	36	17,050
1928	Oklahoma City, Okla.	249,461,391	11,420	21,844	38	137,350
1920	Huntington Beach, Calif.	217,671,266	2,500	87,069	24	43,200
1906	Glenn Pool, Okla.	198,363,132	19,050	10,413	32	5,050
1926	Yates, Tex.	195,383,327	21,000	9,304	30	37,150
1920	Burbank, Okla.	185,617,560	22,210	8,357	38	8,500
1926	Hendricks, Tex.	177,984,872	10,800	16,480	30	18,800
1913	Healdton, Okla.	177,298,695	8,020	22,107	30	9,400
1916	Ventura Avenue, Calif.	151,244,008	1,500	100,829	29	35,475
1897	Fullerton, Calif.	150,586,007	1,750	86,049	22	9,500
1916	Bristow-Slick, Okla.	145,865,526	25,175	5,794	35	9,050
1906	Caddo, La.	144,195,303	32,480	4,439	38	6,650
1919	Burkburnett, Tex.	141,090,668	18,400	7,668	39	4,500
1912	Coyote, Calif.	139,527,497	2,100	66,441	15–30	12,590
1919	Elk Hills, Calif.	131,963,700	4,879	27,047	22	9,600
1902	Santa Maria, Calif.	131,405,730	8,000	16,426	12–25	4,360
1901	Spindletop, Tex.	122,403,449	452	270,804	19	2,550
1905	Humble, Tex.	117,857,855	2,350	50,152	19	3,250
1922	Tonkawa, Okla.	114,411,049	3,420	33,453	43	3,250
1921	Mexia, Tex.	106,569,244	3,865	27,573	37	2,300
1925	Church-Fields-McElroy, Tex.	105,402,852	16,040	6,571	30	16,900
1921	Borger, Tex.	103,444,517	48,600	2,129	35	12,700
1927	Pampa, Tex.	100,777,959	40,000	2,519	39	28,900
1923	Powell, Tex.	99,408,730	2,612	38,058	37	2,250
1917	Montebello, Calif.	95,037,855	1,105	86,007	22	6,400
1900	Inglewood, Calif.	92,055,648	900	102,284	24	14,230
1927	Kettleman North Dome, Calif.	90,592,663	16,370	5,534	36	91,900
1927	St. Louis-Pearson, Okla.	90,351,056	6,720	13,445	38	23,300
1898	McKittrick, Calif.	83,784,856	1,050	79,795	14	4,075
1923	Big Lake, Tex.	80,286,713	4,300	18,671	42	9,400
1919	Hewitt, Okla.	78,276,433	3,590	21,804	33	4,750
1922	Torrance, Calif.	77,714,453	4,500	17,270	19	6,860
1903	Sour Lake, Tex.	76,545,125	728	105,144	20	1,600
1910	Lost Hills-Belridge, Calif.	75,523,371	6,000	12,587	15–39	15,800
1919	Richfield, Calif.	74,716,340	1,450	51,529	23	7,725
1917	West Columbia, Tex.	73,743,451	455	162,074	20	2,225
1920	Goose Creek, Tex.	69,409,992	900	77,122	20	2,790
	Total 48 fields	9,456,928,790	751,681	12,581	28	1,495,880
	All other fields	7,141,157,210	.....	.....	..	1,304,340
	Total United States	16,598,086,000				2,800,220

Per Acre Output

The average production per acre in the 48 selected pools was 12,581 bbls. The per acre production varied all the way from 309,968 bbls. in the Long Beach Pool in California, to 3,895 bbls. in the Bradford Field in northern Pennsylvania and southern New York. The great East Texas Field, which is sure of becoming the greatest of all producing fields, had produced 5,009 bbls. per acre based on the recorded production and 5,418 bbls. per acre if the maximum hot oil estimate of 50,000,000 bbls. is added to the recorded figures. Doubtless it will eventually pass Midway-Sunset in all-time production, even though that remarkable California field is still producing 56,000 bbls. per day.

Test at Cotton Lake, Chambers County Is Opening Promising Wildcat Area

By NEIL WILLIAMS

HOUSTON, Tex., Oct. 28.—Foremost among the promising wildcat areas on the Gulf Coast at this time is the Cotton Lake district of northwestern Chambers County, at the north end of Galveston Bay, where Salt Dome Oil Co. and Gem Oil Co., in conjunction with Fohs Oil Co. and Humble Oil & Refining Co. are drilling a deep test, culminating a thorough geophysical exploration program and an intensive leasing and royalty buying play.

In addition to the four companies directly interested in drilling the test, the first for the area, Gulf Production Co., Shell Petroleum Corp. and Stanolind Oil & Gas Co., as well as various smaller companies and individuals, have substantial acreage and royalty holdings. Exclusive of the half interest held in the main block by Salt Dome Oil Co. and Gem Oil Co., between $350,000 and $400,000 in cash has been invested in leases and royalties in the area.

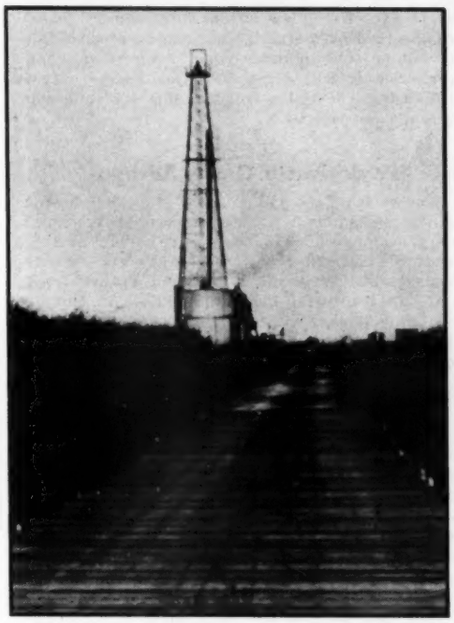
Not since the Tomball or Splendora lease plays has there been such intensive interest displayed in an individual area or have such high prices been paid. Since information on the character of the geophysical picture leaked out, and major companies started blocking and making heavy purchases, lease and royalty prices on the play have skyrocketed.

The Cotton Lake prospect is 10 miles northeast of the Goose Creek Field, Harris County, about 7 miles southeast of Barbers Hill, Chambers County, and about 15 miles west of the Anahuac Field ,in the same county. It takes in a sizable area, embracing marshes along the north shore of Galveston Bay and extending out into the bay proper.

Location of the first test, known as No. 1 A. B. and Varuna Lawrence, in the James Grant Survey, is in the marshes about 1½ to 2 miles inland from the bay proper, and is over a half mile from the edge of the marshes on the inland side. Inaccessible from the bay side without the dredging of canals, the location is reached only by a plank roadway built up on a matting base laid from the edge of the marshes from the inland side.

Development of a field in this area will be faced with many difficult obstacles but that is not particularly unusual for Gulf Coast operators who are accustomed to working in swamps, marsh lands and in other water located places. The marshes in which this test is located are typical of those which abound in many sections bordering the coast. In these, as the mulky, water-soaked ground is incapable of supporting anything solid, plank roadways will have to be laid to all locations, and all equipment will have to be set up on special matting or piling bases.

The half-mile roadway to the first test consists of heavy planks laid crossways on 6"x6" timbers, which in turn rest on 12"x12" timbers laid on a matting base. A matting base also supports the derrick substructure, the boiler foundations, and also the fuel tanks.



Distant view of marsh located wildcat being drilled in Cotton Lake district at north end of Galveston Bay in Chambers County, Texas Coast. The view shows the half-mile plank roadway laid through the marshes

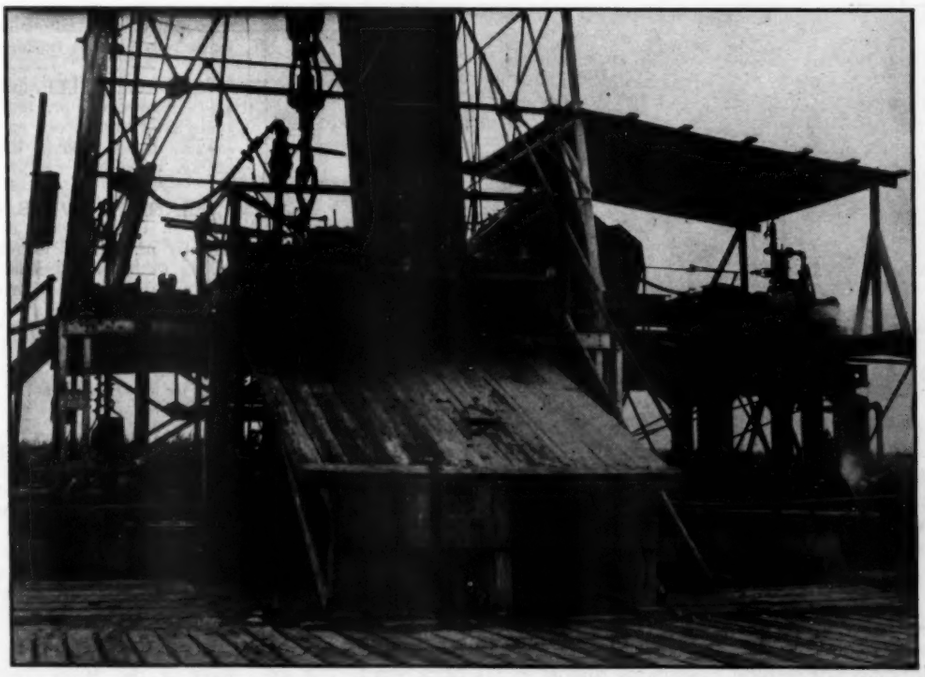
The Cotton Lake prospect, which is believed to be a deeply seated type salt dome, was discovered by a torsion balance survey made by Salt Dome Oil Corp. This company made a thorough survey with its own instruments of the marsh regions adjacent to the bay and also of the bay waters. In working the open water, the torsion balance instruments were set up on a specially constructed barge, with an opening in the center for the operation of the instruments. This was the first time torsion balance had ever been used in open water and from boats.

Upon completion of the torsion balance surveys the latter part of 1934, the block was leased jointly by Salt Dome Oil Corp. and Gem Oil Co., the latter being owned by the Josey interests. To verify the torsion balance findings, these companies then had Seismic Exploration Corp. of Houston cover the area with reflection shooting. On the strength of this check, completed early this year, some additional acreage was acquired, making a total block of more than 5,000 acres. In addition to leases, these companies also obtained some royalty interests.

Humble Oil & Refining Co. later became interested in the block and in July rechecked with reflection shooting the previous work of the Seismic Exploration Co. The holdings of the Humble Oil & Refining Co. in this block consist of a substantial divided interest obtained for a reported consideration of $125,000 in cash. This company also has purchased an additional 7,000 acres of state leases adjacent to the block in the water beds of Galveston Bay for $10 cash per acre and $500 per acre to be paid in oil. Not content with this, that company since has leased considerable acreage to the north of the block at a reported figure of $75,000.

Salt Dome Oil Corp. and Gem Oil Co. sold a 400-acre spread to Fohs Oil Co. for a consideration of approximately $36,000, and another spread of around 230 acres to Shell Petroleum Corp. for $150 an acre. The original owners of the block have retained approximately one-half interest in their holdings. Stanolind Oil & Gas Co. and Gulf Production Co. have acquired valuable holdings near the well. The former company, in particular, was active early this year in leasing in the upper end of Galveston Bay and in the Turtle Bay area adjacent to the Cotton Lake prospect. Towan Drilling Co. is putting down the first test on a contract, taking a turn-key job, including the laying of the roadway into the location and the completion of a 7,000-foot test or through the known producing horizons of that part of the coast. At latest report the test was drilling below 5,400 feet.

Conventional, heavy-duty equipment is being used in the operations. Until now two boilers have supplied steam requirements, but a third is being set up to complete the hole. Fuel oil is being used to fire the boilers. Water is pumped from nearby Cotton Lake.



Close-up of rig and derrick substructure set up on matting base in marshes of Cotton Lake

Crude Oil Price in California Field Is Increased by Union Oil Company

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 29.—Conditions in California continue complicated. In the face of an accumulation of 2,607,873 bbls. in stocks during September Union Oil Co. posted a new price schedule that substantially increased crude oil prices. It is significant that the Union's new price schedule became effective on October 26, when crude oil production reached the highest point in about five years. None of the other major marketers in California had met the Union's new schedule up to Tuesday morning but something definite should be forthcoming soon as President Kingsbury of the Standard Oil Co. is scheduled to arrive back in California from New York today.

The present situation is unique because it puts the Union Oil Co. in the position of paying the highest price for crude while other marketers are sitting tight. It is the general impression that other crude oil buyers will meet the Union's new schedule although this is not definitely assured.

Union and Shell have practically served an ultimatum to other marketers that secondary marketing outlets must go. There is nothing to indicate that the new prices have any connection between production and marketing conditions unless one reads between the lines. However, Shell has indicated it will buy crude on the basis of Union's new schedule. This increase is going to make it rather tough on those companies that recently stepped out and tied up additional gasoline outlets on a 6 cents per gallon differential. The only weak link is that no general improvement can be expected unless stocks on producers' leases are absorbed by marketing companies, because this oil will be sold to independent refiners at whatever price it will bring if major buyers refuse to take it. (The Union Oil Co.'s new schedule will be found on page 94.)

Pennsylvania Grade Advance

The South Penn Oil Co. and other purchasing agencies in the Pennsylvania Grade fields increased the price of crude 15 cents per barrel, making Bradford and Allegany crude $2.15 per barrel; Pennsylvania Grade oil in National Transit lines, $2.15; in Southwest Penn lines, $1.87; in Eureka Pipe Line lines, $1.82, and in Buckeye Pipe Line lines, $1.67. The price became effective at 7 a.m., October 29.

Five New Completions in Lea County, New Mexico, Field

Five completions and four new operations were reported this week from the Lea County fields in New Mexico.

None of the new oil wells was very large, the five completions representing an average of 539 bbls. in initial production.

Samedan Oil Co.'s No. 1 State B, 1,980 feet from N and 2,310 feet from west lines of NW quarter Section 25-18-37, Hobbs Pool, was completed in pay at 4,132-66 feet. It was acidized and made an initial production of 821 bbls.

In the Eunice Pool, Gypsy Oil Co.'s No. 3 Ball-Ramsey-State, C SW SW Section 4-21-36 produced 670 bbls. initially from pay at 3,806-68 feet.

In the Cooper area, Skelly Oil Co.'s No. 3 Coates, C SW SW Section 3-24-36, with pay at 3,651-77 feet, flowed 720 bbls. in 24 hours through three-quarter-inch choke, and Continental Oil Co.'s No. 27-A Gates, C SE SE Section 27-24-36, was good for 360 bbls. initially, with 1,500,000 feet of gas, from pay at 3,452-96 feet.

In the Jal district Byrd-Frost Inc.'s No. 2 Wells, A, 2,310 feet from north and east lines of Section 12-25-36 had pay at 3,320-48 feet, which was acidized. The well flowed 125 bbls. of oil and 125 bbls. of water and 1,350,000 feet of gas the first 24 hours.

Devonian Oil Co. had rig up for No. 1 State-Heasley, C SE SW Section 5-21-36 in the Eunice Pool. Continental Oil Co. was moving in material for No. 6-C-20 State, C NE NW Section 20-21-36, and had cellar and pits dug for No. 7-C-20 State. The Texas Co. made a location for No. 1 Dean, C SE SW Section 21-22-36, all in the Eunice area.

—Courtesy Oklahoma Publishing Co.

Governor Marland of Oklahoma has drilling operations almost in his back yard. The executive mansion is in close proximity to four drilling wells, one in Wilcox sand, producing

OBITUARY

RALPH W. HOWE, 48, vice president and general manager of the Atlantic Pipe Line Co., died at Dallas, Tex., October 23. Physicians said lodging of a blood clot in the pulmonary artery

RALPH W. HOWE

caused his death. He was injured in an automobile accident October 9 near Huntsville, Tex. Mr. Howe was a native of Hornell, N. Y., and a graduate of Cornell University. He was a former resident of Shreveport, La., and Philadelphia, Pa., but had lived in Dallas 14 years.

ROGER Q. HOWARD, for years engaged in oil marketing in Chicago, died October 19 at Edward Hines Memorial Hospital, Chicago, following a period of ill health. He had been associated with several oil companies, including Lynch-Clarisey Co., and James B. Berry Sons Co.

ROBERT CHELSTROM, 59, New England representative of Oster-Williams, Cleveland, Ohio, was killed in an automobile accident, October 18, while returning to Boston, from Connecticut.

GEORGE GREER, drilling contractor, a native of Petroleum Center, Pa., and for more than 30 years a driller of oil, gas and salt wells in the eastern states, died in Bradford, Pa., on October 21, age 57 years.

FRANK H. BIVENS, 62, prominent for many years in Pacific Coast natural gas circles, died recently of a heart attack in his home in Long Beach, Calif. He became affiliated with Southern Counties Gas Co. when it was started in 1911 and for a time was a field agent. By 1928 he had become vice president and a director. A year ago he retired from the vice presidency because of failing health, but continued as a director. In 1929 he was president of the Pacific Coast Gas Association.

FRANK HOWARD STOVER, one of the most prominent of Canadian drilling contractors, died at Chatham, Ontario, recently, aged 63. Born at Oil City, Pa., Mr. Stover learned the drilling business with his father, drilling in the United States and Canada, his operations taking him to the Fort Norman and Peace River Fields of the Far North. His wife, one daughter and one son survive.

DAVID A. DUNCAN, for 20 years an oil producer in the Moore Township Field, Lambton County, Ontario, died recently, aged 67.

No Radical Oil Tariff Changes Under the New Canadian Administration

By C. O. WILLSON

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 8.—The change in party government of Canada apparently will not result in radical changes in policy having significance in the oil industry. The sweeping victory of the Liberal party has been of concern to certain oil interests which have feared a revision in tariff rates with resulting harm to petroleum refining industry that has expanded materially under the Conservative regime just ended.

Representative opinion obtained here indicated that any changes would not be made until there was adequate time to consider all the possible results with the new government as much interested as the old in the protection and expansion of home industries. The Liberty party in Canada is traditionally the free trade party, with the Conservatives the protectionists, but it has been customary for the party in control to modify or forget entirely these broad principles of party policy when political expediency demanded.

In regard to the oil industry minor changes may be made in tariff rates or domestic taxes with the view of bringing lower prices on motor fuels and other petroleum products to consumers. In that connection, a tariff board, created under the Conservative regime, has been conducting hearings regarding the oil situation, with additional testimony to be taken next month at Toronto. This board also has authority to conduct investigations covering trade practices comparable to the Federal Trade Commission in the United States. Its findings in regard to the oil industry presumably will be available to the committees of parliament early next year. An investigation into gasoline prices several years ago resulted in a clean bill of health to the Canadian oil industry. The investigation justified the retail gasoline price differentials in the United States and Canada, based on higher costs, which took into consideration that Canada is practically dependent on outside petroleum supplies, and has a much smaller and more widely scattered consumption, wide variation in seasonal demands, and higher equipment costs in refining operations due in part to tariffs. That the imperial gallon is one-fifth larger than the American gallon also results in confusion in comparing retail prices.

View of Sarnia, Ontario, refinery of Imperial Oil Refineries, Ltd., largest refinery in Canada

Refining Facilities Expand

Petroleum refining under the protection afforded by the Conservative party has steadily increased in importance in Canada in the past few years until it is now one of the most important industries. The latest government report shows at the close of 1934 there were 42 plants, a majority operated continuously. This is double the number three years before.

During this period the Shell subsidiary in Canada has built refineries at Montreal, Quebec and Vancouver. British American Oil Refineries, Ltd., built refineries at Montreal and Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, and modernized operation of a plant it acquired at Coutts, Alberta. Lloyd Refineries, Ltd., built a plant at Port Credit, Ontario, near Toronto, where a new cracking unit will start operating in December. Comet Oil Refineries, Ltd., is building a plant near Quebec and Standard Oil Co. of British Columbia, subsidiary of Standard of California, is building a refinery on the west coast, marking its entry into Canadian markets. Several small topping plants have been built in the past five years. Imperial Oil Refineries, Ltd., largest and oldest refiner, with five scattered plants, and McColl-Frontenac Oil, Ltd., with two plants, have expanded certain phases of their operations. Canadian Oil Refineries, Ltd., at Petrolia, Ontario, recently completed a general modernization program with new cracking facilities.

The net result is to place the Canadian refining industry on a strong competitive and permanent basis. The crude oil capacity of these refineries, including those under construction, is approximately 165,000 bbls. daily, with actual crude runs to stills averaging 87,000 bbls. daily in 1934. Due to the wide variation in seasonal requirements for gasoline, crude runs are less uniform than in the United States. Several plants, including some of the larger, are shut down part of the winter and operations of most of the other plants are curtailed. Peak crude runs this year have been around 120,000 bbls. daily. Canadian oil fields furnish less than 4 per cent of the crude oil supplies.

A government report shows at the close of 1934 capital employed in the petroleum refining industry of Canada totaled $66,450,496, of which approximately 65 per cent was represented in buildings, machinery, equipment and lands. These refineries employ regularly from 4,500 to 5,000 in the plants, including less than 100 women. As further indication of the importance of the industry in Canada the refineries in 1934 purchased 44,843,350 k.w.h. of electricity valued at $383,826. A large part of this came from the hydro plants which constitute a major development in Canada. Government reports show the refineries are large buyers of materials, equipment and chemicals manufactured in Canada.

These are some of the factors pointed to as indicating the essential part petroleum refining, under a protectionist policy, has in Canada's industrial and general economic development. It is agreed that a policy of free trade in petroleum products would destroy a large part of this refining industry and stop the expansion otherwise assured as the demand for petroleum products in Canada increases.

The actual net result of the tariff schedules is to confine imports largely to crude oil and natural or casinghead gasoline which are duty free and lubricating oils on which the tariffs are relatively low in relation to sales price. It is said that in a few cases the crude, including that not in its natural state, has been "loaded" with gasoline and in this manner the tariff which applies to finished gasoline, evaded.

While the policy permits the bulk of imported petroleum to be brought in duty free the domestic petroleum industry has plenty of taxes. There is a 3 per cent excise tax on all imported crude and refinery products which brings substantial revenue to the government. There is also a 6 per cent general sales tax in the Dominion which includes the sales price of all petroleum products. The nine provinces all have gasoline taxes which vary from 6 to 8 cents per gallon. The industry is not exempt from any of the general property and income taxes levied in Canada.

The average daily consumption of the principal petroleum products, based on government reports, is as follows: Gasoline, 43,000 bbls.; fuels, 32,000 bbls.; gas oil, 8,000 bbls.; kerosene, 3,200 bbls.; lubricating oils, 2,200 bbls.

Of this total, the percentages furnished by imports are estimated as follows: Gasoline, 11 per cent; fuels, 13 per cent; gas oil, .1 per cent; kerosene, 3 per cent, and lubricating oils, 39 per cent. It is apparent Canadian refiners could easily expand their operations so that no imports of finished products would be necessary. Accurate data on consumption trends this year are not available except in the case of gasoline, which is showing gains of around 5 per cent over last year.

International Oil Conferences at New York Are Adjourned

NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Conferences of international oil leaders which were held here over a period of several days have ended and no announcements have been made in regard to future plans.

Viscount Bearsted, chairman of the Shell Transport & Trading Co., left here for Europe last week, and K. R. Kingsbury, president of the Standard Oil Co. of California, has returned to San Francisco. Andrew Agnew, of the Shell interests, has not returned to London.

The impression here is that plans looking to more orderly marketing conditions in the Far East and Europe were probably worked out at the conferences here and that their application will be effected gradually without official announcements.

The most immediate problem was said to be concerned with outlets for the Bahrein Island production of the Standard of California in the Persian Gulf.

Refinery Projects

New 750-Barrel Dubbs Unit Is Started for Maljamar Corp.

Construction work on the 750-bbl. Dubbs cracking unit at the Artesia, N. Mex., refinery of the Maljamar Oil & Gas Corp. is now well under way and will be pushed to permit operation of the unit early in February, according to estimates of that company.

The refinery itself has a capacity of 2,000 bbls. of crude daily, and with the new cracking unit completed will be able to process the local crude to make substantially more gasoline. Crude oil is brought from the Maljamar Field to the refinery through the company's 4-inch pipe line which was completed in August of last year. The oil has a gravity averaging close to 36.

The design and construction of the Dubbs unit is being handled through contract with the Ralph M. Parsons Co.

Thermopolis Plant of Fern Oil Shut Down by Foreclosure

Foreclosure proceedings on a mortgage amounting to $27,472.22 brought about by Mary F. Gray, assignee of W. O. Gray and Ray F. Bower of Worland, Wyo., have resulted in the closing of the Thermopolis, Wyo., plant of the Fern Oil Co. Notice was given that the property would be sold on November 9, 1935, at the site of the refinery property. The oil refinery which has been under the control of Dr. Gray and Bower for the past several months was shut down early last week.

It is believed that the refinery, one of the largest independent refineries in the state, will be reopened under the management of the mortgage holders or some other independent refining company.

New Muskegon Terminal Now Used by Three Companies

Three major distributors of gasoline and other petroleum products are now utilizing a new $200,000 marine terminal and storage plant on the Muskegon, Mich., harbor in connection with which the White Star division, Socony Vacuum Oil Co. last week completed a third large spheroid tank. The latest addition to the terminal on which construction was started several months ago is a second 80,000-bbl. tank. Two other tanks complete the battery, one a 60,000-bbl. spheroid and the other a smaller 7,700-bbl. cylinderical tank.

Gasoline is now being transported from the Chicago refinery district to Muskegon in Socony-Vaccum company motor tankers with a capacity of about 650,000 gallons to the cargo.

White Star division, Gulf Oil Refining Co. and the Sinclair Refining Co. are utilizing the terminal, which includes a special wharf on Muskegon's $2,500,000 federal harbor, general offices and truck and railroad loading facilities. Two other major distributors, Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) and Shell Petroleum Corp., previously had established marine terminals in Muskegon. Standard of Indiana for about 15 years has operated a 16,000,000-gallon plant. Shell entered about two years ago, utilizing a 37,500-bbl. tank.

Buy Moon Refinery

Frank Hawkins and R. E. Caswell of Fort Worth, have taken over the old Moon Refining Co.'s 750-bbl. skimming plant located 5 miles east of Newcastle in Young County and will reconstruct it into a smaller skimming plant.

Kilgore Plant to Be Enlarged

The Utah Refining Co. will start construction soon on additional cracking units in its Kilgore, Tex., refinery. The plant's capacity will be increased approximately 2,500 bbls. When the improvements are completed, the plant's capacity will have been increased from its present rating of 3,000 bbls. to 5,500 bbls. daily. The Kilgore refinery is owned by Potter Brothers, independent oil operators and refiners.

New Storage Plant

Plans for construction of a water terminal storage plant at Harrison, N. J., and enlargement of storage facilities at Green Island, near Troy, N. Y., and at Syracuse, N. Y., have been announced by P. H. Tomlinson, terminal manager of Hartol Products Corp., New York.

Pettus Opens Mathis Refinery

The Pettus Refining Co. is now operating its newly constructed plant at Mathis, due south of Dinero and McNiell Fields in Southwest Texas. The refinery is of the boiler still type with a capacity for topping 1,000 bbls. of crude daily. Morris Roberts, George Ray, Jr., and Robert Walton, all of Pettus, are owners.

Program for A. C. S. Regional Meeting Is Announced

The Thirteenth Midwest Regional Meeting of the American Chemical Society will be held at the Brown Hotel, Louisville, Ky., October 31, through November 2.

The Division of Petroleum Chemistry will hold its meeting Thursday afternoon, October 31st. Dr. Gustav Egloff of the Universal Oil Products is chairman and Clarke C. Miller of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, Wood River, Ill., is acting as vice chairman. The Petroleum Division program follows:

Effect of Crude Source on Diesel Fuel Quality by W. H. Hubner and G. B. Murphy.

A Modification of Suspended Level Viscosimeter by E. H. Payne and C. C. Miller.

A Study in Sweetening Reagents by Charles Wirth III and G. B. Murphy.

Reforming Gasolines of the World by Gustav Egloff, E. F. Nelson, and G. B. Zimmerman.

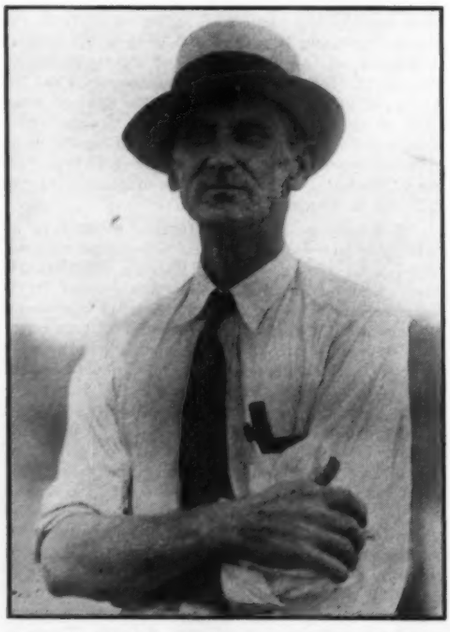
Thermal Stability of Paraffin and Olefin Hydrocarbons by Gustav Egloff and C. I. Parrish.

Gasolines and Their Compositions by J. C. Morrell and Gustav Egloff.

Antioxidant Process for Refining Motor Benzol by V. Voorhees.

High Temperature Expansion of Petroleum Fractions by K. M. Watson and G. B. Murphy.

Dr. Egloff is also to give an address before the entire meeting on "Modern Energy Supplies".



J. D. Hillhouse, superintendent, Sinclair Refining Company in East Texas

Natural Gas

Gas Service Company Control Cities Service Properties

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 28.—B. C. Adams, vice president and general manager of the Gas Service Co., has made application with the Missouri Public Service Commission for transfer of the physical properties of operating utilities in the Cities Service chain in Missouri to Gas Service Co., which heretofore has been a holding unit.

A similar application was filed in Topeka, affecting the operating companies of the chain in Kansas. Similar action is intended in Oklahoma and Nebraska. Six corporate companies operating in more than 20 cities and towns in Missouri will be affected.

Units to be included in the Missouri application are Carthage Gas Co., Jackson County Light, Heat & Power Co., Joplin Gas Co., Ozark Distributing Co. operating in about 20 towns, St. Joseph Gas Co. and Webb City and Carterville Gas Co.

The Kansas corporations affected by the change are: Arkansas Valley Gas Co., Capital Gas & Electric Co., Girard Gas Co., Hutchinson Gas Co., Newton Gas Co., Pittsburg Gas Co., Union Public Service Co., Western Distributing Co., Wichita Gas Co., and Wyandotte Gas Co.

Petition for Writ of Error Is Filed by Lone Star Gas

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 28—Sixty-three assignments of error were charged in an application for a writ of error filed in the Third Court of Civil Appeals by the Lone Star Gas Co. in seeking relief from a recent decision upholding a Railroad Commission order. The order reduced the company's gas rates from 40 cents to 32 cents per 1,000 feet.

The application asks the findings of the Fifty-Third District Court, which held the commission's order "unfair and unreasonable," be affirmed. The Court of Civil Appeals reversed the trial court's findings last July.

Informal Agreement on Plan Regulating Detroit Rates

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 28.—Detroit City Gas Co., subsidiary of American Light & Traction, and Detroit city council have reached an informal agreement on a method of regulating rates as part of the plan to bring natural gas to Detroit.

The plan provides that the company will keep the first $3,850,000 of net operating revenues each year, this being in the nature of a minimum return; the next $550,000 of net will be divided half and half between the consumers and the company; any additional earnings will be divided 75 per cent to consumers and 25 per cent to the company.

Wichita Falls Rate Case

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 28.—The Wichita Falls gas rate case, on appeal of Municipal Gas Co. from reduction orders of the Texas Railroad Commission, was continued by Judge C. A. Wheeler Monday to the January term, to await outcome of cases now in appellate courts involving issues in this case. These cases are the Laredo gas rate and the Public Service Corp. appeal in Civil Appeals Court at Austin, and the Lone Star gas rate case pending on application for writ of error in the Supreme Court.

Pipe Line Progress

Cut Bank Gas Project

Northwest Independent Gas Producers Association has been formed to sponsor a natural gas line about 1,650 miles long from Cut Bank, Mont., across Montana and North Dakota to Duluth, and south to Minneapolis and St. Paul. From the Twin Cities the proposed line would turn west through southern North Dakota to tap the Baker-Glendive Field in Montana.

E. B. Coolidge, Montana independent gas and oil operator, was elected president of the organization at a meeting in Minneapolis. John W. Schmidt, Anoka, Minn., was elected vice president, and C. Leonard Smith, Montana gas producer, second vice president.

Loma Novia Extensions

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 28.—Extensions in the gathering system of the Duval Pipe Line Co. in the Loma Novia Field of Duval County, are being completed. The company serves Government Wells, Moca and Loma Novia Fields and has laid lines to the production of Bridwell Oil Co. on its Hubbard "B" lease in Survey 75, Frank Gravis in Survey 78 and Hamill, Smith & Ogden in Survey 77. The extension necessitated the laying of about 5½ miles of 4-inch line.

Monterrey-Saltillo Line

An extension of its natural gas line from Monterrey to Saltillo, Mexico, 55 miles, is reported under consideration by United Gas Co. Representatives of industrial interests at Saltillo petitioned the company to provide gas for fuel by extending the line to Saltillo. The present line to Monterrey obtains its gas supply from the field near Zapata, Tex., about 30 miles north of the Rio Grande. United Gas Co. has also been considering laying a parallel pipe line to Monterrey from Texas Field.

Texhoma Adds Units

Texhoma Natural Gas Co. is adding three 1,250 horsepower compressor units at its Fritch compressor station in Texas. Twelve units of 1,250 horsepower each are already in operation.

Southern California Line

Southern California Gas Co. plans early construction of a 10-mile 4-inch line from Lindsay to Porterville, Calif., paralleling the present 3-inch line, according to William Moeller, Jr., vice president in charge of gas production and transmission. The Tulare supply will be supplemented by a 8½-mile 4-inch line running south from the 6-inch main line from which Tulare is now supplied.

North Dakota Project

Minot Gas Co. and the city of Minot, N. Dak., are reported planning application for federal funds for construction of a 115-mile line from Williston, N. Dak., to supply natural gas to Minot by tapping the Montana-Dakota Utilities Co. line at Williston.

Mecosta Line Hearing

MUSKEGON, Mich., Oct. 28.—The Muskegon Gas Co. will join with the Grand Rapids Gas Co. and officials of the city of Grand Rapids on November 1 to oppose a proposal by the Consumers Power Co. to transport natural gas from the Millbrook - Hinton - Belvidere Township Field on the Mecosta-Montcalm County line to Lansing.

Northern Natural Stations

Northern Natural Gas Co. has been constructing two new compressor stations for its main line from Kansas and Texas to Minneapolis. Three units of 1,300 horsepower Cooper-Bessemer engines go into a new plant at Mullinsville, Kans., where the 24-inch line from the south joins the 26-inch line and the Panhandle Eastern connects with the main line. Three units of 1,300 horsepower Worthington engines go into a new station at Beatrice, Neb. An 800 horsepower unit is added to the compressor station at Ogden, Iowa, where two similar units are in operation.

Tractor hoist and manual hoists used in raising 20-inch pipe out of ditch. The hoists are specially designed 6-ton 3-chain lift

Program for I.P.A.A. Annual Meeting at Dallas Nov. 4-5

The detailed program of the sixth annual meeting of the Independent Petroleum Association of America to be held at Dallas, Tex., Monday and Tuesday, November 4 and 5, includes the following addresses:

Monday morning—Address by Walter S. Hallahan, Charleston, W. Va., president Plymouth Oil Co., vice-president Independent Petroleum Association of America for West Virginia, "The Effect of Imported Crude Oil and Refined Products on the Domestic Petroleum Industry," and an address by P. B. Flynn, Wichita Falls, Tex., past president, North Texas Oil and Gas Association, "The Problems of the Stripper Well Operator."

William McCraw, Attorney General of Texas, and Nathan Adams, president, First National Bank in Dallas, will speak at the Monday luncheon.

Monday afternoon there will be addresses by Wilmer R. Schuh, Milwaukee, Wis., president, National Association of Petroleum Retailers, Inc., formerly member of the Planning and Co-ordination committee, "The Relation of the Independent Marketer to the Independents in Other Branches of the Petroleum Industry;" John E. Shatford, El Dorado, Ark., president, Louisiana-Arkansas Refiners' Association, president, Independent Oil and Gas Association of Arkansas, formerly National Co-ordinator of Refining Operations under the Petroleum Code, "The Small Man's Hour of Decision"; Dr. Virgil R. D. Kirkham, Saginaw, Mich., vice president, Oil and Gas Association of Michigan, "Michigan Oil and Its Future Relations to the National Industry"; open forum on "Known Oil Reserves," led by Marvin Lee, Wichita, Kans., secretary and technical advisor, Kansas State Corporation Commission.

Tuesday morning—H. J. Struth, Houston, publisher of Petroleum Economic Service, will talk on "Economics of the Petroleum Industry."

Tuesday evening at the annual dinner there will be an address by Gov. E. W. Marland of Oklahoma, chairman, Interstate Oil Compact Commission, and by Wirt Franklin, Oklahoma City, Okla., president, Independent Petroleum Association of America.

New California Plant

The Standard Oil Co. of California recently completed construction on a natural gasoline plant in the Mountain View Field and the unit was put in operation during the latter part of the current week and its completion substantially increases the company's daily capacity. The company's first installation is located in the southeastern part of the field, while the new plant is located in the northwestern end of the field. A considerable part of the equipment used in the erection of this plant was salvaged from natural gasoline plants shut down in other fields. The still and cooling tower was formerly used at Santa Fe Springs, while the low pressure equipment was salvaged from Kettleman Hills. The rectifier was formerly used in the company's Bakersfield refinery.

East Texas Overproduction

FORT WORTH, Tex., Oct. 28.—Now that overproduction in East Texas is not a menace, some East Texans are clamoring for a larger allowable.

Overproduction was cut to a little over 33,000 bbls. during the week. The Federal Tender Board and the Federal Agency have been tightening up on enforcement and inter-state shipments have fallen decidedly. Interstate shipments of gasoline decreased 140 cars during the week, the smallest report since March 17.

Geology of Mexico and Texas Border Is Feature of A. A. P. G. Meeting

The mid-year meeting of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, which was held October 16-20, in Mexico City, Mexico, was featured by several interesting papers on Mexican geology and field trips to various points of historic and geologic interest. The meeting which was held in connection with the annual meeting of the San Antonio Geological Society was attended by over 125 geologists and their families. It was estimated that about 300 persons attended the technical sessions. While the majority of those attending came from Texas, other registrations were from Ohio, Oklahoma, Kansas, California, Colorado, Louisiana, Missouri, New York and two from foreign countries. Not only was this the first mid-year meeting to be held since 1926, when the meeting was held in New York City, but it was also the first outside of the United States.

The morning sessions of Wednesday and Thursday were devoted to the presentation of technical papers while the afternoons were given to field excursions. Wednesday's technical session was presided over by Sr. Ing. Manuel Santillan, sub-secretary of national economy and director of the Geological Institute of Mexico, and Josephus Daniels, Ambassador of the United States to Mexico. Technical papers presented in this session were, "Synopsis of the Geology of Mexico," by Sr. Ing. Santillan, and "The Principal Physiographic Provinces of Mexico," by Sr. Ezequiel Ordanez. Other technical papers presented in the Thursday session were: "Areal Geology of Parts of the Rio Grande Border Province of Northeastern Mexico," by William G. Kane; "Post-Eocene Stratigraphy of the Mexican Gulf Coastal Plain," by J. L. Tatum; "Paleogeography of Parts of the Border Province of Mexico Adjacent to West Texas," by Dr. L. B. Kellum; and "Possibilities for Oil Production From Formations Older Than Cretaceous in Mexico," by Thomas Calahan.

Reservations Pouring in for Journal Special Train to A. P. I. Meeting

With but a week remaining before oil men from throughout the country start to Los Angeles for the sixteenth annual meeting of the American Petroleum Institute, November 11-14, the last minute rush for transportation reservations is on in full blast. In a number of cases oil companies have just announced the personnel of their organizations who will attend the convention and in other instances officials who had been undecided about making the trip feel now the California meeting will be of especial importance and that it will offer an exceptional opportunity to obtain views of oil men from all sections of the country on the outlook for the industry.

Developments of the past week, in California and elsewhere, have stimulated the spirit of optimism which has been growing steadily throughout the oil business and this better feeling is evident in the increasing number of oil men who have decided to attend the A.P.I. meeting and in the greater number who have decided to take their wives and other members of their families on the trip. The reservation lists indicate a greater percentage of women will make the trip to California, in connection with the A.P.I. meeting, than has been the case for a number of years in the past. To some extent this is due to the fact the meeting is being held in California and many oil men will combine the business of the convention with a vacation, with their wives and families participating.

Coming From All Points

Reservations filling 14 sleeping cars already have been made for The Oil and Gas Journal's special train to the convention over the Santa Fe Railroad. These include cars from New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago and other points in the eastern territory which will be made up as a special train at Chicago. The cars from Tulsa will be made into a special train starting at that point and being combined with the cars from Chicago as one special train at Kansas City. Cars from Texas points and Oklahoma City and southern Oklahoma will be picked up by the special at Newton, Kans. Reservations have been made for The Journal's special from Amarillo, Tex., and other points in that territory and from the Rocky Mountain region. These oil men will joint the special at Albuquerque, N. Mex.

The finest equipment the Santa Fe Railroad can get is being assembled for the Journal's special train. This equipment will consist of drawing-room compartment observation car, open section berth cars as well as drawing-room and compartment cars. Club cars, lounge cars and Fred Harvey dining cars will be a part of this special train.

The Santa Fe is installing radios in the observation and club cars on the Journal's special train so that football enthusiasts may listen to accounts of games in which they are interested and others may enjoy their favorite programs during the trip. One Tulsa institution has about decided to surprise those on The Oil and Gas Journal special with gifts of decks of cards so that bridge and pitch players who may forget to bring along their pasteboards may still indulge in their favorite indoor recreation.

One of the larger oil companies with headquarters in New York has reserved an entire car on this special train for its New York officials. Other officials of this company will join the train at other points en route to the coast. One whole car has been reserved by officials of a large company in Pittsburgh. An entire car has been reserved in Tulsa by a prominent independent operator who is taking seven couples with his wife and himself.

Summer excursion tickets to Los Angeles will be on sale until November 10 with a final return limit of November 30. The various passenger associations have granted members of the Institute a special round trip fare of one and one-third fares on the identification certificate plan. These tickets have a limit of 30 days from date of departure. From some sections of the country it is cheaper to use this identification certificate plan. From other sections it is cheaper to buy the summer excursion ticket. Those making reservations on the special should check this matter with the railroad agent at point of departure.

Diverse routes are permitted on tickets sold on either basis. For instance the ticket permits going via Santa Fe and the return by way of San Francisco over any of the direct routes through Salt Lake City or Ogden, Colorado Springs or Denver.

One of the cars on The Oil and Gas Journal's special from the East will be switched from the special at Williams, Ariz., early Sunday morning, November 10, and will be taken to the Grand Canyon where its passengers may spend the day at the canyon. This car will leave the canyon early Sunday evening for Williams and will be picked up there that night by the Santa Fe train which will arrive in Los Angeles at 8:15 o'clock Monday morning, November 11.

Extensive plans are being made by the entire California petroleum industry for the convention. One oil man went so far as to say the restoration of crude oil prices was merely part of the program to make everyone feel good. However, be that as it may, the program for the convention covers everything from committee meetings, technical sessions, group meetings, two general sessions at which men in close touch with matters of vital concern to the entire business will speak all along the line to a mountain trout fishing party, golf tournament and other entertainment.

—Santa Fe photograph.

Interior of the observation car on The Chief

Cars from the New York Central leaving Grand Central Terminal, New York at 4:05 p.m., November 7, will become part of The Oil and Gas Journal's special in Chicago. The special leaves Chicago at 12:30 p.m., November 8, as a section of The Chief, crack train of the Santa Fe to California. The departure from Chicago permits those coming from east of Chicago to make convenient connections at Chicago via all lines. The schedule will permit those from the Mid-Continent area to join the train either at Kansas City or Newton, Kans. The special train will leave Tulsa at 12:30 p.m., November 8. The train leaving Fort Worth, Tex., at 4:20 p.m., November 8, will carry cars for the special and connect with the special at Newton. The Journal's special will reach Los Angeles at 4 p.m., Sunday, November 10. The convention opens November 11.

Of especial interest to engineers and officials of the operating departments of the industry are the field trips arranged at the close of the convention. Arrangements have been made in different fields within easy reach of Los Angeles to demonstrate under actual field conditions the many specialties used in oil field and refinery operations in California and to show California methods and practices. Committees of oil men will conduct those attending the convention on these trips.

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Automatic Injector

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FOR 500 LBS. WORKING PRESSURE AT 750° F.

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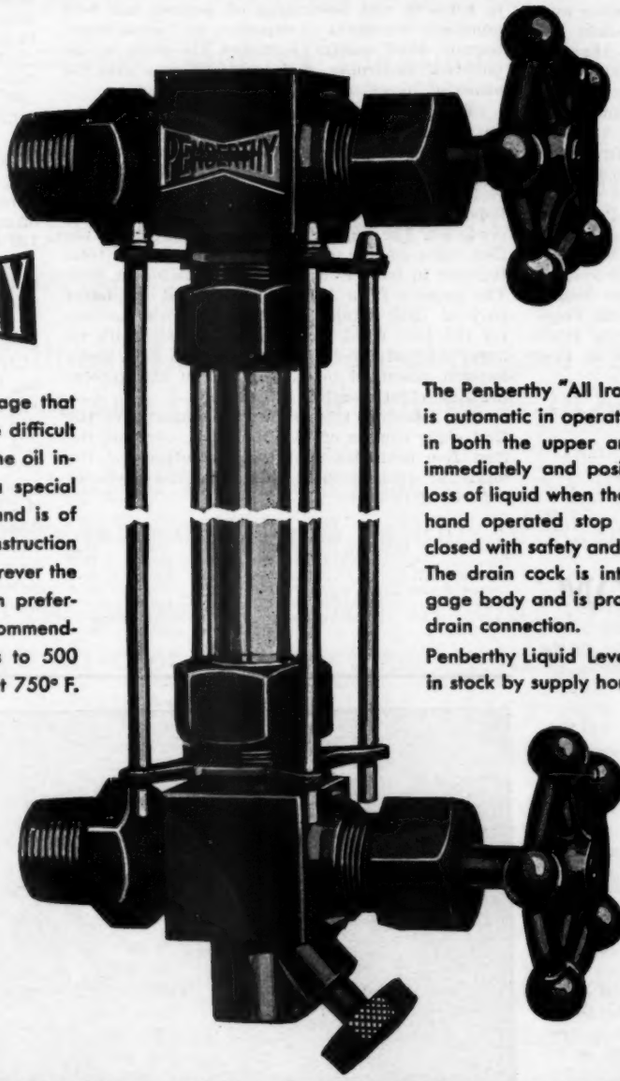

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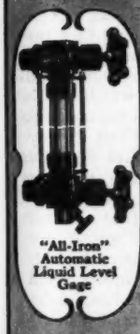
The Penberthy "All Iron" Liquid Level Gage is automatic in operation. Ball check valves in both the upper and lower body close immediately and positively to prevent the loss of liquid when the glass is broken; the hand operated stop valves may then be closed with safety and a new glass inserted. The drain cock is integral with the lower gage body and is provided with thread for drain connection.

Penberthy Liquid Level Gages are carried in stock by supply houses everywhere.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Oil News from Foreign Lands

COLOMBIA-PERU

Crude oil production of Tropical Oil Co. in Colombia which accounts for the greater part of the output in that country is now running behind 1934 in contrast to the situation earlier in the year when substantial increases were shown. The Tropical company's production in September averaged 51,856 bbls. daily. This was a slight gain over the average for August but less than the 54,254-bbl. average for September, 1934, and 54,558 bbls. for August of last year. Due to the fact that earlier in the year production was running substantially ahead of the same period in 1934, the daily average of 49,000 bbls. for the first eight months is more than the average of 45,482 bbls. for the same period in 1934.

In Peru where the International Petroleum Co., Ltd., has all the production the present rate of production is about the same as last year. Earlier in the year Peru production was running from 5 to 10 per cent ahead of the same months in 1934. The following table summarizes the Tropical Oil Co. production in Colombia and the International Petroleum Co., Ltd., production in Peru for September and previous months:

	1935	1934
Colombia—		
September	1,555,676	1,627,632
September (daily)	51,856	54,254
August (daily)	50,558	54,558
First nine months	13,386,856	12,416,595
First nine months (daily)	49,000	45,482
Peru—		
September	1,275,919	1,259,901
September (daily)	42,530	41,997
August (daily)	41,033	41,942
First nine months	11,079,499	10,410,336

UNITED KINGDOM

Imports of crude oil and refinery products into the United Kingdom in August, according to the board of trade of the government, showed an improvement over July, but the gain over August, 1934, was less than the average increase of previous months. The imports in July were 240,580,000 imperial gallons, a total which was less than the June imports and 7 per cent less than July of last year. In August the imports jumped to 254,188,000 imperial gallons and this represented a gain of 1.5 per cent over August, 1934.

The July decrease and the small gain in August have served to reduce the accumulative gain for the year over 1934. Earlier in the year the monthly increases were running from 5 to 7.5 per cent over the same months of the previous year, but the July and August totals have reduced the total gain for the first eight months to 4.5 per cent. It is now predicted that unless some special situation develops due to the war situation the petroleum requirements of the United Kingdom over the remainder of the year will show little or no increase over 1934.

The increased demand for petroleum products in the United Kingdom centers in gasoline and residual fuel. These products are running ahead of last year with decreases in kerosene, lubricating oil and gas oil. The decreases in both lubricating oils and kerosene in August were approximately 40 per cent compared with August, 1934.

The following table gives the imports by products for August, 1935 and 1934 (data in imperial gallons):

	1935	1934
Crude oil	45,617,000	44,750,000
Motor spirit	116,379,000	110,286,000
Kerosene	10,557,000	16,796,000
Lubricating oil	8,726,000	15,739,000
Gas oil	4,671,000	8,989,000
Fuel oil	67,750,000	52,188,000

The decline in imports is said to be due to increased manufacturing facilities at refineries located in Great Britain. These refineries are running about the same quantities of crude oil to their stills as they did last year, but in at least two cases have added substantially to their output of lubricants. The domestic output of kerosene also has increased and this also has tended to reduce imports from the outside. The decline in kerosene and lubricating oil imports has been especially important to exporters in United States because that country furnishes the bulk of the imported lubricants, and last year was also the principal importer of kerosene.

The gain in motor fuel imports is supported by an actual increase in domestic requirements. Available data show an increase in registrations of practically all classes of motor vehicles.

The accumulative figures for 1935 reflect the importance of the entry of Iraq as a supplier of crude oil. The imports from that country for the first eight months more than account for the total increase in imports over the same period in 1934. The imports from Iraq, which started the latter part of 1934, totaled 91,042,000 imperial gallons for the first eight months of this year, with no imports reported for the same period in 1934. These imports amounted to 4.7 per cent of the imports the first eight months.

The following table shows the imports for the first eight months of 1935 and 1934, covering the first five countries, and the percentages of the total for each country (data in thousands of imperial gallons):

	1935		1934	
	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Dutch West Indies	591,108	30.7	585,407	31.7
Iran	382,791	19.8	407,047	22.8
Mexico	202,978	10 5	191,178	10.3
United States	192,376	9.9	230,960	12.5
Rumania	104,199	5.4	119,368	6.4
Total	1,925,673	100.0	1,843,418	100.0

Gas gathering line in British West Indies

NETHERLANDS

The Royal Dutch company is reported to have completed plans for enlarging and modernizing its present refining facilities in Netherlands. One of the subsidiary units, De Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij, operates an asphalt plant with small gasoline production on the River Maas which empties into the North Sea.

This plant it is understood will be greatly enlarged and contracts for its construction have been let. Improvements will include cracking facilities.

ITALY

By a decree effective from October 1, 1935, the Italian government has increased the sales tax on kerosene, lubricating oils, and fuel oil residues, according to a cablegram received in the Department of Commerce from Commercial Attache Charles A. Livengood, Rome.

The new rates, in lire per 100 kilos, are as follows (former rates in parentheses): Kerosene, 195 (150); crude petroleum, other than for refining or direct use as fuel, 125 (68); white oils for transformers, 130 (75); lubricating oils, 112 (55); mineral oils, other than gasoline, kerosene, etc., 210 (102); residues from the distillation of mineral oils, to be used as fuel, having a density of over 0.880, 50 (32), of between 0.850 and 0.880, 110 (73); other residues, 125 (68).

The sales tax on petroleum substitutes for turpentine for use in the manufacture of paints was fixed at 102 lire per 100 kilos.

Vacuum Oil Co., S.A.I., had been formally granted a permit to build a refinery near Naples.

The Vacuum Oil Co., S.A.I. (Socony-Vacuum) has let contracts with American manufacturers for a large part of the equipment and actual construction work will start as soon as conditions in Italy and Europe permit. The plant will be one of the most complete in Europe. It will have a crude oil capacity of 4,200 bbls. daily and a cracking capacity of 2,600 bbls. daily. The crude unit will be a two-stage atmospheric and vacuum installation. It is understood that part of the crude oil supply will come from Iraq and the remainder which will be suitable for lubricating oils will be obtained from other countries. In the lubricating oil end the company will install solvent refining and dewaxing units. The projected refinery will be able to manufacture asphalt and other special products required in Italy.

The Aquila, S. A. Tecnico-Industriale has been granted a license to build and operate a refinery at Trieste, Italy. This plant will have a capacity of 4,500 bbls. daily and this may be increased to 6,500 bbls. daily later. The refinery will be designed to secure maximum yields of gasoline and other light oil products; also lubricating oils and wax. It is expected that this refinery will service the Danubian countries as well as Italy.

This company is owned by interests which are associated in various oil enterprises in other countries. Dr. Franz Kind and Dr. Walther von Fischel are connected with the company. It is planned to have this refinery in operation in about a year. Contracts for its construction have been let.

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PRODUCING REFINING NATURAL GASOLINE PIPE LINE

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Real Recovery

How far the oil industry has recovered is reflected in the buoyant optimism of the moment. It needed but the price raise in California to give substance to the universal hope.

This mental attitude is uniquely characteristic of the oil business. Warnings against overproduction are taken too lightly; rainbows too seriously.

Before assuming that the California case is a precedent for the rest of the country it should be remembered that in this, too, the California situation is a local one.

The continuing increase in the consumption of gasoline which California shares with the remainder of the country, together with the increase in exports of crude and gasoline from California ports, has stimulated the demand for crude without any prospect of prolific new pools being found. Potentials that once loomed large have been found over-optimistic. Producers have naturally hesitated to sell in such circumstances.

This sign of a healthier situation on the Pacific Coast is expected to be followed by a corresponding adjustment in the gasoline market there, eliminating the conditions which caused the crude cut in August.

While the disturbance in California was not believed to be an imminent danger to the market elsewhere there can be no doubt that it was a bearish influence and its removal is to that extent a relief.

The situation east of the Rockies has been improving steadily. The estimate of the Bureau of Mines in slightly increasing the allowable for November was attributed partly to precaution in view of the war scare and partly to the unexpected gain in gasoline demand.

It should not, however, be taken as an excuse for a general demand for greater allowables. Here and there, where conditions justify, adjustments may be in order but overproduction at this particular time would be a very serious mistake.

The immediate program should be to consolidate the gains that have been made and hold them through the seasonal decline in consumption for a fair start at the opening of the next season. Conditions in the oil business are the most promising for several years if things are not allowed to get out of hand. The meeting of the American Petroleum Institute at Los Angeles is expected to emphasize this point.

More Consumers

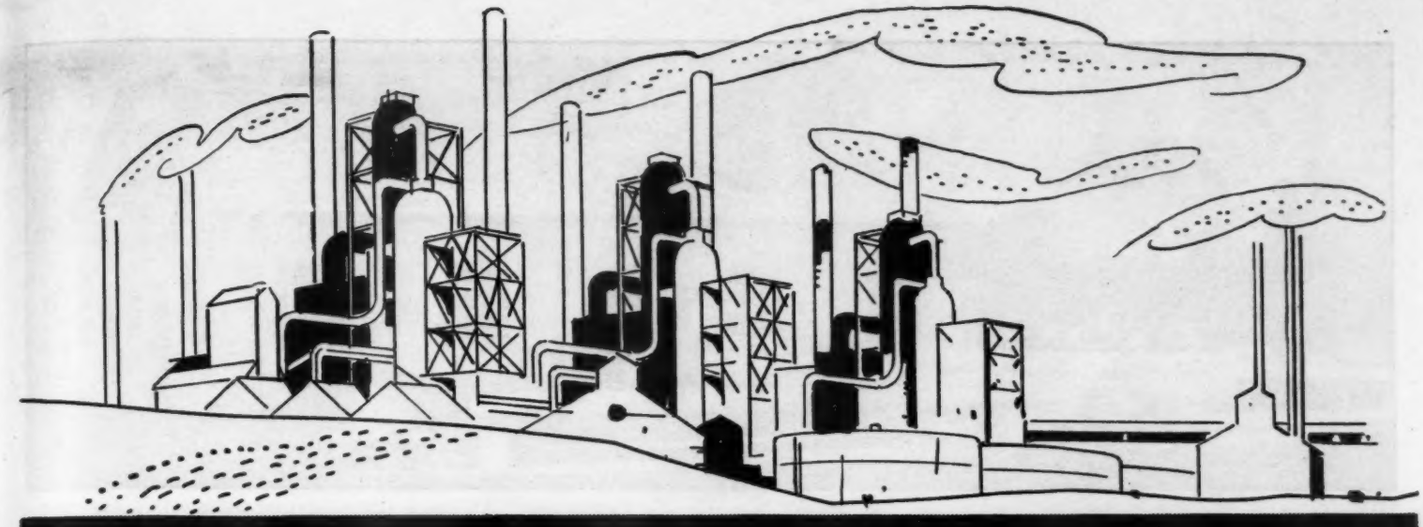
Demand for the oil industry's principal product, gasoline, is foreshadowed in the outlook for the automotive industry which mirrors the growth in consumers. It is of immediate importance to the oil business therefore to learn that automotive circles are anticipating a gain of 20 per cent or more in car and truck output over the 1935 level which was the largest since the record established in 1929.

A 20 per cent increase in car and truck production in 1936 would mean a total of 4,500,000 in contrast with 3,510,000 in 1930, 2,472,000 in 1931, 1,431,000 in 1932, 1,985,000 in 1933, and 2,869,000 in 1934.

It would rival the average annual output during the 1923-1929 period of largest automotive production which was 4,650,000. It was exceeded only slightly in 1926 and 1928, and in 1929 when the output reached its peak, 5,621,000, a total that may be surpassed sooner than anyone in the past few years expected.

The multitude of new cars on the streets and highways matches the gain in gasoline consumption in 1935, and gasoline demand will undoubtedly continue to parallel whatever heights the automotive output reaches in the coming year.

Besides the increase in owners, new cars mean more satisfaction in driving and consequently greater use.



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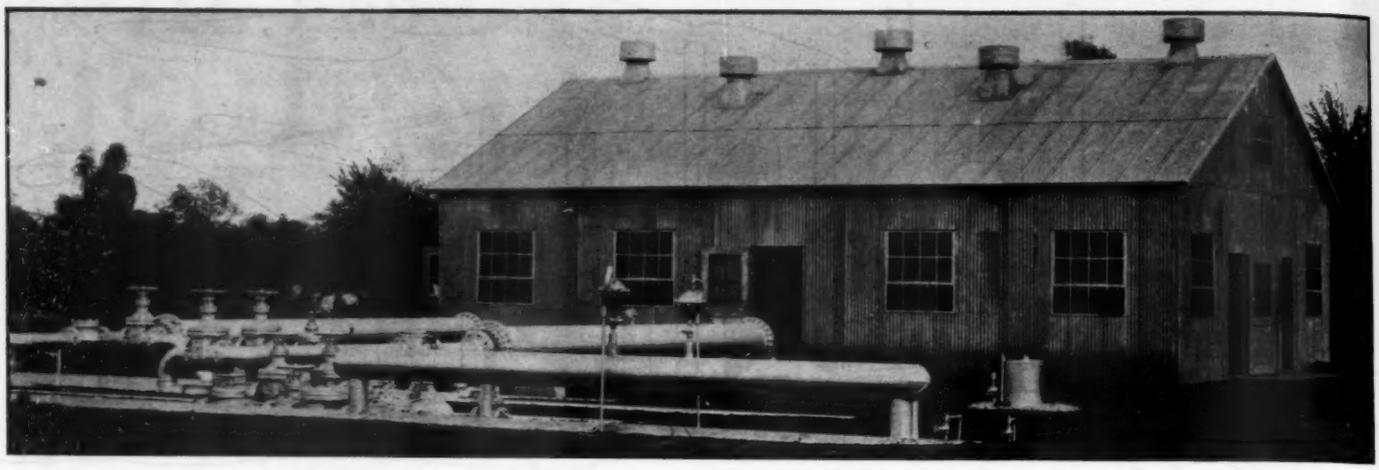


Figure 2—Exterior view of Stanolind Pipe Line Company's Fitts Station showing heat exchangers, intake and discharge headers

Stanolind Builds Compact and Efficient Pipe Line Station to Serve Fitts Pool

By HAROLD K. IHRIG

The Stanolind Pipe Line Co.'s new station in the Fitts Pool reflects advanced design, low initial investment, compactness, high efficiency, high salvage value, low operating cost and minimum maintenance expense.

The new station recently completed and put into operation by the Stanolind Pipe Line Co. in the Fitts Pool, Pontotoc County, Oklahoma, is an example of the application of advanced engineering design, efficiency and neatness. This station is a rapid departure from the conventional design of pipe line stations in that it has a relatively large pumping capacity considering the small space occupied. The high efficiency of both the gas powered engines and the pumping units, and the convenient arrangement of the entire station are other noteworthy features.

The prime movers used in this installation are two Cooper-Bessemer Type EN, eight-cylinder 300-horsepower Diesel engines that have been converted into natural gas engines, developing their rated horsepower at 625 revolutions per minte. The power cylinders, when used as a Diesel, are 8-inch diameter, 10½-inch stroke. These engines are converted from oil to natural gas by removing the 8-inch cylinder liners, replacing them with 9-inch liners, changing pistons and cylinder heads, removing the oil fuel system and installing a magneto ignition, an intake manifold assembly and changing the instrument panel to conform to the gas operation. It is planned to operate the engines on natural gas as long as that fuel is available at prices that will permit its economic use in lieu of fuel oil for the Diesel. Gas consumption is estimated to be at the rate of 10,000 B.t.u. per horsepower hour. Using gas having a heat value of 1,000 B.t.u. per foot, each engine consumes about 72,000 feet of gas in a 24-hour day. Cooling water is circulated by built-in centrifugal pumps, shown in Figure 1 at the exhaust end of the engines. This photograph shows the intake exhaust manifolds, water jacket about the exhaust manifold and exhaust pipe, instrument panel containing tachometer, oil pressure gauge, oil temperature gauge, water temperature gauges and pyrometer for observance of cylinder temperatures. The engines are protected by Mercoid control switches on the cooling water, lubricating oil and over-speed stop. These controls shut the engines down, by grounding the magnetos, with any small variation from normal operating conditions.

Cooling water is kept at a low temperature by circulating through two large heat exchangers placed on the discharge of the oil pumps.

These heat exchangers may be seen in Figure 2 between the building and the intake headers of the oil pumps. The volume of warm water from the engines passing through the exchangers is so small in proportion to the volume of cool oil being discharged into the main lines that the transfer of heat is very effective and efficient. The efficiency of this method of cooling water may be realized by observing in Figure 1 the relative small water supply tanks, containing make-up water, mounted on the fire wall between the engine room and the pump room.

Figure 3 is a view of the pump room showing the pumps and the speed-increasing gear units. These gear units, connected to the engines through Type 18-C Falk flexible couplings, are Farrel-Birmingham Type SI, Size 18/8, 300-horsepower, and increase speed from 625 revolutions per minute to 3,550 revolutions per minute. The gears are the herringbone type, with a ratio of 1 to 5.68.

The pumps shown are the Worthington 4-inch three-stage volute centrifugal units connected

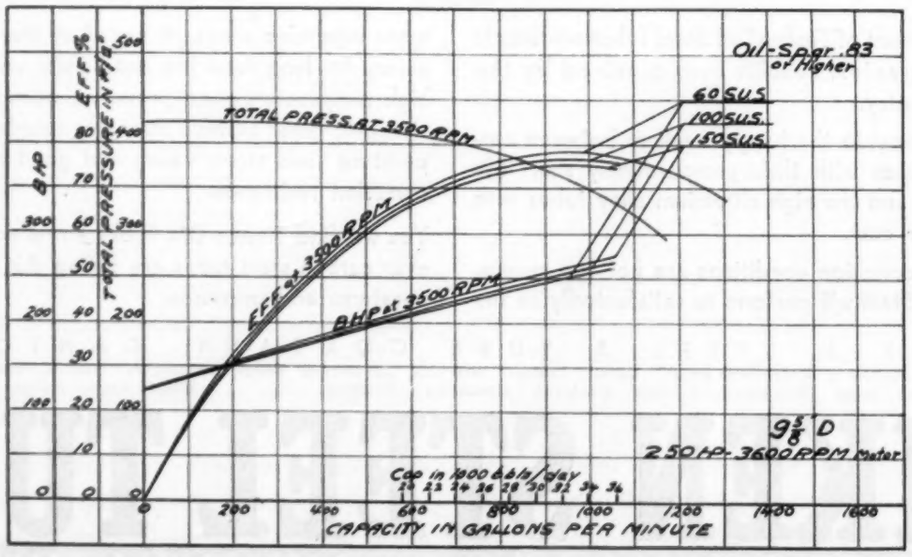


Figure 4—Rating Curve for 4-inch 3-stage Worthington volute centrifugal oil line pump

to the speed increasers by Type 4-D Thomas flexible couplings. Each is capable of delivering 29,000 to 30,000 bbls. per day against 350 pounds per square inch line pressure. These two pumps are so connected that they may be operated in parallel or in series. When operating in series as a single unit the station has a capacity of 29,000 to 30,000 bbls. per day against 700 pounds per square inch line pressure. Figure 4 is a rating curve for the type pumps being used in this station.

A feature of the station is a 20,000-bbl. surge tank, which was constructed of material salvaged from two 10,000-bbl. tanks, the steel rerolled and fitted to the specifications for the 20,000-bbl. tank. It is of riveted and welded construction, and is equipped with a floating roof.

Periodic gauging of this tank is done from the pump room of the station by the use of a Pneumercator gauge. The tank is gauged once each morning with a steel line, but other gauges taken during the day are from the patented gauging device. This tank gauge consists of three principal elements, namely: (1) An indicating instrument, (2) a balance chamber submerged in the oil in the tank and (3) a control valve attached to the indicator and connected to the balance chamber by small diameter tubing.

The indicator is a direct reading column of mercury. The balance chamber is a hollow bell-shaped casting, with an orifice in its side near the base and an opening at the top, connected by means of the tubing with the indicating gauge, which is a mercury column. It is submerged in the liquid in the tank to such a depth that the center of the orifice at the side is at the level from which measurement is to begin. This is known as the zero level. The gauge scale is set in such relation to the indicating column that its first graduation corresponds with the zero level in the tank. The liquid in the tank, in entering the orifice, traps the air contained in the chamber and tube line, and compresses it against the mercury column, causing the mercury to rise in proportion to the depth of the oil in the tank. As this takes place, a certain amount of liquid enters the chamber and rises above the center of the orifice or zero level, compressing the trapped air to too small a volume and causing an inaccuracy in the gauge indication. To correct this inaccuracy, the liquid must be expelled by admitting air compressed above the pressure of the oil head, into the tube line and balance chamber. This is done by means of the control valve attached to the gauge. The air pressure in excess of the oil head or pressure escapes through the orifice in the balance chamber to space above the oil. Thus the liquid in the balance chamber is restored to the zero level and the proper balance between the oil head in the tank and the mercury in the gauge is established and a correct reading indicated. Figure 5 is a view of a gauge of this type. The scale along the mercury column reads in feet, inches and fractions of inches of depth of the oil in the tank. Since the gravity of the oil in the tank will vary, the gauge is built with the indicating column pivoted, so that it may be moved through a small arc, and fitted with a pointer which registers with a scale graduated in degrees of gravity of the crude using the A.P.I. scale.

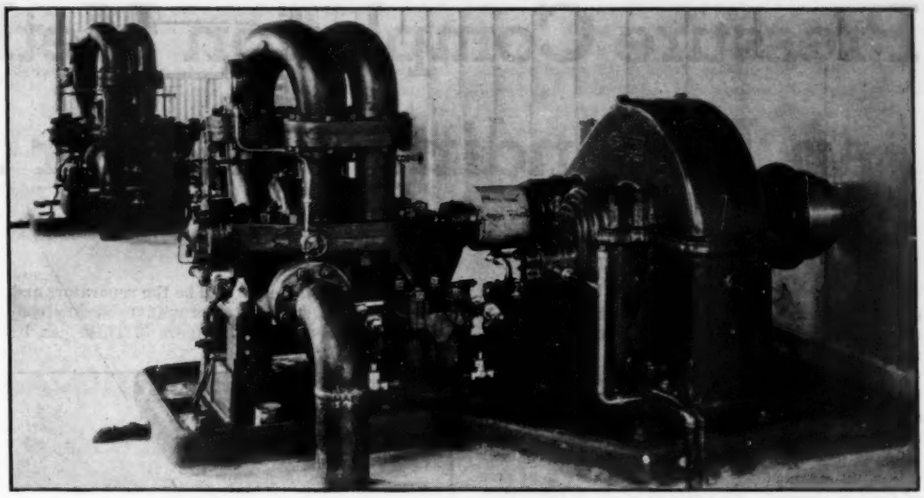


Figure 3—Speed increasing gear units and 4-inch 3-stage centrifugal pumps

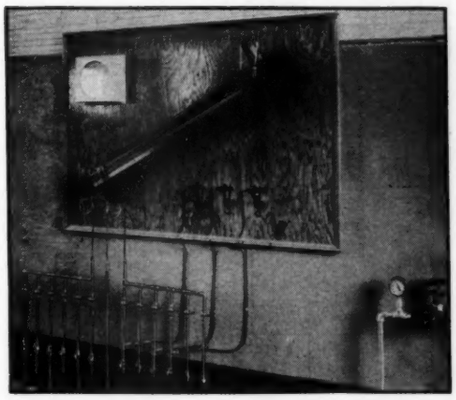


Figure 5—Pneumercator gauge

The field gathering system for this station consists of two main 8-inch lines with necessary smaller laterals. Oil comes into the station by gravity from the entire field with the exception of the extreme eastern portion from which it is necessary to pump the oil to the station. Small motorized units are being used for this work. Figure 2 shows, in the foreground, air eliminating chambers on the intake headers at the station.

A new device incorporated in the header system on the intake of the pumps is a pressure-regulating valve designed by one of the company's engineers. This valve is placed in the 12-inch line between the surge tank and the gathering line header connections leading to the intake of the pumps. The purpose of this valve is to keep a constant pressure on the suction side of the pumps. This pressure is equivalent to the head created by the surge tank when it is full of oil. Should the supply of oil from the field be in excess of the capacity of the pumps the valve will open and admit the excess supply to the tank, maintaining a constant pressure on the pumps. In case the supply from the field is not as great as the capacity of the pumps this valve will admit oil into the pumps from the tank at the then existing head in the tank. Another feature of this valve is that it eliminates the conventional method of connecting the gathering line into the tank and connecting the suction header at another point in the tank, by utilizing the one line in which the valve is placed.

Auxiliary equipment in this station consists of three units. The lighting unit is a Type RC13, 10-kw., 80-amp., 125-volt General Electric generator set betweer the two engines and driven by an endless belt from a pulley on the drive shaft of the engine. Each engine is equipped with a pulley and belt. As a standby lighting unit, in case the large engines are shut down, there is another generating unit consisting of a Type CD85, 108-amp., 125-volt General Electric generator direct connected to a Model H-217, four-cylinder Buda motor. The other is a small air-cooled compressor.

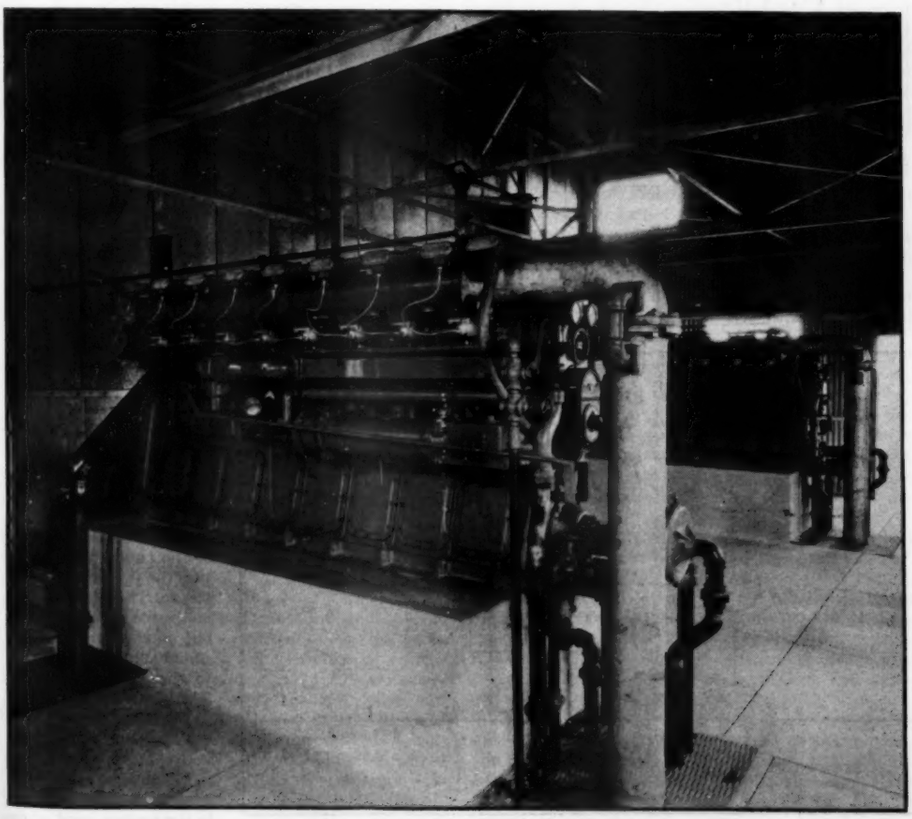


Figure 1—Cooper-Bessemer Diesel engines in Stanolind's Fitts Station converted to use gas

Pressure Completion Methods Finding an Expanding Field for Application

By T. C. WEBB

There are several advantages in completing a well by the pressure completion method. This is especially true when the pay horizons encountered are of sufficiently high pressure to insure the washing of the drill cuttings from the bottom of the hole or when formation pressures are so low drilling fluid would enter the reservoir. Accurate logging of the producing sands is made possible, oil is produced while the drilling operation is continued, the pay sands are kept free of foreign elements, no wastage of oil is permitted, and hazards are reduced. When the oil sands penetrated by the bit are of relatively low pressure, however, it is often difficult to maintain circulation without building up a hydrostatic pressure greater than the pressure of the producing sands, with consequent damage to the sands in question due to the "mudding" action of the cuttings. The usual approach to this particular problem is the use of a drilling fluid aereated by high pressure gas.

In completing a well under pressure, the two important elements are the practical operation of the drilling equipment and the handling of the fluid flow to and from the well connections. The choice of drilling fluid is also an important problem, the solution of which, however, is always an individual matter, depending on conditions at the well. Crude oil is one circulating medium used, although water is used successfully when bottom hole pressures are high enough to make certain oil is constantly flowing out from the sands and the water is never flowing into them. The hydrostatic head of the drilling fluid can, of course, always be lessened by the injection of high pressure gas. When this is done the gas is metered to and from the well, an increase in the gas from the well at the separator indicating the producing sands are exerting a greater pressure than the hydrostatic head above them.

The practical operation of the drilling equipment involves briefly the use of a packer between the casing head connections and the drill pipe. The drilling technique made necessary by the use of this packer is different from the conventional drilling procedure. To illustrate this drilling technique, one method of pressure completion will be used as an example, since it involves most of the procedure used in other methods.

The method of drilling in under pressure generally consists in the use of a blowout preventer in conjunction with a round drill stem, or "kelly," driven by a roller or other type driving devices. The details of a typical blowout preventer, or packer, are shown in Figure 1.

The latest development of the method now being perfected is the use of a telescoping square drill stem drive, connected at the upper end to the round drill pipe by means of a universal chuck. The square drive is rotated in the conventional manner by the rotary table. The chuck at the upper end of this piece of equipment drives the round "kelly" and lowers with it as footage is made, thus avoiding all objectionable laceration of drill pipe.

The first part of the pressure completion equipment to be installed will be the separators and circulating and storage tanks with necessary connecting lines, as shown in Figure 3. These can be set up any time prior to drilling out the cement plug at the bottom of the casing string.

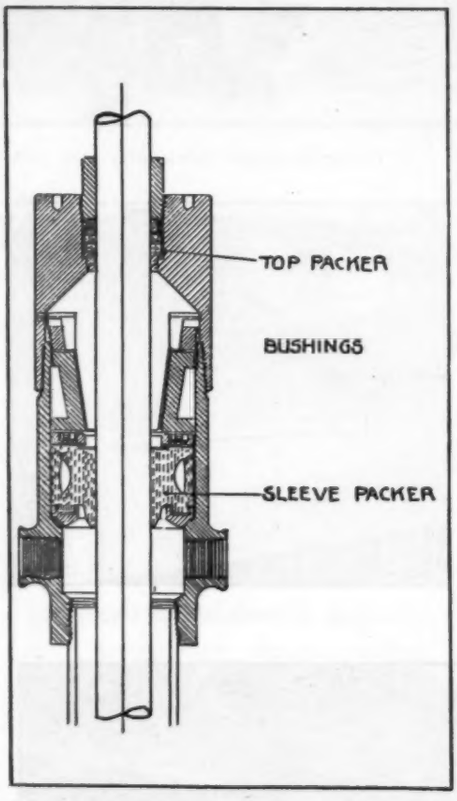


Fig. 1—Application of pressure drilling packer or blowout preventer

After this equipment has been erected, and time has elapsed for the setting of the casing cement, the cellar connection shown in Figure 2 is made up. These are, in the order from bottom to top, a combination casing head and tubing support, a master gate, a ram type blowout preventer, and a blowout preventer. The blowout preventer is not inserted at this time, since it will not permit the passage of the drilling bit. It is installed after the bit has been lowered past the cellar connections to the gate.

Before any more pipe is run into the hole the blowout preventer is lubricated with Aquagel, or any other suitable fluid. Pipe is then run into the hole in the conventional manner, the construction of the rubber sleeve packer contained in the blowout preventer, permitting the passage of tool joints, without loss of fluid.

When the bit has reached bottom, drilling opertions are begun. Referring to Figure 2, the round "kelly," driven by the chuck, is lowered through the stationary part of the telescoping "kelly." Tool joint drill pipe may be used at this stage of the drilling operation, below the round "kelly," but as pressure bearing formations are approached, flush joint of pipe is added to the top of the string.

The method of adding a joint of drill pipe is as follows: The telescopic "kelly" is raised above the drill table, the round "kelly" is broken out and set aside with the telescoping "kelly." The new joint of pipe is added to the top of the string resting in slips on the drill table; the whole is lowered in the conventional manner. The "kelly" outfit is brought into place, secured to the top of the string, and drilling then resumed.

When enough footage has been made to necessitate adding the flush joint drill pipe, the joints are added in the same way as the regular tool joint pipe. After the first flush joint has been run into the hole, the split ring packing shown at the top of Figure 1 is added to the top of the blowout preventer. The purpose of the split ring packer is to eliminate any small leakage past the rubber sleeve.

Upon entering the pay sand, should repacking of the blowout preventer become necessary, the ram type equipment is closed around the drill pipe, the "kelly" is raised to permit the use of the rotary table slips, and the packing then inserted in its place.

In coming out of the hole upon completion of the well, and while the well is flowing, conventional procedure is followed with two exceptions: The split ring packing must be removed from the top of the blowout preventer in order to permit the passage of tool joints, and before drawing the bit up onto the derrick floor, all of the packing in the head must be removed to allow the passage of the bit. This operation is carried out with perfect safety by bringing the bit into position above the master gate, closing the gate, venting the blowout preventer, and then removing the rubber packing sleeve. The bit can then be drawn up and broken out on the derrick floor. Should it be necessary to run tubing, new 2½-inch packing is inserted in the blowout preventer, and the tubing run in with the drawworks.

The flow line diagram shown in Figure 3 is the hookup used when water is made to serve

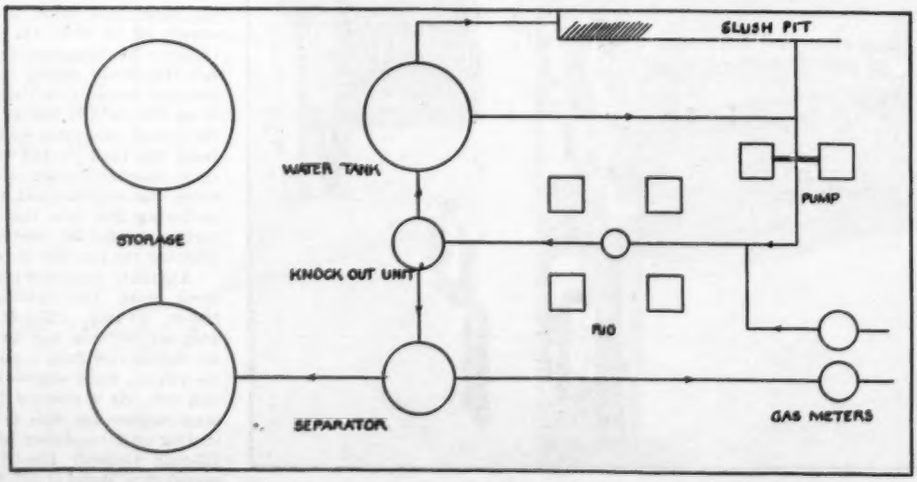


Fig. 3—General layout of equipment for pressure drilling as now being practiced

as the drilling fluid in pressure completion work. The use of water throughout the entire operation affords the important advantage that the productivity of each oil bearing formation encountered can be accurately and readily gauged without the necessity of shutting down drilling operations

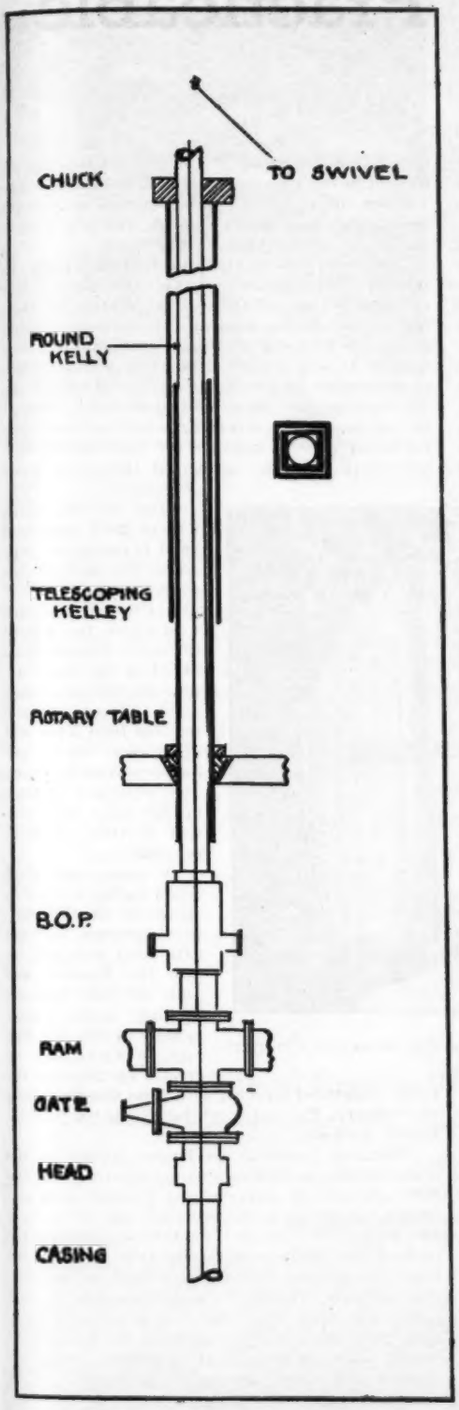


Fig. 2—Cellar hookup and telescoping kelly

while the quantity of flow made by the well is measured, as is the case when crude oil is circulated. In drilling through thick producing formations, the use of this type of set up will save several days' time in completing the well, and will more than pay for the equipment used. It is of advantage if the oil strata encountered is of relatively high pressures. When crude oil is circulated the equipment used can be exactly the same, except the water knockout unit is not included.

Referring to Figure 3, high pressure gas is metered into the system, entering through the discharge line of the mud pump. An important detail in connection with this feature is the point of entry of the gas into the line from the pump should be at a place removed from bends and fittings to avoid slugging.

The gas cut water is then circulated down through the drill pipe and up through the casing into the water knockout. Here the water and cuttings are separated and flowed into the water tank, which is connected to the suction side of the pump. The cuttings are withdrawn at intervals from the water tank into the slush pit.

At three-minute, or any other interval, samples may be taken from the knockout unit, which, when correlated with the amount of footage made, furnish an exact log of the formation cut by the bit.

The oil and gas, now free of water and cuttings, are drawn through a choke into a low pressure separator. The oil is run to storage, and the gas metered.

Sidetracked and Deflected Drill Holes Completed With Greater Assurance

By NEIL WILLIAMS

Sidetracking and deflecting holes is becoming more and more a normal and commonplace practice in Gulf Coast drilling operations. This is largely due to the advancement in tools and methods which have enabled operators to become more proficient in the practice. Early practices involved considerable hazard, and sidetracking was not resorted to except in extreme emergencies, but in the proficiency which is being attained the hazards are being materially reduced and it is getting to be that there are no more difficulties involved in sidetracking than in an ordinary drilling job.

The proficiency which has been reached in sidetracking is demonstrated in a job which recently was accomplished successfully by Smith & McDannald in drilling a well for Superior Oil Producing Co. at Bosco, coastal Louisiana. This job, which ordinarily might have been looked upon as impossible, involved the kicking out of comparatively small hole within a very limited margin of space above a cement plug.

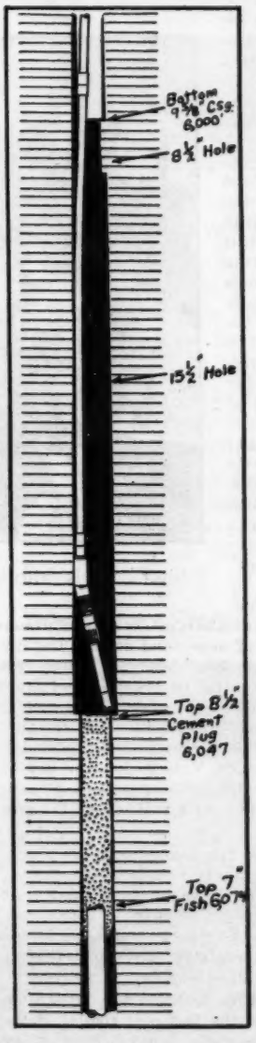
In the well, Superior Oil Producing Co.'s No. 2 Sidney Fall, drillers had attempted to run a string of 9⅝-inch (O.D.) casing to test a sand at a total depth of 7,849 feet. This casing stuck at 6,000 feet, which necessitated running a string of 7-inch (O.D.) pipe. At 300 feet below the bottom of the 9⅝-inch casing, this string also stuck. Unable to pull this pipe, operators started in to cut it out but were successful in cutting only 74 feet when they lost the overshoe and cutting tool in the hole.

Although there was a margin of only 74 feet between the bottom of the 9⅝-inch casing and the top of 7-inch fish, operators decided to attempt a sidetracking job before junking the hole. The 9⅝-inch casing was grade D material which would have made a very costly, if not almost impossible job of milling out of this pipe to permit sidetracking higher in the hole. To sidetrack, the hole was cemented back above the fish and into the 9⅝-inch casing.

The limited space of only 74 feet in which the new hole had to be kicked off made the job an unusually difficult one. The angle of take off had to be very sharp or the bit would not get off the plug before reaching the top of the fish. At best under ordinary procedure getting off a cement plug is a tedious job as the bit with small angles of take-off has a tendency to follow down the side of the plug.

The sidetracking in this case was accomplished successfully by use of a knuckle joint tool furnished by M. J. Lewis Oil Well Service, which permitted taking off from the old hole at an angle of between 10 and 11 degrees. It was the same type tool used in the first deflection of the famous relief well drilled to kill the notorious crater producer at Conroe a couple of years ago, and kicks off without the use of whipstocks.

In itself, the tool has a flex of varying angles up to 5 degrees and a little over, this being made possible by the knuckle, or universal joint device, in the middle. The extent of this flex up to the 5 degrees is governed by the size of the hole in relationship to the size of the tool. Larger angles of take off are dependent upon the flex of the drill pipe above the particular tool used. Before running of the tool, 8½-inch hole had been drilled in the cement to 27 feet above the top of the 7-inch fish. This was the largest hole that could be drilled through the 9⅝-inch casing, which had an I.D. of slightly less than 9 inches. This hole then was underreamed to 15 inches, the original hole being 12½ inches. With this hole a 6⅛-in. knuckle joint tool was run in. Above the tool was a double of 3-inch drill pipe on the bottom of the regular 4-inch pipe. The 3-inch pipe always is used to permit greater flexibility so that the tool can kick off at a greater angle. For drilling off a plug, a small rotary shoe is used.



Method used to "sidetrack" old hole

The hole kicked off in one run of the tool. With this tool, 6⅛-inch hole was drilled to below the level of the top of the 7-inch fish, after which the operators came out of the hole in order to run in with a wiper reamer on the string to ream out the sharp bend in hole. With this, the angle of take off was reduced from between 10 and 11 degrees to less than 5 degrees. Then the hole was drilled down another 40 feet, after which it was reamed from 6⅛ to 8½ inches, and, straightened vertically, was drilled back down to the sand around 7,850 feet.

Despite the sharp take-off which was made from the old hole, and the comparatively small hole (8½ inches) drilled, the hole was sufficiently straight that a string of 7-inch pipe was run in without the least bit of difficulty and successfully cemented on the sand. The well was completed as a good producer.

Grant Lindsay was toolpusher for Smith & McDannald in charge of the sidetracking job.

Complete Oil Recovery From Alberta Bituminous Sands Now Practicable

By K. A. CLARK
Research Council of Alberta, University of Alberta

Interest in the bituminous sands of northern Alberta is being revived again after remaining at a low ebb for several years. The last spurt of activity was in 1930 when the Federal Mines Branch and the Research Council of Alberta joined forces in a co-operative demonstration in the north country of bituminous sand mining and separation plant operations. Capital became interested and it looked as though private enterprise would carry on. But the depression blocked the movement and the sands passed off the stage of public interest. They are back again now as a result of the reappearance of the company that was forced to postpone its plans in 1930 and the concluding of an agreement between it and the provincial government for the acquiring of a lease of 3,840 acres of bituminous sand lands and the establishment of a separation plant and refinery for the commercial production of gasoline, Diesel fuel and asphalt products.

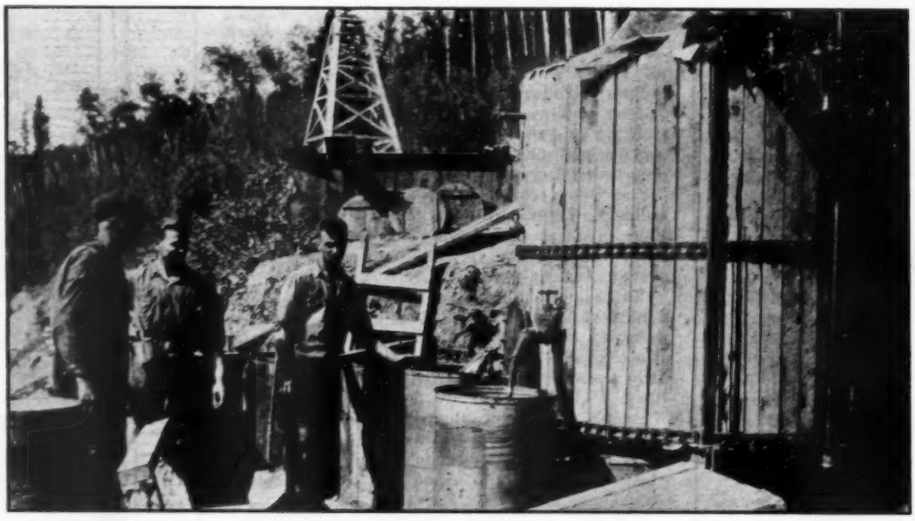
The Research Council of Alberta judged that development of the bituminous sands would depend on a practical method of separating the oil from the sands and that consequently the technology of the separation problem should be investigated. There were a number of well-known ways of effecting separation. The council chose that of washing with water as the most promising. The principles on which practical use of this method depend have been clearly worked out[1].

The separation by water rests on the fact that water tends to displace oil from a Siliceous surface such as that of most sand grains. The displacement is not complete, however, unless the aqueous medium is neutral or alkaline and much of the Alberta bituminous sand contains soluble substances that are acidic in reaction. So the first essential in the separation process is to neutralize acid present in the sands. This is done by mixing the bituminous sand with sufficient alkali. Caustic soda or alkaline sodium salts will serve this purpose.

Since the oil in the bituminous sands is a very viscous material at ordinary temperatures, the use of heat and hot water for washing the sand is an obvious expedient. The initial step in separation, then, is the heating of the sand in a suitable steam-jacketed mixer and the mixing of it with an aqueous solution of an alkaline reagent.

There would be little more to the separation process were it not for the fact that the oil of the bituminous sands is slightly heavier than water and consequently does not float. Some expedient for raising the oil to the surface of the water is necessary. Fortunately, the bitumen forms bubbles with air in the presence of water so that if air is available when the water displaces the oil from the sand, a buoyant bitumen froth is formed which floats lightly on the surface of the water. There is no practical difficulty in arranging for the air. On the contrary, the difficulty is more likely to be to restrict the available air for a reason that will be explained next.

The flotation of the bitumen in the form of a froth is analogous to what happens in the flotation process for concentrating the mineral particles of a pulverized ore. One would suspect that just as the oil bubbles in mineral flotation cells hold and raise particles of ore, so in the flotation of oil from the bituminous sands, the bitumen froth would retain and float mineral matter. This is the case and it is a troublesome feature of the process, because a separated bitumen as free from sand and clay as possible is desired. The obvious way to restrict the content of mineral matter is to reduce the air in the froth to a minimum as it is the air-bitumen interface that holds the mineral particles. Some mineral content is inevitable since froth must be formed to float the bitumen but by avoiding unnecessary frothiness the content can be kept to low percentages.



Filling barrels with hot, separated bitumen at the separation plant of the Research Council

The bituminous sand is heated in the steam-jacketed mixer and treated with a quantity of soda ash solution to neutralize acidity. Normally about 0.05 per cent of reagent, or one pound to the ton, is required. The proper quantity of reagent to use can be checked by mixing a small sample from the mixer in some water, filtering and making a pH determination of the filtrate. Enough water is added to the bituminous sand along with the treating reagent to give the hot mixture a suitable consistency for moving freely through the feeding device into the separation plant. The hot, treated bituminous sand is dumped into the hopper over the feeding device which passes it into the circulating stream of hot water entering the separation box.

The separation box contains a body of water maintained at from 75° to 80° C. It is connected at the bottom with a pump which discharges into a settling cone. The overflow from this cone returns through a heater and a pipe to the separation box.

The treated bituminous sand when fed into the circulating stream, disperses in the water and is swept into the separation cell as clean sand and tiny bubbles of bitumen. Enough air becomes entrained in the stream for forming the bubbles. The bubbles collect on the water surface as a frothy layer. The sand particles sink and are pumped out of the cell into the settling cone.

Some obvious modifications to this plant are necessary for large scale work. A continuous type of mixer is required for heating, treating and passing the bituminous sand into the separation plant. Some provision for continuous removal of sand tailings is also needed. The fine, wet sand will flow through an aperature at the bottom of the settling cone, but the rate of discharge is difficult to control. Also a skimming wheel or some similar device must be installed for removing the bitumen froth from the surface of the water where it collects.

The recovery of oil from good grades of sand is practically complete, the tailings containing only a trace of oil. Clay in the sand reduces the yield through emulsification of oil in the plant water. In the laboratory plant, bitumen containing less than 5 per cent of mineral matter was the normal performance. The separated bitumen always has a water content of from 15 to 25 per cent.

A commercial plant would require a clean-up operation on the separated bitumen to eliminate sand and grit before the bitumen was sent to the refinery. Settling is a logical method to use and this may be speeded up greatly by thinning the heavy, separated bitumen with fluid distillate from the refinery. The water can be eliminated by well-known methods.

Technical problems no longer appear as the main obstacle to bituminous sand development. The difficulty now in seeing a way through to a successful enterprise is the economic one of markets and prices. If economic conditions affecting the outlook for bituminous sands take a favorable turn, the present activity may well be the one that will carry through to a vigorous industry and justify the faith that Albertans have persistently held that its great bituminous sand resource would, sooner or later, be the foundation of a substantial part of the business of the province.

[1]Hot Water Separation of Bitumen from Alberta Bituminous Sand. K. A. Clark and D. S. Pasternack. J. Ind. Eng. Chem. 24, 1410, 1932.

Drop Donnelly Suit

A suit filed by the Sinclair Refining Co. in 1933 against the Donnelly Process Corp. of Chicago, Ill., for the alleged infringement of eight oil cracking patents, was dismissed by an order entered by Judge Sullivan in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois on October 24, 1935. The case was heard on September 30, 1935, on the defendant's motion to dismiss in connection with which testimony had been taken during the two preceding years. At the conclusion of the hearing Judge Sullivan ordered the dismissal of the suit on the ground the defendant had done nothing as an act of infringement.

OPERATING IDEAS

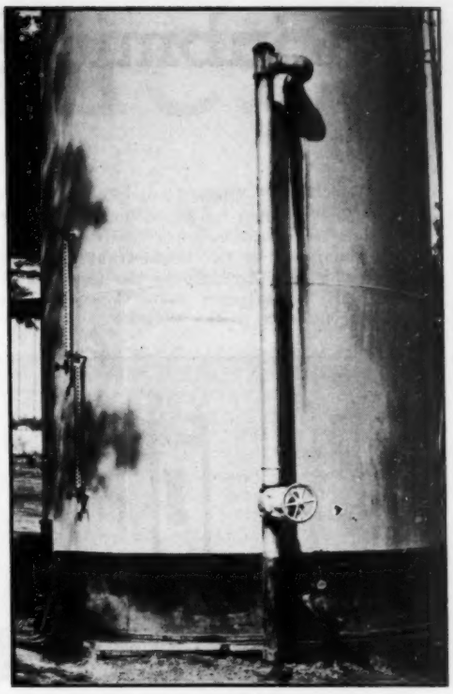
Novel Pipe Line Pump

A most unique method of using up idle steam powered, duplex, reciprocating pipe line pumps has been consummated by one of the large pipe line companies operating in the Mid-Continent. The plan is to change the pump from steam power to power supplied by the reciprocating motion received from a stroke post powered from a backside crank on the crankshaft of a band wheel of a standard pumping rig. As may be seen in the photograph the cylinder heads have been removed from the steam end of the pump and rods of sufficient size and strength welded to the piston rods. These were in turn coupled together outside the steam cylinders and fitted with a flexible coupling allowing the pitman connected to it to move in a vertical plane. This pitman is connected to a stroke post, that is pivoted at the approximate level of the pump setting, so that the point the pitman is connected to the stroke post moves in an arc as long as the stroke of the pump. The pitman receiving this stroke imparts this motion to the pump moving both pistons in the fluid end of the pump at the same time. The steam pistons are left in the cylinders to act as guides for the power connections shown. The pump is securely concreted to facilitate holding against the reversal of stresses set up by the reciprocating motion and the high discharge pressures.

Portable Hole Driller

Drilling shot holes for geophysical explorations has taken on a new light with the development of a portable hole digging machine such as is shown below. A small, light gasoline engine built for this purpose is

mounted on steel handles, conveniently spaced for carrying and to steady the apparatus while it is being transported by truck. Upon reaching the location where the shot is to be placed, the detachable drill bit is fastened to the shaft and the hole drilled.



Water Draw-off on Field Tank

The accompanying picture shows a portion of a settling tank used to separate oil and water after the mixture has been heated and the treating compound added. The quantity of water accompanying the oil in this instance was relatively small so the settling tank is fitted with double gauge glasses to indicate water level within the tank and the pumper opens the discharge valves near the bottom of the tank and draws off the water periodically.

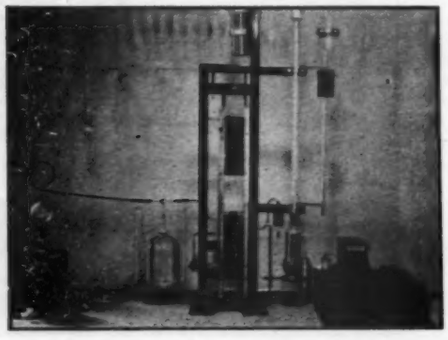
Diesel Engine Water Cooled by Pipe Line Oil in Oklahoma Station

Pipe line stations powered with Diesel engines need cool water to circulate around the cylinders. One means of providing cool water is shown in the accompanying picture which illustrates heat exchangers through which the oil passing along the pipe line is used as a cooling medium. This heat exchanger consists of a jacket enclosing a nest of 1/2-inch tubes through which the crude oil from the pipe line system pass while the water from the engine cylinder is circulated in the space around these small tubes. This water from the engine jacket has been heated and as it comes in contact with the outside of the small tubes carrying the cool oil passing from the pipe line to the pumps in the station the water is cooled and returned to the cooling system for the engines. A small centrifugal pump forces the water through the heat exchangers.

Pennsylvania Producers and Refiners Submit Problems to State College

By R. C. CONINE

Whenever a problem arises in petroleum refining or production, indicating the need for basic information which is nowhere available, operators of the Pennsylvania grade crude oil region promptly turn to the research laboratories of Pennsylvania State College. The operators' confidence in the scientific and technological organization developed by Deans Frank C. Whitmore, Edward Steidel and R. L. Sackett, is clearly justified by the growing list of achievements.



Low temperature fractionation equipment used in study of gaseous hydrocarbons

However, until this year, comparatively little had been done in the matter of converting more or less ambitious freshmen into finished practical operators capable of taking over responsible refinery or field work on the day after commencement. Students are now required to design installations for refineries, natural gasoline plants, natural and manufactured gas plants, repressuring, water flooding, gas lift and flowing oil well developments. The student submits a professional report, including summary, procedure, data, calculations, drawings, curves, discussion, etc., on all experiments. The courses have been developed in accordance with Eastern, Mid-Continent and California practice, and the specialized problems of the Pennsylvania grade region. Part of the student work is completed in the research laboratories where much special equipment has been developed.

Refining Study

The recently completed still for study of distillation and analysis of crude oil is equipped for complete material and heat balance with unaccounted losses reduced to a minimum. Distillation may be at atmospheric or vacuum, and may be started at atmospheric and completed with vacuum. The tower is packed with nickel helix. The column is nickeled and adiabatically jacketed. In cutting narrow fractions total reflux is run with control closely indicated by measurement of total quantity of cooling water and temperatures at inlet and outlet of reflux and final condensers. Water is measured by mercury manometer flow meter, and temperature of differential thermocouples. Electricity supplies the heat energy, the unit taking 2½ KW at full load. The kettle has a capacity of 4 gallons and distillation is at the rate of 1½ gallons per hour.

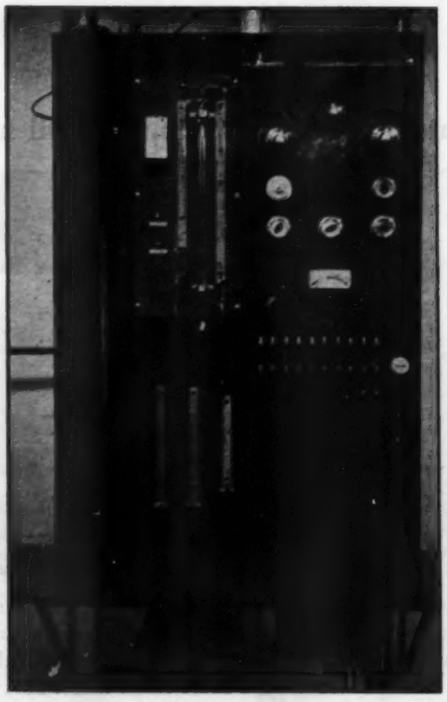
Equipment is also being installed for study of decolorization of bright stock. A miniature edition of the latest type of clay burner will be used to determine temperature required to return clay to maximum activity. Other additions to the laboratory will include Reid vapor pressure bomb, A.S.T.M. distillation apparatus, Saybolt and capillary viscosity measuring devices. Students will be required to make practical use of these instruments by blending commercial products with their aid. Equipment for low temperature fractionation has already been installed.

Natural Gas Study

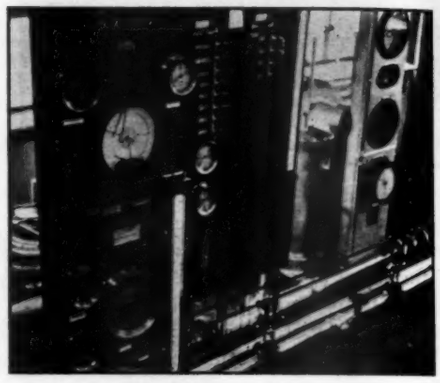
A schematic diagram of the flow control test equipment for liquids and gases is shown here. In a report of the School of Mineral Industries, in which the instruction laboratories are located, this equipment is described as follows: Large volumes of high pressure air or as much as 3,000 gallons per hour of absorption oil or water may be passed through the test system. Calculations of the accuracy of the flow control of the fluid, proportional flow control of two fluids, orifice calibration, pressure regulation, and of other variables may be made. In the group of experiments concerned with the determination of orifice coefficients, a 4-inch brass flow tube, highly machined inside to assure smoothness of the walls, is available for test purposes. The tube has a long straight run to the orifice, and the upstream end also is fitted with straightening vanes. The orifice assembly is fitted with 12 pressure taps located at various distances upstream and downstream to the upstream surface of the orifice plate. This arrangement permits the calibration of sharp-edge and hourly orifice coefficients for pressure connections at the pipe, throat, and at several places at the flanges.

Production

Although considerable has been written in The Oil and Gas Journal describing facilities in the School of Mineral Industries for the study of production engineering problems, the following list of experiments indicate a widened scope in this work: Construction of well logs and oil field maps; design of standard cable tool rig; design of standard drilling and fishing tools; design of rotary tool drilling rig; methods for the determination of porosity, permeability and oil saturation; characteristics of crude oils; study of oil field waters, crude oil emulsions; design of production equipment including materials used in secondary recovery development.



Adiabatically jacketed distillation apparatus for close fractionation of crude oil



Flow control test equipment recently installed in the new petroleum instruction laboratory

Although the commonwealth of Pennsylvania derives millions of dollars annually from taxes levied on the petroleum industry, private individuals and business must contribute heavily to the advancement of this work. The following companies credited with supplying much of the equipment in the new laboratory include the Pittsburgh Equitable Meter Co., Equitable Gas Co., United Natural Gas Co., National Transit Pump & Machine Co., Mason-Neilan Regulator Co., American Meter Co., Foxboro Co., Moser Manufacturing Co., Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., Axelson Manufacturing Co., Oil Well Supply Co., Bovaird & Co., Bradford Motor Works, S. R. Dresser Manufacturing Co., American Cable Co., Inc., Baker Oil Tools, Inc., Guiberson Corp., Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Co., Reed Roller Bit Co., Patterson-Ballagh Corp., Union Wire Rope Corp., Larkin & Co., Lee C. Moore & Co., Inc., Torrey, Fralich & Simmons, Ltd., American Cast Iron Pipe Co. and Kendall Refining Co.

Chemical Industries Will Hold Exposition in New York

The Chemical Industries Exposition, recognized internationally as one of the great industrial shows, will be held at Grand Central Palace, New York City, December 2-7, inclusive. Dynamic displays with processes and machines in actual operation will be one of the keynote factors among the physical assets of the fifteenth exposition.

Progress of technology in the petroleum refineries will be reflected in exhibits of organic chemicals and solvents, most of which formerly were obtainable only from the processes of coal distillation. One company will exhibit samples of organic liquids obtained from polymerization of gaseous hydrocarbons.

The section devoted to precision instruments will offer the latest developments to men in the chemical industry who are interested in precision control of temperature and pressure, with respect to large-scale operations.

TECHNICAL ABSTRACTS

Greasemaking—Past, Present and Future

By A. R. LANGE
Swan-Finch Oil Corp.

Before Chicago Meeting of Lubricating Grease Manufacturers Association

Methods for making grease are divided by the author into five classes, namely; straight fats or simple blends with mineral oils, pitches, waxes, etc.; greases made by simple neutralization; made by cold or semi-boil saponification; by saponification or two-stage reaction, and greases made by the substitution of bases. Use of the first method of manufacture dates back to about 1400 B. C. when the Egyptians prepared a lime soap grease not much different from the ordinary cart grease of today. The second method provides greases made from rosin and rosin oil and fatty acids. No heat and little mechanical help is needed in making these in as much as alkali reacts to cause an immediate set with rosin and fatty acids. The third classification covered the manufacture of greases in which open kettle boiling is not used and therefore these greases do not have a good neutral saponification. The fourth type of grease covers greases in which, as a rule, fats are employed that are relatively low in free acid content. The first reaction of such a fat is the hydrolysis into a fatty acid and glycerin after which the fatty acid is combined with an alkali to form soap. This soap is then reduced with the type mineral oil required in the finished grease. Greases of the fourth class are made over open fire, in steam jackets, or in closed pressure cookers.

Greases covered by Class 5 are of the aluminum and lead soap base type. These soaps are made by replacing the soda of a soda soap with either alum or sugar of lead and reduced with mineral oils to the required consistency and color. Greases of this type are made in either open or pressure vessels, heated by steam or directly fire heated. One advantage of the pressure vessel over the open vessel was that the former retained the moisture needed to hydrolize the fat until maximum temperature is reached, whereas in the latter case, most of the moisture is driven off before the maximum rate of reaction was reached. Another advantage is that the pressure kettle reaches a maximum temperature, therefore reached maximum rate of reaction sooner, within the shortest possible time since no heat was wasted in driving off moisture into the atmosphere. Moisture retained in the pressure mixer, moisture from the caustic solution as well as that liberated from the reaction, is partly removed by "flash evaporation" and the remainder removed by heating in an open steam-jacketed kettle. After the soap is made in this manner, the remaining oil is added and worked into the batch in the same way as when the grease was made entirely in an open kettle.

Viewing the future the author suggested effecting the following improvements in grease manufacture in order to keep step with the trend for higher speeds, higher pressure and harder metals: Manufacture greases of a wider range of melting points, greases of greater chemical stability, to resistance, oxidation, gumming and separation; greases having a higher degree of oiliness; and greases with higher film pressure properties.

Effect of Engine Design on Oil Consumption

By M. O. TEETOR
R. R. TEETOR
The Perfect Circle Co.

Presented before monthly meeting of Pittsburgh section of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

In the authors' discussion of motor conditions affecting piston ring performance and oil consumption, many reasons are uncovered to show why automobile engines wear out before their expected time. However, it is made clear that little can be known of what actually occurs between the piston rings and cylinder walls without a thorough knowledge of conditions present in practically every system involved in the operation of a motor vehicle. Numerous investigations, they said, have exonerated engine parts which were too readily assumed to be at fault in cases of lubrication failure. Before assuming that a piston ring, or cylinder wall is responsible for the damage caused by metal-to-metal action, the lubricating, fuel and cooling systems should be checked thoroughly.

That engineers have made rapid progress was shown by the fact that in 1919 the average life of an automobile was 19,218 miles and the price $882, while in 1934 the average life had been extended to 69,268 miles and the cost reduced to $498. The fact was brought out that automobile engines of today produce twice the power of the 1919 engines with only half the weight and piston displacement.

The Structure of Clay Gels

By W. K. LEWIS,
LOMBARD SPIRES,
W. I. THOMPSON

Presented before the Houston meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

The fundamental cause of gelation of clays is mechanical interference of platy particles, and that other factors, however important they may be, are of secondary importance is the conclusion drawn by the authors after an exhaustive study of facts involved. They also find that the nature and the extent of the interference is profoundly influenced by the character of the surfaces of the particles, which in turn is determined primarily by the nature and amount of adsorbed foreign materials held on the surface of the particles by forces which are predominantly chemical in type. The assumption that the ultimate particles of the clay gels have length, and probably width, very large in comparison with their thickness is made by the authors. These particles in building up are packed sufficiently close so that separation of a particle in contact with its neighbor on one side is prevented by contact with another neighbor on the opposite side. Evidence presented in favor of this assumption is the phenomena observed in the behavior of suspensions of microscopic platy particles such as a suspension of coarse particles of flake graphite in a mixture of carbon tetrachloride and ethylene tetrabromide.

The process of conversion of a given suspension into a gel is often, if not indeed usually, brought about by settling of the particles.

Engineers Attending Houston A.I.M.E. Meeting Take Time Out to Visit

Members of A.I.M.E. petroleum division, Mid-Continent section, at the plant of the Mission Manufacturing Co.

Problems of Pipe Line Corrosion Now Being Attacked More Scientifically

By DR. SCOTT EWING
American Gas Association Research Associate*

A. G. A.—Pipe line companies have been experimenting with many types of pipe coatings and co-operative investigations are under way which promise to enhance the solution of corrosion problems. Here the author has made a most comprehensive summary of the field experimental work in progress.

The Subcommittee on Pipe Coatings and Corrosion of the American Gas Association decided to remove the third set of coated pipe specimens during the summer of 1935. Two of the four sets, which were buried in 1929, had already been removed. It was the opinion of the subcommittee that since the research associate would be within a few hundred miles of almost any point in the country at some time during the trip, it would be desirable for him to consult with gas companies on their local corrosion problems. Arrangements were accordingly made through the officers of the association whereby any gas company could obtain the services of the research associate for whatever length of time was thought necessary.

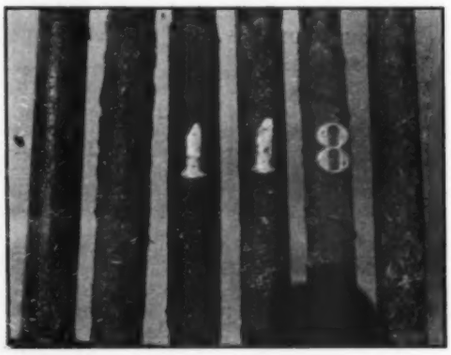


Fig. 1—Asphalt deterioration. Observe cracking on third, fourth and sixth specimens

A period of approximately four months was spent in the field, during which time 14 sets of coated pipes were removed and tested and 13 companies were visited. The report is a discussion of some of the observations made on the trip. Only those things are discussed which are believed to be of general interest, either because they are new developments or because they are at least partial answers to often-asked questions.

Condition of A.G.A. Coatings

A full report on the coated pipes which were removed and examined on the trip will probably be published soon. No attempt has been made so far to analyze the results. However, it is believed that this inspection will confirm the results and conclusions of previous inspections. The pipe under those coatings which in previous tests showed high electrical conductance and numerous pinholes, is now pitted in many cases. The better coatings are still in very good condition and most of the pipe under them is still unaffected, even in the very corrosive soils. The heavy asphalt coatings, which from the beginning have shown appreciable electrical conductance, are still in remarkably good condition in most places. The pipe is often wet and the bond between pipe and coating is gone, but very few pits were found on the pipe. The third, fourth and sixth coatings of Figure 1 are the worst examples in the entire test of deteriorating asphalt coatings. All this tends to indicate that a comparatively short-time test, properly carried out, is adequate, because much of the distortion of the softer coatings and the rotting of fabrics take place soon after burial.

1. Joints and Their Protection—Where a considerable amount of mill-coated pipe is being laid at one time, the problem of coating joints of a welded or screwed line is not particularly difficult. A group of men can be trained and kept busy coating joints, and with proper supervision they should be able to do the work properly. Failures in the coating are especially likely to occur at the weld or near the edges of the coupling, where there is a tendency for the bitumen to be pressed thin by the overlying fabric. Welds that are stronger than the pipe can be made with no appreciable bead if this difficulty is serious. It is of course desirable to have the joints coated in the same manner as the rest of the pipe; but where there is a felt reinforcement in the mill-wrapped coating it is generally desirable to use a woven-fabric reinforcement at the joints because felts are difficult to apply by hand.

In the distribution system where the individual job is usually a small one and is often in a congested city street, the use of a large kettle for heating the bitumen is out of the question. However, some companies are able to properly coat the joints on services and other small jobs with hot bitumen without any particular difficulty. Various kinds of containers are used to carry the asphalt or enamel on the truck. These include cheap one-gallon tin cans, which can be cut with an ax to remove the bitumen, or 1-foot lengths of 6 or 8-inch pipe made by a welder into the form of a teakettle by attaching a bottom, spout and handle. The material is heated on the job in a small heater by the welder. The fuel may be bottled gas or some inflammable liquid. The men soon learn at what time the heating should begin. The pipe is warmed with the welding torch, primed with a very thin coat, and the hot bitumen and wrapper are applied with little loss of time. Detailed step-by-step instructions for wrapping joints have been prepared by the Los Angeles Gas & Electric Co. for the use of their street foremen.

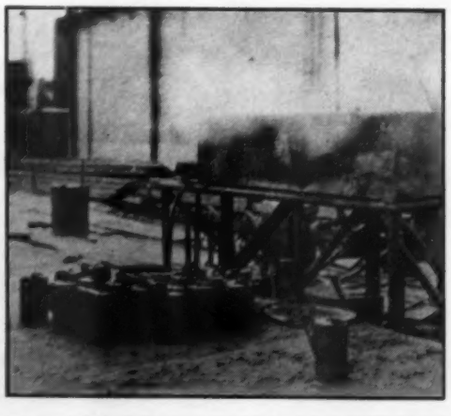


Fig. 2—Containers used for carrying joint coating bitumen ready for filling

Fig. 3—Bottled gas arrangement for heating the containers of Figure 2

Figure 2 shows one type of bitumen container, made of 6-inch pipe, and the heater for filling the containers. Figure 3 shows the arrangement for heating the containers on the job. Figure 4 illustrates another type of bottled gas heater.

New Coatings

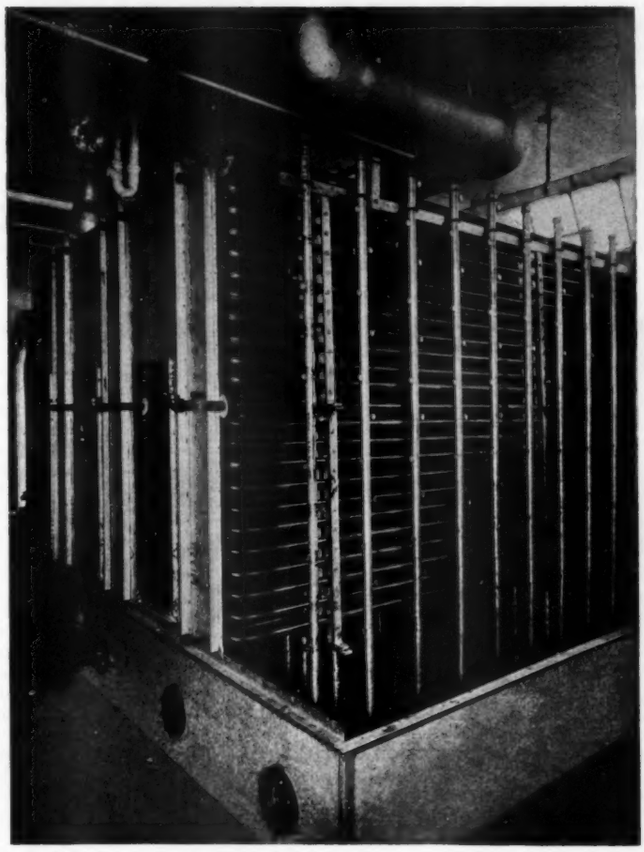
2. New Coatings—Each of the three large gas companies in the Los Angeles area uses a different protective method in the more recent installations. Obviously the methods cannot all be the best, but unless different methods are tried the best will never be found. One company is using copper pipe, another an asphalt coating with no reinforcement but with a kraft paper shield, and the third has recently used considerable quantities of Cellophane and Kodapak as reinforcing materials. Improvements in the use of copper pipe were described by F. A. Hough at a recent meeting of the Pacific Coast Gas Association. The copper installations in Los Angeles and Cincinnati are sufficiently extensive to afford the industry a true picture of the value of this material, and it is hoped that these companies will report their experiences, whether good or bad, from time to time.

The unreinforced asphalt coating is more resistant to moisture absorption and is also more stable chemically than the rag-felt reinforced coating which was previously used. If the coating will stay on the pipe there is no need for the felt reinforcement. The soils in the Los Angeles area are nearly all sandy, and numerous inspections of coatings have shown that soil distortion is not severe. Obviously, the felt could not be omitted in heavy clay soils. The felt also makes it possible to build up a thicker coating. This is accomplished without using felt by directing air jets onto the coated pipe as it passes through the coating machine, thereby cooling the asphalt as it flows over the pipe and making more of it stay on.

The Cellophane and Kodapak seem to serve every purpose that the felt serves, and they have the advantage that they do not absorb as much moisture and they are cheaper. These coatings

*Publication approved by the Director of the National Bureau of Standards of the U. S. Department of Commerce. Delivered before Chicago meeting of the American Gas Association.

Based on past performance
TONCAN IRON
is again specified for Air Washer



Five years ago, a large drug manufacturer installed an ammonia evaporator in an air washer. The material selected for both pipe and sheets was Toncan Iron. Recently, a similar installation was needed in the same plant. The performance of Toncan Iron during the last five years caused it to be specified for the new unit.

Service conditions such as are encountered in an installation of this sort are severe—air and moisture combine forces to tear down the ferrous structure. But Toncan Iron is not an ordinary metal. Refined open hearth iron, copper and molybdenum are here combined to form an alloy that possesses the highest rust-resistance of any ferrous metal in its price class. It often takes years for users to find out how superior Toncan Iron really is—how much more economical it is in service.

You'll find the story of Toncan Iron in "The Path to Permanence," if you're interested in sheets, and in "Pipe for Permanence," if pipe troubles worry you. Either, or both books, sent on request.

Republic Steel
CORPORATION
GENERAL OFFICES · · · YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

REPUBLIC STEEL

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COPPER
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were inspected in several places and their appearance was certainly impressive. Figure 5 is a photograph of a Kodapak reinforced coating after an exposure of about five months.

A machine has been developed for applying a layer of concrete about 1 inch thick to a pipe line. Concrete fed into a hopper is extruded around the pipe by a worm which revolves around the pipe and which is driven by a gas engine. The pressure of the worm against the concrete causes the motion of the machine along the pipe at the rate of about 3 feet per minute or 1,000 feet per day. Figure 6 is a photograph of this machine.

California Practice

Some companies, perhaps because their corrosion problems have been more serious, have gone much farther than others in studying these problems and in improving their practices. In order to prevent progress in a circle over long periods as the personnel changes, a rather detailed history of the company's practices was prepared by one of the California companies. This history is really a review of the course followed by every gas company, with minor variations in particular cases. The company recognized in a vague way previous to 1913 that it had some corrosion which was sometimes combatted with paint. In 1913 the company purchased some burlap-wrapped pipe. A cold paint was made and used between 1915 and 1923 in combination with the burlap wrapper. An asphalt coating reinforced by rag felt was adopted in 1924. At the joints the felt was held on the pipe with bailing wire. A cold field joint was adopted in 1925. This cold-applied coating was found to be unsatisfactory and was abandoned in 1927. The felt was also unsatisfactory and a joint reinforced with cotton fabric was adopted in 1928. A meeting of field-crew foremen was held in 1929, at which the company's chemist, electrolysis engineer, and others addressed the group to familiarize them with coatings and corrosion.

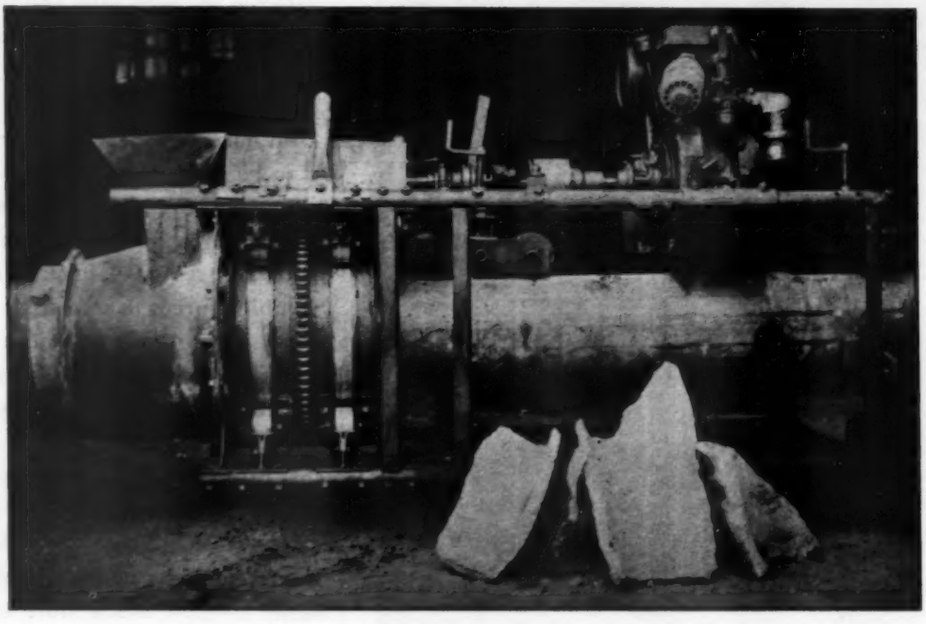

Fig. 6—Machine for extruding cement mortar on 6-inch pipe

Numerous improvements in coating practices were soon adopted. Trucks transporting wrapped pipe were padded with rubber at contact points. An electrical method was devised for testing the coating, out of which the present pattern test was developed. Printed detailed instructions for wrapping the joints were prepared in English and Spanish and supplied to all crew foremen. A corrosion committee was organized on May 8, 1930, consisting of the company's chemist and assistant chemist of the gas works laboratory, the electrolysis engineer and the foreman of the pipe yard. Others have been added to the committee since. The committee had meetings about every two weeks until April, 1933, when they were placed on a monthly schedule. Recently meetings have been almost discontinued because there is now no serious difficulty with the coatings and their application.

Among the things already mentioned and others, this corrosion committee has:

1. Adopted specifications for test specimens of protective coatings.
2. Attempted to define the properties of a perfect pipe coating.
3. Adopted laboratory tests such as softening point, ductility, etc., for the asphalts used in the coating.
4. Developed and revised from time to time the pipe inspection forms which are used by the street foremen on all pipe uncovered.
5. Improved or lowered the cost of the coating used by the company.
6. Adopted soil classifications for the use of various kinds of pipe protection based on tests of the soil samples by the Corfield method.
7. Adopted the use of depth gauges by all field crews.
8. Published a distribution practice manual.
9. Helped to perfect the present method of sandblasting all pipe before coating.

In any engineering project it is usually considered necessary to do more or less experimental or investigational work in order to properly carry out the project. Certain data are necessary if coatings are to be properly chosen and used in a distribution system. The data were collected by the company by issuing to street gangs the following instructions:

1. To take a 1-foot sample of every piece of pipe that was being replaced, to tag it properly, and to put it in a designated place. Printed linen tags to identify the samples were provided on all trucks. Thousands of samples of pipe whose age and place of exposure are known were thus collected at little cost. These specimens, catalogued and preserved, are valuable for many purposes.
2. To inspect every pipe uncovered. On special forms thousands of inspection reports were thus collected which give valuable data as to the condition of mains, services and coatings.
3. To collect soil samples at every opening, appropriate containers and tags being provided for this purpose.

The entire organization thus soon became corrosion-conscious. We have hot water heater campaigns, house heating campaigns, safety meetings, safety committees and safety-conscious men. These things are done because they produce results. If a man drags out a leaking service, throws it on the thruck and then off the truck on the junk pile, he merely feels that corrosion failures are among the inevitable things and thinks no more about it. If, however, he has to cut a 1-foot length of the pipe and to tage it, he notices more closely and he might begin to think about it. In the meetings there would be discussion, argument and questions. The men will become more interested and notice many things in the course of their work that would otherwise never be seen. The net result will ultimately be better knowledge of where corrosion occurs and better methods of preventing it.

The soil samples were tested with the Corfield can test. The pieces of pipe and the pipe inspection reports were compared with the soil tests, and this resulted in the development of considerable confidence in the soil test. A map of the distribution area was then made showing: (1) Areas where coatings are not necessary, (2) areas where coatings are needed, and (3) areas where special protective methods are necessary.

The men in the company are able to talk with assurance and conviction about their methods and practices. They know that the coatings are protecting the pipe and they know that coatings are not necessary everywhere. It took this company about 20 years to pass through the maze of pipe coatings to a reasonably good method of reducing corrosion costs to somewhere near the minimum. This was all done by the company with very little outside help. The maze is now more complicated so that it would probably take a company with equal technical advice and aggressive management at least 20 years to reach this stage of development from the randon choice of a coating, and eventually to find a suitable coating and the proper places to use it.

Advisable to Use

The history of this company's practices has been given because it is believed that some of the practices should be considered and perhaps adopted by other companies. Several other western companies use methods almost identical with those described, but this is the only company where a complete history of coating practices was available.

The consulting work with gas companies has been rather varied in character. In some cases it has consisted in questioning on the part of the gas engineers about general principles of coatings and corrosion. Other companies wished to obtain a general idea of the soils in their distribution area and how they could be tested. There were a few requests for advice about a particular problem, and a few cases where the company wished to begin a broad program to reduce corrosion costs, if possible. In specific cases where a line is to be laid in a particular place, it is an easy matter to express an opinion and then to give some arguments to support it. The companies visited were usually the larger ones, and in general, they are the ones that follow the best practices. The methods of mapping soils which were developed and are used by the Soil Survey Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture are useful, but it is often difficult if not impossible to use these methods in cities when very little of the original surface is left and when most of the soil is covered with pavements and buildings. It is believed, however, that it is generally desirable to make a map of the distribution area which shows those places where coatings should be used and places where pipe should be laid bare. The map is necessary because it is the only way to insure the proper kind of protection whenever a pipe is being laid. Someone in the company probably knows what the soil conditions are in some particular street but this person may not be available when the truck leaves the yard to lay the pipe in this street. The details of how this map should be made will depend upon the local situation. In older areas the combined knowledge of all street foremen and others who are familiar with the soil conditions may be the best and cheapest way to make the maps. In some places along the seacoasts the Shepard Resistivity Meter, combined with a little good judgment, is a convenient way to locate areas that contain or are likely to contain salt water. Plotting of service replacements during the preceding few years may be of some help, but it must be remembered that the services are not of the same age and that corrosion leaks are not the only reason for replacing services. In many distribution systems

Announcing

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A NEW, ECONOMICAL DRILLING CLAY *for* MID-CONTINENT *and* GULF COAST OPERATORS

Makes **40 BARRELS OF EXCELLENT 15 CENTIPOISE VISCOSITY DRILLING MUD PER TON**

Saves **25% TO 50% IN COST PER BARREL OVER AVAILABLE NATIVE CLAYS**

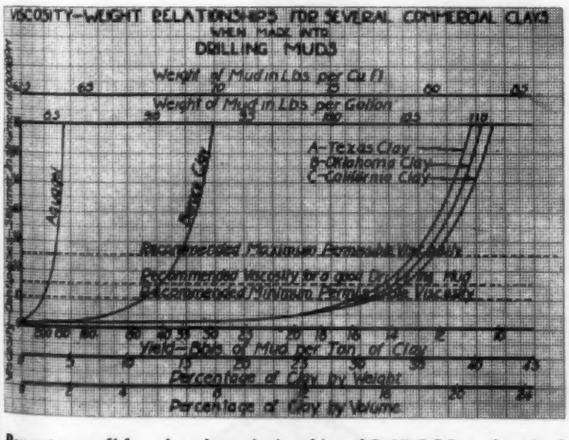
Resists **SALT AND SALT WATER**

HERE'S good news for Mid-Continent and Gulf Coast operators!... A new, scientifically prepared clay—BAROCO—is now available through our various distributors in the Mid-Continent and Gulf Coast Oil Fields. BAROCO, when mixed with water, will make the most satisfactory drilling mud for all-around use that is obtainable today. Approximately two or three times as much mud can be made from one ton of BAROCO as can be made from one ton of commercial native clays with a resultant saving of approximately 25% to 50% in the cost of a barrel of drilling mud.

BAROCO, since it contains a higher percentage of gel-forming colloidal matter than *any* other commercial or native clay available for drilling mud, will build a *better* wall and will build it *more quickly* than other clays with a consequent proportional reduction in drilling difficulties.

In addition to its economy and superior wall-building properties, BAROCO clay is specially selected and processed to resist the "flocculating" action of salt and salt waters. Practically all native clays available for making up drilling muds are "flocculated" or "curdled" when they come in contact with salt or concentrated salt water during drilling, with a resultant separation of free water from the mud. Mud made from BAROCO is substantially unaffected by contact with salt or salt waters, and satisfactory drilling muds can even be made by mixing BAROCO directly with salt water. When mixed with salt water, the number of barrels per ton is slightly decreased.

The use of BAROCO is especially recommended for drilling on salt domes or where it is expected that salt water will be encountered.


VISCOSITY-WEIGHT RELATIONSHIPS FOR SEVERAL COMMERCIAL CLAYS WHEN MADE INTO DRILLING MUDS
Weight of Mud in Lbs. per Cu. Ft.
Weight of Mud in Lbs. per Gallon
A—Texas Clay
B—Oklahoma Clay
C—California Clay
Aquagel
Baroco
Recommended Maximum Permissible Viscosity
Recommended Viscosity for a good Drilling Mud
Recommended Minimum Permissible Viscosity
Yield—Bbls. of Mud per Ton of Clay
Percentage of Clay by Weight
Percentage of Clay by Volume

Percentage solids—viscosity relationship of BAROCO and typical native clays (curves A-B-C) used in Mid-Continent and Gulf Coast fields for making up drilling muds.

Stocks carried and service men available in all active Mid-Continent and Gulf Coast fields. We are confident that a trial of BAROCO will convince you of its merit.

NOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR AQUAGEL

BAROCO is not a substitute for AQUAGEL which is a concentrated colloidal material. AQUAGEL should be added to all drilling muds in small quantities as drilling progresses to make up for colloidal matter lost during drilling.

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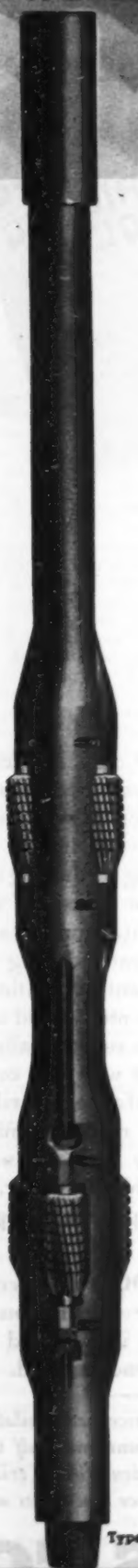
KEEP THAT HOLE STRAIGHT

WITH **REED** REAMERS AND ROCK BITS



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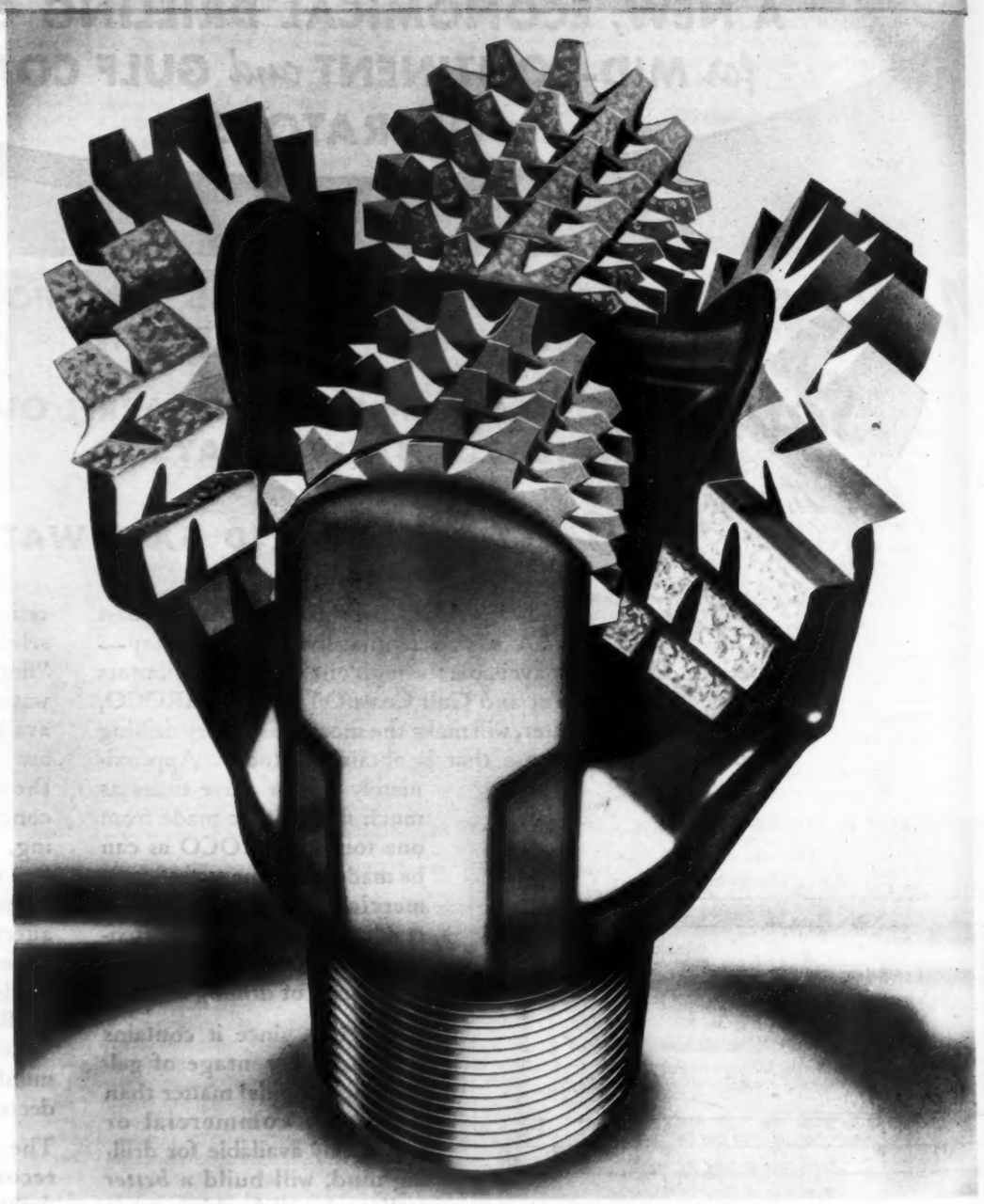

FAST—SAFE—STRAIGHT HOLE
AT
LESS COST PER FOOT
AND MORE TIME ON BOTTOM

REED FULL HOLE TOOL JOINTS

For Full *Dependability*

Specify

Genuine Reed Full Hole Tool Joints

manufactured by

Reed Roller Bit Company

REED ROTARY DRILLING TOOLS

SPEED · ECONOMY · DURABILITY

FOR FASTER AND MORE ECONOMICAL HOLE

WHEREVER THERE IS ROTARY DRILLING

electrolysis is probably still a cause of numerous pipe failures. Even if the gas company does no electrolysis testing, the telephone and power companies always watch their cable sheaths and see to it that there are no, or at least very few, extremely bad electrolysis conditions. Those conditions that are evidently very serious have usually been corrected, whether the gas company knows it or not. But it is practically impossible to eliminate electrolysis entirely, and many services that cross streets under car tracks or pass near cable ducts are ultimately corroded until they require replacement. The services are usually rather old and the voltages rather small, so that it is not worth while to try to correct the condition. Nevertheless the services would probably still be in good condition were it not for the electrolysis. About the only thing that can be done in such cases is to replace the service either with extra heavy pipe or with a coated service, and to install insulating joints at the main and near the meter. The plotting of service failures on a map of the distribution area may show by the grouping of the replacements around subway substations whether electrolysis is the cause of many failures.

There is also a characteristic trend in the annual expenditure of any company to combat corrosion. As time goes on the frequency of corrosion failures is bound to increase unless the company adopts effective corrective measures and continues to use them so that finally the annual expenditure begins to decrease. If the company operates in a territory where the soils are very corrosive, the annual costs increase rapidly and extreme methods must be adopted immediately. When the soils are less corrosive the costs increase much more gradually, the allowable expenditure for coatings is less, and their value is not so apparent. Some of the western companies are already definitely over the peak. Even though they are older, most eastern companies will probably find that their annual costs of corrosion are still increasing, and they will continue to increase until each company investigates its own situation and applies effective mitigative measures.

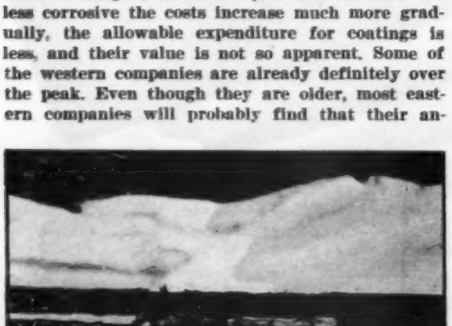

Fig. 5—Kodapak reinforced coating. Coating removed down to Kodapak on left, attempted removal of inner coating in center and the complete coating on right

In a few places coatings may be used unnecessarily, but there is a tendency toward the more general use of good coatings, which is as it should be. To further substantiate this belief, the following is quoted from a paper by G. O. Thomas[1] of the Melbourne & Metropolitan Board of Works, who has carried out a rather extensive series of tests of all sorts of pipe coatings in Australia:

"When it is realized that present day coatings are of the order of one-tenth inch thick, it becomes plain that these have been grossly underdesigned; and it is here put forward that it is definitely uneconomical to use such thin coatings."

Conclusions

The observations which have been made on a trip over the country indicate clearly that there is a serious attempt on the part of the gas companies to take advantage of all that is known about coatings and corrosion. Many companies have altered their coating practices within the last few years, probably largely because of the coating and corrosion research of the National Bureau of Standards, the American Petroleum Institute, and the American Gas Association. Most of the companies, however, have not as yet adopted a definite coating program and policy, probably because they are skeptical as to the necessity or value of the coatings. With the data on repairs and replacements, which the average gas company has, it is usually not possible to demonstrate with a logical argument exactly where coatings should and should not be used. But a study of the data by the company will at least be of considerable help in deciding on where coatings should be used. There is believed to be a general tendency in the industry toward the more extensive use of adequate coatings.

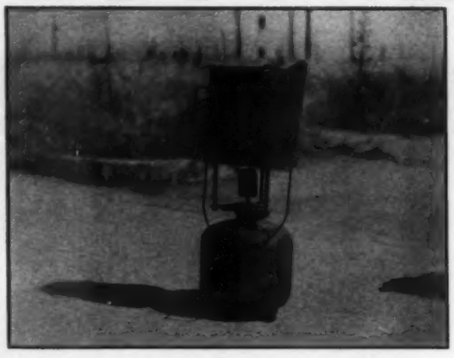

Fig. 4—Convenient bottled gas heater

The writer wishes to express his appreciation of the excellent co-operation which he received at every test site and of the interest shown by the companies with whom he worked in a consulting capacity.

[1]Journal of the Institute of Engineers, Australia, vol. 6, No. 10, October, 1934.

Cracking Subsidized in Italy to Improve Gasoline Output

In Italy's desire to make available a maximum quantity of aviation and motor grade gasolines a subsidy is provided in the operation of cracking units. Italy produces less than 700 bbls. of crude oil daily and this quantity is less than the increased demand for oil witnessed this year compared with a year ago. The African military activities are calling for more aviation fuels and this in anticipation of demand a higher sales tax was placed upon all gasoline, kerosene and fuel oils August 31.

The decree granting subsidies to companies equipped with cracking units has been reported in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry as follows:

"Decree 2450 gives industrialists engaged in the cracking industry particularly favorable economic consideration. Plants engaged in cracking are granted subsidies; their plant design and operations must be approved by the state. Thus, the three cracking plants now operating came into being. The first was that at Specia, promoted by the Italian Petroleum Co. (S.I.I.P.), with an initial capitalization of 25,000,000, now 45,000,000 lire, a direct promotion of the Royal Dutch Shell group, which has a branch in Italy for transporting and trading in all petroleum products, the Italian Naphtha Corp., the selling agent for the S.I.I.P. The plant at Specia is of the simple Dubbs type; there are two units, each with a capacity of 1,000 bbls. a day.

"The second plant was built in Barra (Naples) by the Italian Gasoline Corp. (B.E.N.I.T.), capitalized at 15,000,000 lire. It is controlled by the Compagnie Financiere Belge des Petroles (Petrofina), and sells its products to the A.G.I.P. This installation is also a Dubbs, modified by not having coke and strongly asphaltic residue, and has a rated capacity of 800 bbls. a day. It is connected to the port by pipe lines. Russian residues ("mazout") are worked, their density being about 0.900.

"The plant at Porto Marghera (Venice) is owned by the Italian Distilled Fuels Corp. (D.I.C.S.A.) with a capitalization, all Italian, of 15,000,000 lire. It works Russian residues by means of Dubbs units having a capacity of 1,000 bbls. a day, and sells its gasoline to the A.G.I.P. It has very recently started production, so that figures for its production are not available.

"In the mineral oils refinery at Fiume, a cracking unit of the Holmes Manley type was completed in 1929. This plant normally handles the paraffin base Grozny oils, obtaining gasoline, kerosene, and gas oil. The residue is again fractionated under vacuum to give paraffin oil and asphalt; the paraffin oil, after another special distillation, gives coke and another paraffin base residue which is sent through the cracking plant again and mixed with some of the other residues. The cracking, carried out at 420° to 430° C. at about 20 atmospheres, gives 33 to 36 per cent gasoline, 45 per cent gas oil which goes back into the cycle, 1 per cent coke, and 15 per cent fuel oil. To the cracking plant proper is joined an auxiliary plant known as a tar stripper. This separates the residue coming from the reaction chamber into gas oil, which is returned to the cracking plant, and fuel oil."

T. McLean Jasper Will Speak Before Tulsa Engineers

T. McLean Jasper, Director of Material and Structural Research for the A. O. Smith Corp., will be guest speaker in Tulsa, November 7, before the Engineers Club of Tulsa on the subject of "Metals." Professor Jasper is a metallurgist, author and engineer.

His career began in the University of Illinois in 1911, thence to a commissioned rank in the

T. McLEAN JASPER

Royal Field Artillery in the World War, then to assistant professor of mechanics in the University of Wisconsin and finally to Research Associate Professor of Engineering Materials and Engineer of Tests for the National Research Council on Fatigue of Metals Investigation, University of Illinois, in 1921-1926. Since 1926, he has been associated with A. O. Smith Corp.

Professor Jasper is a member of many engineering and scientific organizations, including the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Society for Testing Materials, International Society of Metals, and American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The newly formed Engineers Club of Tulsa has secured the services of J. H. Englebrecht as part time secretary with an office in the Midco Building.

QUESTIONS ON TECHNOLOGY

By Charles K. Francis, Ph.D., Technical Editor

Relative Activity of Filtering Earths and Oil Retention

Do you have any record of any other factor than the size of grains affecting the porosity of a filter cake of bleaching earth? Is oil retention of the filter cake variable with the mineral nature of particular bleaching earths?—E. C. H.

It is well known that many earths have a tendency to exchange bases when in contact with mineral solutions. A clay may take up copper and give off calcium. This property of filtering earths has been explained by P. G. Nutting in The Oil and Gas Journal.

"In the case of earths used in filtering oils, the liquid contains many organic radicals, varying widely in basicity. The filtering earths are silicates which are combinations of bases with the weak silica and alumino-silicic acids. There can be little base exchange proper between the oils and the untreated filtering earths, however, for the exchangeable organic radicals are too weak. To get good filtering action the filter must have its basic radicals removed, leaving open bonds ready to attach to the radicals of the oil to be filtered. In other words, the filter is chosen or prepared so as to have terminal hydroxyl (—OH) radicals. Heating drives off water from these, leaving the open bonds essential for filtering. The filtering action is a removal of the less firmly bound alkyl radicals of certain hydrocarbons.

"This selective action may account for the varied action of different filters toward oils. Many filter to water white, some filter to an amber color, some (slightly alkaline or moist) filter to a canary yellow. Some natural earths are best on mineral oils, others on vegetable oils. Some will even render fish oils tasteless and odorless. Fats and vegetable oils containing oxygen would be expected to require a different filter from petroleum containing little or none. Using very dilute solutions, the writer has prepared silica gels (also those of alumina and ferric oxide) so powerful as to break up paraffin hydrocarbons, even paraffin itself and very stable oils of the nujol type."

Oil retention by the filter cake is largely a matter of operation, or the success with which the several limiting factors are controlled. The size of the particles of any filter earth appears to be of little importance other than the bearing on the time required to bring a definite volume of oil to a specified color. However, size of particles influences oil retention. This is reduced in contact filtering by charging a relatively small quantity of earth and the use of finely ground earth. There is considerable variation in the percentage of oil retained by the different filtering earths, but this will also vary with the viscosity of the oil. The heavier earths absorb the smaller quantities and the higher viscosity oils are retained in the larger percentages. A good earth may hold about 18 to 20 per cent of its weight of a low viscosity neutral and run up to 50 per cent for a bright stock. The practice in some plants is to disregard the oil loss with the low viscosity oils but wash with naphtha, then blow the cake with air, steam, flue gas or carbon dioxide when filtering the more expensive high viscosity oils. This treatment is reported to reduce the oil content of the cake to approximately 6 per cent for a good earth; the percentage may be reduced to even 0.5 per cent when the cake is washed with naphtha at 140° F.

In addition to the quality of the earth, time in the press, together with temperature and pressure, have much to do with the percentage of oil retained in the cake.

References: P. G. Nutting, The Oil and Gas Journal, June 28, 1929, page 138. E. W. Zublin, same, October 27, 1932, page 12.

Those connected with the refining of crude petroleum, the manufacture of natural gasoline and closely allied industries are invited to submit problems to Dr. C. K. Francis. Questions should give as much detail as possible. Inquiries must be signed but only the given initials will be printed. The source of questions is considered confidential. Questions requiring discussion of patents, the use of intricate formulas, extended computations, or cost estimates cannot be considered in these columns.

Theories Proposed for Causes of the Corrosion of Metals

I understand there are several theories used to explain corrosion and would consider it a favor if you will give me an outline of them.—H. L. Y.

There are several theories that have been advanced to explain the conditions responsible for the corrosion of metals. Since iron is the most widely used metal, most of the studies of corrosion have been confined to iron and steel.

Whitney offered the Electrochemical Theory of Corrosion in 1903. This has been quite generally accepted as adequate for explaining metallic corrosion. He stated that hydrogen acts as a metal, such as copper, forming a cell which would generate electricity when connected with iron as the opposite electrode. When iron is placed in a solution containing hydrogen it will dissolve at a rate which increases with the resistance. Iron when placed in a solution containing hydrogen ions will dissolve as the hydrogen precipitates, exactly as when placed in the copper salt solution. That iron does oxidize or dissolve in all solutions containing appreciable quantities of hydrogen ions is well known. This relationship between iron and hydrogen is the chief cause of rusting. Corrosion resulting from the contact of two unlike metals is explained by this theory. If iron is in an electrical field containing a more electro-positive element, the iron dissolves with the evolution of hydrogen.

The Acid Theory is based on the idea that some acid initiates corrosion, assisted by water and oxygen. Carbon dioxide, in the form of H_2CO_3, is the acid usually contributing. However, this theory is not strongly supported for it is known that corrosion will take place in the absence of carbonic acid.

Some authorities support the Peroxide Theory. The reactions show that water and iron produce ferrous hydroxide and hydrogen. The hydrogen combines with water to form the peroxide, which acting on iron produces ferric hydroxide. Quoting Speller: "It is sure that hydrogen peroxide has been detected during the corrosion of copper, mercury, lead, silver, tin, zinc and bismuth, but never with iron, and pure neutral hydrogen peroxide in dilute solutions has no perceptible action on iron."

Other theories, probably having a minor part in assisting in the main electro-chemical reactions, include Biological Organisms, Colloidal Films and Direct Combination of Oxygen.

References: Speller, Corrosion and Prevention. Whitney, The Corrosion of Iron, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 25, 394, 1903.

Oiliness Depends on the Favorable Combination of Properties

Can you furnish a good definition or explanation of oiliness of a lubricating oil? Is there any combination of tests that will signify the oiliness of an oil?—A. T. W.

The quality of a lubricating oil is frequently described in a general way by the use of the word oiliness and especially when two oils apparently identical, as judged by physical tests, do not behave the same under service conditions. Then one oil is said to show more oiliness than the other.

The easiest way to define oiliness is to state that it is some property of oil by virtue of which it adheres to metallic surfaces.

Increase of viscosity seems to improve oiliness and the addition of a fixed oil will improve the oiliness of a mineral oil. A low viscosity neutral and a filtered cylinder oil mixture may have greater oiliness than a neutral oil of the same viscosity.

Probably a combination of numerous physical tests, including surface tension, viscosity, gravity, boiling point, etc., would assist when grading several oils for oiliness. An opinion of more value could be given by an expert if knowledge of the chemical structure were available.

W. F. Parish and L. Cammen gave a definition of oiliness in The Oil and Gas Journal, February 7, 1935, page 29, which is quoted:

"Oiliness is the ability of the true lubricant contained in the oil to cling to the surface to be lubricated, and depends on three factors: First, structure of the fields of force surrounding the molecule of the 'true' lubricant; second, structure of the fields of force surrounding all of the other constituents of the true lubricant and its carrier; and, third, structure of the fields of force emanating from the surfaces to be lubricated."

Dr. H. H. Herschel, U. S. Bureau of Standards, has defined oiliness as that property of lubricating oils which causes a difference in friction when two oils of the same viscosity, at the temperature of the film, are used under identical conditions.

Analysis of High Grade Mercedes Crude in Hidalgo County, Tex.

If you will supply us with an analysis showing the quality of Mercedes crude oil, it will be appreciated.—S. C. P.

The crude produced from the Mercedes Pool, in Hidalgo County, Texas, is an exceptional light oil. A partial analysis is the only one available.

ANALYSIS MERCEDES CRUDE OIL

Gravity (A.P.I.)	55.6
Distillation (°F.):	
Initial boiling point	138
Per cent off:	
10	198
20	236
30	268
40	300
50	356
60	406
65	437
70	464
80	535
90	628
Endpoint	690
Recovery (per cent)	95

The oil is reported to flash at 112° F. and give a distillate, 90 per cent of which is water white color.

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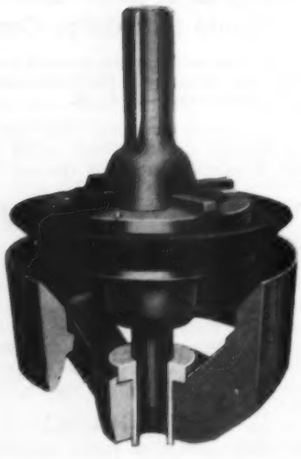

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PROBLEMS FROM READERS

Edited by T. F. Smiley

Vulcanized Rubber as Preventive of Corrosion Still an Experiment

If you can provide me with some information about the use of rubber sheeting for the prevention of pipe line corrosion I would appreciate it very much. I understand one of the large oil companies in Oklahoma is using this method with success on a line carrying either crude or gasoline. The concern with which I am connected has a short pipe line for transporting crude and in one spot the corrosion is very rapid. We are not positive about the cause of the corrosion, but are inclined to blame it on the soil. Can you tell me how this rubber sheeting is applied, where it is obtainable and whether it has proved a sure preventive of corrosion? Is it true cinders can start corrosion in a pipe line?—H. E. E.

This department has no information about the use of rubber sheeting to prevent corrosion on pipe lines, and it seems likely that what you have heard relates not to any pipe line in Oklahoma, but to an experiment which is being made by the Lone Star Gas Co. in Texas. Vulcanized rubber, not rubber sheeting, is being used as a corrosion resistant, with the results still to be determined.

The principal causes of pipe line deterioration are electrolysis, soil stress, acid soil and alkaline soil. Chemists and engineers have been experimenting for years with a view of overcoming pipe corrosion. Paints and asphalt coverings have been used on practically all lines as a corrosion preventive and preservative. Cinders in the soil hasten corrosion of a pipe line. Acted upon by rainwater percolating through, they form substances which accelerate deterioration. Any soil strongly acid or alkaline, especially if damp, has this effect, and should be avoided if possible.

The rubber coating, the one you probably have been hearing about, is a vulcanized rubber and is considered as possibly proving effective against soil stress, and also against electrolysis, the rubber being non-conductive to the electrical currents which pass along and through pipes, thus setting up corrosion.

In this experiment made by the Lone Star Gas Co. the rubber was vulcanized on the lengths of pipe to about 10 inches from each end. This was done to allow plenty of room for welding the joints together in the line, which is on the company's gathering and distribution system from the Ranger district in West Central Texas traversing the State eastward to towns and cities to the southeast. The "hot spot" is near Maypearl between Cleburne and Corsicana and Mexia, in Ellis County. The line dug up had been in the ground two years and showed marked corrosion. In four years' time some pipe in this vicinity was almost gone, the brown loam, containing streaks of white clay or chalk, having been remarkably destructive.

Five joints of corroded pipe were removed and five others, covered with the vulcanized rubber, were inserted in their place, being welded and laid like any other pipe, with a 20-inch dirt covering. Before placing in the ground live rubber sleeves were pulled over the pipe to cover the 20-inch bare strip where the joints had been welded. These rubber sleeves, about twice as thick as the rubber coating, were cemented in place, and on this particular job were wrapped with wire so as to insure adhesion to the pipe. The sleeves are expected to go through a process similar to vulcanization, causing tight adherence to the pipe, preventing any air, water or soil particles from getting to the pipe at these junctures. The sleeves lap over the rubber coat vulcanized on the pipe fully 10 inches, giving further protection. As the sleeve sets on the pipe, the tension on the rubber decreases. The wire wrapped around the sleeve is expected to corrode off in time, leaving the clean sleeve cemented over the weld. If the sleeve proves defective, which is not expected, the joints will corrode out, thereby preventing a positive experiment, so much consideration was given these sleeves and joint coverings.

The five 20-foot joints of 10-inch pipe used in this test were shipped from the plant to a rubber company's factory. There the pipe was covered with a one-quarter inch coating of rubber, vulcanized on the pipe by a process developed by the rubber company. This process covers the pipe and sets the rubber so compactly that no pin holes, or air holes or other breaks are considered possible. It was said the pipe would be uncovered at the end of a year for examination.

Readers are invited to send questions relating to drilling, producing and transporting operations. These questions will be referred to persons capable of answering authoritatively. The names of those writing for information will be held confidential, initials only being published. This department cannot undertake to answer questions involving investments, patents or intricate formulas or those which properly should be submitted to consulting engineers, geologists or lawyers.

WHY THEY CALLED IT *Eolipile*

This strange-looking word is the name of a device invented by Hero of Alexandria and commonly described as the first steam engine, although it appears to have been a scientific curiosity only. The eolipile consists of a hollow metal ball mounted on trunnions, through one of which steam is introduced. Short bent tubes issue from the ball at diametrically opposite points, and the steam escaping from these causes the ball to revolve. Hero (or Heron) of Alexandria was the leading Greek mathematician and physicist of his time. Not only are the dates of his birth and death unknown, but there is uncertainty concerning even the century in which he lived, though evidence indicates it was the first. "Eolipile" is believed to have come from "Aeoli pila," the ball of Aeolus.

Common Methods of Disposing of Salt Water Produced in Field

What are some of the methods employed to dispose of the salt water from oil fields where it is produced in large quantities? The only way I know about personally is letting it run into a nearby stream, but we are beginning to get such quantities of it that we may get into legal trouble. I have heard of running the brine into ponds, but you can't do that forever unless the water evaporates faster than you run it into the pond.—S. E. F.

Disposal of oil field brines is often a serious problem because of the large quantities produced. The problem is not new, but its importance varies in different fields depending upon the quantities of brine produced from different horizons as well as the agricultural and urban development in the area. Likewise the methods used vary with conditions. Often the production of oil field brines is decreased materially and the attending production of the petroleum increased by the judicious use of "bottom hole" plugs and other methods of general repair and cementing of wells.

The following methods of disposal are summarized from a report on the subject prepared by Ludwig Schmidt, H. M. Thorne and C. J. Wilhelm, U. S. Bureau of Mines engineers:

Evaporation ponds are probably the oldest of the methods used to prevent the contamination of surface fresh water supply by oil field brines, and they are the most commonly used method, mainly because of the comparatively low initial and operation costs. The pits ordinarily have an area of 500 to 10,000 square feet and range in depth from 1 to 15 feet. In sections of the country where there is a large annual rainfall, it is evident that natural evaporation alone cannot be used successfully except on leases producing very small quantities of brine. Water sprays materially increase the rate of evaporation.

The practice in many fields is to impound brines in large ponds or reservoirs and release them into surface streams during periods of high water. A somewhat similar method is called the stream-control system. A close check is kept of the mineral analysis of the stream water, and the brines are discharged at a rate which will permit their dilution sufficiently to assure a harmless ultimate total salt concentration of the stream water. This method prevents large "slugs" of brine flowing downstream as sometimes occurs when the contents of ponds are released during high water. Controlled brine discharge has been used successfully in some localities in Kansas and in other states.

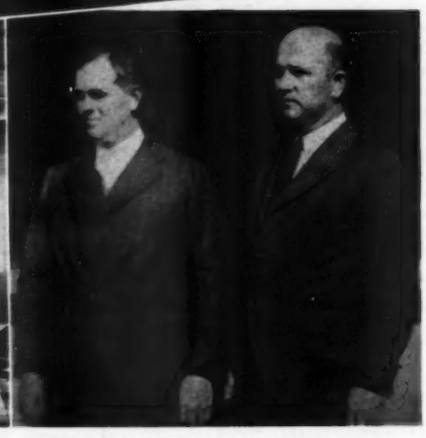
Large reservoirs have been built to permit natural evaporation. It should be pointed out, however, that the salt residue ultimately will have to be disposed of after the water has evaporated.

Return of oil field brines to subsurface formations is reported to have been quite successful in some fields. In other areas this method has failed. Some operators have viewed this method with skepticism, contending it might add excessive quantities of water to the producing formation, thus causing migration of the oil, and in this way disturbing natural distribution of the oil among wells and leases.

Diversion of oil field brines into selected surface streams offers possibilities and may well be considered. This disposal method has been confined principally so far to selected fields in oil-producing states bordering coastal waters, such as Texas and California. However, such a method might be used perhaps in the inland states of Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and others having streams whose waters have a high mineral content.

Back of JENSEN PUMPING UNITS

Views of Jensen factory, devoted exclusively to the production of Pumping Jacks and Units



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The complete facilities of the only factory in the world devoted exclusively to the production of Pumping Jacks . .

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For many years Jensen Brothers have pioneered the development of Pumping Jacks and Geared Pumping Units, constantly improving their equipment to meet new field requirements, new operating conditions and the demand for more efficient and more economical pumping equipment. They have always been among the first to develope outstanding improvements in Pumping Jack construction—*the Jensen Jack of today is the forerunner of a still better Jack tomorrow.*

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Our service in distributing Jensen Pumping Jacks and Geared Pumping Units includes more than merely carrying the equipment at convenient distributing centers—it includes an accurate survey of the individual pumping requirement; definite recommendations covering the size and type of Jack most economical for the job; and complete engineering service, when it is wanted, in installing the equipment and putting the well to pumping.

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West and North Texas

KEYSTONE POOL EXTENSION TO NORTHWEST SEEMS SURE

By L. E. BREDBERG

FORT WORTH, Tex., Oct. 28.—Signs of extending the Keystone Pool 1½ miles northwest in Winkler County, questionable outcome of a test that had looked like an extension in Reagan County, and definition of the Lueders area on the east in Jones County, were the features in West Texas. Only nine locations were reported. One wildcat was staked in Jones County and a semiwildcat in the Halley area, Winkler County.

Shaheen and others of Abilene staked a wildcat on the J. J. Steele farm in Section 11, Block 15, T.&P. Survey, and are drilling below 1,050 feet. Golden Petroleum Co. and Cochran made another location on the same farm in Subdivision No. 7, Rufus Grimes Survey No. 8, Jones County. Anderson and Kerr's test on the Jennings farm, Section 1, I.&G.N. Survey, about one-half mile east of production in the Lueders area, dry at a total depth of 2,054 feet getting salt water in the King sand from 2,052-54 feet.

New Jones County Wildcat

Bob Elmore, drilling contractor of Fort Worth, is staking a King sand test on his 527-acre block acquired from Jones and Stasney, geologists of Albany, part of a 4,000-acre block core drilled and assembled by them. Location will be in Section 10, D.D. &A. Survey, a mile south of a test that showed 300 feet of oil in the hole from the Canyon lime. A test is now drilling to the Canyon lime to around 3,000 feet. The Elmore test will carry the hole so it can be drilled below the King sand or to the Canyon. It is 1 mile northwest of Avoca.

Taylor County

In the old Anderson Pool, Taylor County, Skaggs and Brewer completed No. 1 McClure, Section 8, Lunatic Asylum Lands Survey, for an initial of only 3 bbls. Total depth was 1,915 feet and sand was topped at 1,854 feet. A wildcat was abandoned by Hickok Oil & Development Co. on the Tittle farm, Section 37, Block 19, T.&P. Survey, at 2,830 feet. Moore Brothers' No. 1 E. Miller, Section 35, Block 34, Township 53, T.&P. Survey, Glasscock County, was a failure at 3,070 feet; elevation 2,724 feet. Atlantic Oil Producing Co.'s test on the Miller farm, in the Grand Falls area, southern Ward County, was a failure at 2,750 feet.

Winkler County Extension

Sid Richardson's No. 1 B. F. Jenkins, Section 13, Block 77, P.S.L. Survey, 1½ miles northwest of his discovery in the Walton-Keystone area, northeast of Kermit, Winkler County, filled 250 feet with oil in two hours at 3,498 feet, extending the Keystone Field northwest. It is to be drilled deeper.

Emperor Oil Co. has staked a location in the SW quarter Section 12, Block B-12, one-half mile west of its No. 1 Halley, outpost producer in the Halley area, Winkler County. It is midway between the company's No. 1 and a small producer to the west on the Tobe Morton ranch.

Cree and Hoover's No. 1 Crow, wildcat in Section 14, Block B-5, 1 mile southeast of Brown and Altman production south of Kermit, may prove an extension. It showed 1 gallon of oil per hour at 3,200 feet in lime and is shut down, waiting orders.

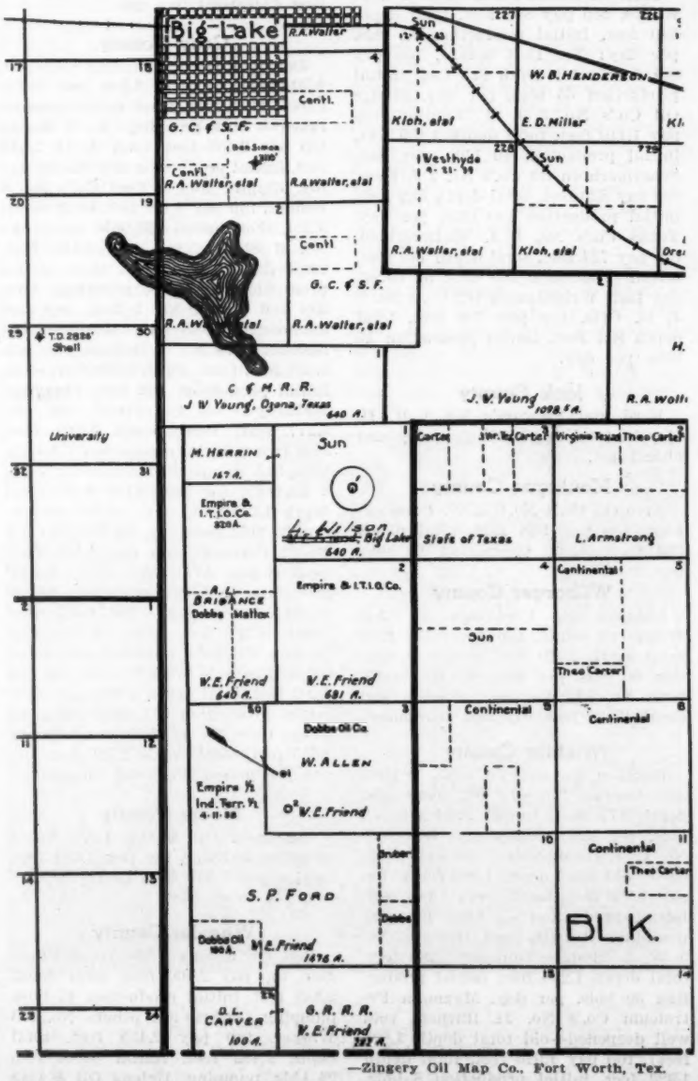
Yoakum and Andrews Wildcats

L. G. Stogner's No. 1 George, Section 25, Block A-22, northern Andrews County, is shut down at 5,014 feet looking sure for abandonment although it encountered several shallower showings of oil and gas in the lime. C. J. (Red) Davidson and Honolulu Oil Co.'s No. 1 Bennett, Section 678, John H. Gibson Survey, Yoakum County discovery, which made 175 bbls. flowing by heads when cleaning out preparatory to setting casing at 4,651 feet, is still shut down on account of litigation.

Reagan County Wildcat

Sun Oil Co.'s No. 1 Young, (Wilson) wildcat in Section 1, G.C.&S.F. Survey, 2 miles north of the Friend discovery in Reagan County, and 3 miles south of Big Lake, was treated with 2,000 gallons after a 300 quart shot from 2,380 to 2,444 feet, total depth. It started filling with fluid, but does not look encouraging although it may make a small pumper extending the pool north. The discovery well, owned by Dobbs Oil Co. made only 10 bbls. initial, with some water.

Slack and White's No. 1 Reeves, Section 20, Block 56, western Reeves County wildcat, encountered water and is plugging back from total depth of 3,205 feet to shoot with 400 quarts from 3,126-91 feet.



—Zingery Oil Map Co., Fort Worth, Tex.

Map showing Sun Oil Co.'s No. 1 Wilson, Reagan County, which appears as an extension well to the pool discovered on the Friend ranch. Discovery is marked by arrow—extension circled

Means Pool

The southernmost test in the Means Pool, Andrews County, was completed by the Humble & Refining Co. making 557 bbls. of fluid, from 30 to 50 per cent water. This test, No. 4 Means, in the northeast corner of Section 12, Block A-35, topped pay at 4,530 feet, was drilled to 4,555 feet but plugged back to 4,537 feet to shut off water, which was unsuccessful.

Ranger and Wichita Falls

There were 53 locations staked in the Wichita Falls District and 47 tests completed, 20 dry holes. Portwood Pool, Baylor County, recorded two dry holes, but developed one 800-bbl. well, one 600-bbl. well and one 700-bbl. producer.

E. A. Regal of Amarillo is drilling a cable tool test on the C. Hermes farm in the Andrew Van Slyke Survey east of Muenster, Cooke County. J. C. Clower is the drilling contractor and Branch T. Archer in charge of operations.

Port Bolivar Oil & Refining Co.'s No. 1 Durning, southeast of Van Alstyne, W. Creager Survey, Collin County, is a projected Ordovician test due to go to 4,000 feet. The same company is to drill a like test on the A. Sherley farm in the James Sorrell Survey, same county.

C. E. Jacobs and associates are to drill a 4,000-foot cable tool test on the Ben Dudenhoeffer farm 1½ miles west of Gainesville in Cooke County, to spud by November 1.

Humble Oil & Refining Co. is to drill a wildcat on a block taken last spring in Shackelford County and has staked location on the T. C. Hendrick ranch in Section 181, E. T. Railway Survey, to be drilled to 2,000 feet. The company is drilling No. 2 De Lafosse, southeast quarter of T.E.&L. Survey No. 1559, about 10 miles east of Albany, about 1 mile south of a test by Pitzer and West, which encountered oil in the Ellenberger lime, but lost the hole on account of a premature shot damaging the casing.

An interesting purchase has been made by Humble Oil & Refining Co. on the west side of Foard County, and a 4,000-foot test is to be drilled on the 1,920 acres in the block com-

prised of Sections 2 and 3 in Block L, S.P.R.R. Survey about 5 miles north and east of Texas Co.'s Johnson Pool. The test is to be spudded by February 1.

Roeser and Pendleton are reported preparing to drill a deep test on a block assembled east of Albany, same county, by Merry Brothers and Perini, Abilene operators.

Erath County

C. Goodman and others are assembling a 3,000-acre block centering in the east half of the F. C. Catonnet Survey, Erath County, on which a 4,500 foot test is to be spudded within four months. The block is 1 mile south of producing gas wells in a 2,600 foot pay horizon.

Martin and Wilson of Wichita Falls are planning to carry No. 1 W. M. Coleman, southwest corner of Block 46, W. M. Coleman Subdivision, Archer County, to 3,300 feet to test the Canyon and lower formations.

Anderson and Kerr of Oklahoma City, who have been drilling in Jones County, are reported planning a wildcat in the southeast corner of Haskell County, on the E. E. Ivy land, about 10 miles north of Leuders, on a block of nearly 2,350 acres assembled by C. C. Massey of Fort Worth. The geology was worked by Claude Daily, consulting geologist of that city.

Production in the Wichita Falls district averaged over 64,000 bbls. per day during the week, a small gain.

Panhandle District

There were 12 locations staked in the Panhandle District with 21 completions, all producers but one. The best well was Helena Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 17 Keller in Wheeler County, which made 3,131 bbls. per day on gas lift from pay topped at 2,385 feet, total depth 2,510 feet.

Production in the Panhandle increased to slightly over 56,000 bbls. per day, 2,800 bbls. under the daily allowable.

WICHITA FALLS (North Texas) COMPLETIONS

Archer County

L. T. Burns' No. 1 E. V. Lesley, total depth 926 feet, dry and abandoned; No. 4-A York estate, top pay 1,404 feet, total depth 1,405 feet, initial production 200 bbls. per day. B. D. Donnell and others' No. 1 W. J. McMurtry, total depth 760 feet, dry and abandoned. Fain-McGaha's No. 1 W. M. Pankonin, total depth 1,283 feet, dry and abandoned. Golding and Cochran's No. 1 Jos. Zotz, total depth 1,940 feet, dry and abandoned. R. L. Hayes and others' No. 2 E. Bearden, total depth 1,090 feet, dry and abandoned. C. B. Long's No. 1-A J. H. Turbeville, top pay 1,498 feet, total depth 1,523 feet, initial production 40 bbls. per day. Tom B. Medders and others' No. 1 W. M. Coleman, total depth 2,296 feet, dry and abandoned. Palmer and Chenault's No. 2 J. W. Campbell, total depth 755 feet, dry and abandoned.

Parker and Anognos' No. 7 J. S. Bridwell, top pay 917 feet, total depth 918½ feet, initial production 20 bbls. per day. Perkins and Cullum's No. 198 Falls, top pay 1,148 feet, total depth 1,165 feet, initial production 25 bbls. per day; No. 201 Falls, top pay 1,156 feet, total depth 1,172 feet, initial production 50 bbls. per day; No. 202 Falls, top pay 1,132 feet, total depth 1,142 feet, initial production 40 bbls. per day. A. D. Robinson and others' No. 1 D. Haralson, top pay 1,412 feet, total depth 1,417 feet, initial production 20 bbls. per day. United Producers' No. 1 Mrs. G. Echols, total depth 1,328 feet, dry and abandoned.

Baylor County

Consolidated Oil Co.'s No. 11-R Portwood, top pay 1,335 feet, total depth 1,365 feet, initial production 800 bbls. per day swabbing and flowing; No. 1-T Portwood, total depth 1,454 feet, dry and abandoned. Ray and Staniforth's No. 24-C Portwood, top pay 1,335 feet, total depth 1,348 feet, initial production 700 bbls. per day flowing and swabbing; No. 25-C Portwood, top pay 1,330 feet, total depth 1,359 feet, initial production 600 bbls. per day flowing and swabbing; No. 27-C Portwood, total depth 1,381 feet, dry and abandoned.

Clay County

W. C. Chapman and others' No. 2 A. J. Shumake, total depth 1,181 feet, dry and abandoned. Republic Natural Gas Co.'s No. 1 J. D. Stine, total depth 961 feet, dry and abandoned.

Collin County

Port Bolivar Oil & Refining Co.'s No. 1 A. Shirley, total depth 1,963 feet, junked and abandoned.

Cooke County

Merrick Drilling Co., Inc.'s No. 12 Knabe, top pay 808 feet, total depth 840 feet, initial production 20 bbls. per day; No. 13-B Knabe, top pay 801 feet, total depth 825 feet, initial production 65 bbls. per day. Mudge Oil Co.'s No. 3 J. R. Johnson, top pay 1,110 feet, total depth 1,139 feet, initial production 40 bbls. per day. Schermerhorn Oil Co.'s No. 2 J. Hess, top pay 820 feet, total depth 840 feet, initial production 140 bbls. per day. Texas Co.'s No. 5 J. Walterscheid, top pay 724 feet, total depth 737 feet, initial production 159 bbls. on three-day test. Wrightsmith Oil Co.'s No. 3 J. H. Otto, top pay 798 feet, total depth 834 feet, initial production 15 bbls. per day.

Jack County

Ford and Stewart's No. 1 R. H. Massie, total depth 650 feet, dry and abandoned.

Montague County

Arco Oil Co.'s No. 9 R. W. Cunningham, top pay 928 feet, total depth 939 feet, initial production 12 bbls. per day.

Wilbarger County

Golding and Cochran's No. 2-H Waggoner estate, top pay 2,571 feet, total depth 2,579 feet, initial production 60 bbls. per day. W. B. Hamilton's No. 9-L Waggoner estate, total depth 2,059 feet, dry and abandoned.

Wichita County

Bourbon Royalty Co.'s No. 1 Birk and George, top pay 162 feet, total depth 177 feet, initial production 3 bbls. per day. Continental Oil Co.'s No. 12 J. H. Marriott (old well deepened—old total depth 1,020 feet), top pay 1,780 feet, total depth 1,786 feet, initial production 42 bbls. per day pumping. Horwitz and Oldom's No. 5 W. L. Hodges, top pay 1,280 feet, total depth 1,296 feet, initial production 50 bbls. per day. Magnolia Petroleum Co.'s No. 11 Burnett (old well deepened—old total depth 1,808 feet), top pay 1,919 feet, total depth 1,923 feet, initial production 8 bbls. of oil and 8 bbls. of water per day. Rathke Oil Co.'s No. 5 Burnett, total depth 1,394 feet, junked and abandoned. Regal Oil Co.'s No. 3 Herron, top pay 978 feet, total depth 1,048 feet, initial production 15 bbls. per day.

Young County

L. T. Burns' No. 2 R. O. Andrews, top pay 929 feet, total depth 950 feet, initial production 15 bbls. per day. Christie Brothers' No. 4 Jeffery estate, total depth 674 feet, dry and abandoned. B. C. Gilmore and others' No. 1 G. T. Melton, total depth 602 feet, dry and abandoned. R. N. Hamilton's No. 1 E. C. Stovall, total depth 451 feet, dry and abandoned. David S. Johnson and others' No. 1 E. Hall, top pay 726 feet, total depth 734 feet, initial production 35 bbls. per day. Texas Co.'s No. 7-A Jeffery estate, top pay 708 feet, total depth 720 feet, initial production 73 bbls. per day. R. J. Watson and others' No. 1-A J. F. Larrimore, total depth 660½ feet, dry and abandoned. Wichita Production Co.'s No. 7 E. C. Keith, top pay 716 feet, total depth 724 feet, initial production 28 bbls. per day. Tom Workman and others' No. 1 J. P. Logan, total depth 572 feet, dry and abandoned.

PANHANDLE COMPLETIONS

Carson County

Hagy and others' No. 1 White Deer Development Co., top pay 2,530 feet, total depth 2,690 feet, initial production 42,000,000 feet gas.

Gray County

Danciger Oil & Refining Co.'s No. 1 Barrett, top pay 3,240 feet, total depth 3,300 feet, shot, initial production 604 bbls. pumping; No. 8 Morse, top pay 2,485 feet, total depth 2,545 feet, initial production 269 bbls. pumping. Empire Gas & Fuel Co.'s No. 6 Bender, top pay 3,130 feet, total depth 3,224, shot, initial 656 bbls. pumping; No. 6 Shields, top pay 3,150 feet, total depth 3,205 feet, shot, initial production 846 bbls. pumping. Farliss and others' No. 1 Ball, dry and abandoned 2,869 feet. Magnolia Petroleum Co.'s No. 7 Harrah, top pay 3,153 feet, total depth 3,230 feet, shot, initial production 133 bbls. pumping. McIlroy's No. 1 Leopold, top pay 3,277 feet, total depth 3,319 feet, shot twice, initial production 171 bbls. pumping. Pampa Production Co.'s No. 3 Harrah, top pay 3,155 feet, total depth 3,225 feet, shot, initial production 39 bbls. pumping. Skelly Oil Co.'s No. 2 Gethings, top pay 2,728 feet, total depth 2,741 feet, shot, initial production 243 bbls. pumping; No. 30 Schaffer, top pay 3,230 feet, total depth 3,327 feet, shot, initial production 956 bbls. pumping. Stanolind Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 5-B Cobb, top pay 3,205 feet, total depth 3,288 feet, shot, initial production 611 bbls. pumping. Texas Co.'s No. 17 Williams, top pay 2,655 feet, total depth 2,741 feet, initial production 402 bbls. pumping.

Moore County

Shamrock Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 1 Brumley & Ryan, top pay 3,320 feet, total depth 3,337 feet, initial production 241 bbls.

Wheeler County

Bell Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 3 Plummer, top pay 2,460 feet, total depth 2,547 feet, initial production 45 bbls. pumping. Guthrie and others' No. 1-B Walker, top pay 2,455 feet, total depth 2,462 feet, initial production 24 bbls. pumping. Helena Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 17 Keller, top pay 2,385 feet, total depth 2,510 feet, initial production 3,131 bbls. per day on gas lift. Johnson and others' No. 1 Gossett, top pay 1,623 feet, total depth 1,672 feet, initial production 52,500,000 feet gas. Northern Texas Utilities Co.'s No. 1 Calhoun, top pay 2,155 feet, plugged back to 2,134 feet, shot, initial production 24 bbls. per day.

Hutchinson County

Texas Co.'s No. 4 Pond, top pay 2,902 feet, total depth 2,995 feet, shot, initial production 464 bbls. pumping. Texas Plains and Turman Oil Co.'s No. 1 Whittenburg, top pay 2,916 feet, total depth 2,984 feet, shot, initial production 472 bbls. pumping.

WEST TEXAS COMPLETIONS

Andrews County

Wahlenmaier Petroleum Corp.'s No. 1 Cox Estate, dry and abandoned 4,811 feet, elevation 3,277 feet. Humble Oil & Refining Co.'s No. 4 Means, top pay 4,530 feet, total depth 4,555 feet, plugged back to 4,537 feet, initial production 557 bbls. oil, 30 to 50 per cent sulfur water.

Glasscock County

Moore Brothers' No. 1 E. Miller, dry and abandoned 3,070 feet, elevation 2,724 feet.

Jones County

Ungren and Frazier's No. 2-A Dorsey, total depth 1,993 feet, initial production 673 bbls. daily. Anderson and Kerr's No. 1 Jennings, dry and abandoned 2,054 feet.

Loving County

Sinclair Prairie Oil Co.'s No. 3 Bell-Lepps, top pay 4,245 feet, total depth 4,303 feet, shot, initial production 136 bbls. daily.

Pecos County

A. & M. Petroleum Co.'s No. 2 University-Bowers, total depth 1,662 feet, initial production 10 bbls. oil and 10 bbls. water, pumping. Continental Oil Co.'s No. 1-B University, top pay 1,665, total depth 1,674 feet, acidized, initial production 26 bbls. oil and 39 bbls. water daily, pumping.

Taylor County

Skaggs and Brewer's No. 1 McClure, top pay 1,854 feet, total depth 1,915 feet, acidized, initial production 3 bbls. oil daily. Hickok Oil & Development Co.'s No. 1 Tittle, dry and abandoned 2,830 feet.

Ward County

Eastland Oil Co.'s No. 2 Grimes, total depth 2,486 feet, initial production 515 bbls. California Co.'s No. 1 Hardage & Wilson, top pay 2,316 feet, total depth 2,550 feet, initial production 687 bbls. Thompson's No. 13-B Johnson, top pay 2,322 feet, total depth 2,534 feet, shot, initial production 958 bbls. Atlantic Oil Producing Co.'s No. 1-B Miller, dry and abandoned 2,750 feet.

Winkler County

Westbrook's No. 2 Daugherty, top pay 2,703 feet, total depth 2,970 feet, acidized and shot, initial production 750 bbls. Sayre Oil Co.'s No. 3 Daugherty, top pay 2,795 feet, total depth 2,999 feet, shot, initial production 886 bbls. Sinclair Prairie Oil Co.'s No. 6 Cummings, top pay 2,810 feet, total depth 2,970 feet, shot, initial production 470 bbls. Mid-Continent Petroleum Co.'s No. 4-A Howe, top pay 2,925 feet, total depth 2,951 feet, shot, initial production 1,713 bbls. Westbrook Oil Development Co.'s No. 1 Hendricks, total depth 3,000 feet, shot, initial production 508 bbls.

East and East Central Texas

By L. E. BREDBERG

OPERATIONS NOW TOTAL 227 IN THE BIG EAST TEXAS FIELD

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 28.—Only three wildcat locations were staked in the East Texas district during the week. Bell and Hays' No. 1 Taylor, J. A. Manchaca Survey, in the Chilton area east of Waco, Falls County, was abandoned at 1,046 feet after it pumped only 3 bbls. of oil and 3 bbls. of water in 24 hours from Buda lime. J. E. Milburn gave up No. 1 S. E. McShan in the D. G. Diaz Survey, Freestone County, at 270 feet.

Pioneer Exploration Co. has rigged up 2 miles northeast of Huntington in Angelina County, on the J. A. Rose (White) farm in the Sarah Odell Survey. C. & G. Oil Co. has staked a wildcat location for a shallow test on the Sterrett farm, Isham Marshall Survey, Henderson County. Ed S. Holman has rigged up for a Woodbine sand test 5 miles west of the East Texas Field, 3 miles south of Prichett on the J. Daniels farm in the Ira Stephenson Survey.

Trinity Sand Test

The Trinity sand test of Tide Water Oil Co. and Texas Seaboard Oil Co. on the Wills lands, S. Edmondson Survey, Cayuga Field, northwest Anderson County, is still a mystery well. Casing was perforated from 8,070-8,110 feet and the hole was pumped full of mud and 1,800 pounds pressure applied with gas but it failed to clean itself. It is believed to be swabbing through tubing in an effort to produce it. Total depth was 9,085 feet but it was plugged back to 8,746 feet before casing was perforated at saturated points.

Long Lake Field

Texas Seaboard and Tide Water Oil companies' No. 2 Shaw and Cern, in the northern extension area of Long Lake Field, is swabbing at a total depth of 5,345 feet after the well went dead following a several hours' flow. Seven-inch casing was set at 5,340 feet and it was washed in October 24, flowing oil, gas and wash water. Casing pressure was 750 pounds when flowing. This second producer makes the north end look better for oil production than the area to the south where the first wells were drilled, most of which proved gassers making some distillate.

East Texas Field

There are 16 locations, 40 derricks up, 15 rigging up, 124 tests drilling, and 32 shut down, a total of 227 operations in the East Texas Field. There were only 42 locations staked this week with 56 completions. Five locations were abandoned and one producer was completed as a pumper after shooting with 30 quarts. This well, Nicholson and Bramlett's No. 2 Bramlett, in Gregg County, was shot from 3,613-23 feet. Total depth was 3,638 feet. It pumped only 77 bbls. in four days.

T. D. Humphries' No. 1 L. Baker, Price Survey, Gregg County, an outpost in the northeast of the field, has been abandoned.

The east side of the field in Rusk County, was extended when Forbes and Clarkson's No. 1 Mrs. M. Cone, J. Hemby Survey, flowed 50 bbls. in one hour from only 1 foot of sand, 3,655-56 feet. It is 750 feet east of production on the B. Perry farm, on the extreme southeast corner of the field.

Well Density

Latest reports state the well density is now one well to each 6.61 acres. Major companies have drilled their leases to the point of one well to each 7.62 acres and independents one well to 5.22 acres. There are over 19,000 wells in the field with chances good for 20,000 by the end of the year.

The daily allowable, October 24, was 428,381 bbls. from 18,975 wells, of which 6,775 are classified as marginal. Total hourly potential is 14,355,702 bbls.

EAST TEXAS COMPLETIONS

Gregg County

Atlantic and others' No. 64 Hays, top sand 3,512-60 feet, total depth 3,564 feet, shale, initial production 132 bbls. hour. Barnsdall's No. 14 McGrede, No. 19 McGrede and No. 20 McGrede, locations abandoned. Empire Gas & Fuel's No. 16 J. Bander, top sand 3,576 feet, total depth 3,626 feet, initial production 65 bbls. hour, 2-inch tubing. Humble Oil & Refining Co.'s No. 14 M. Killingsworth, top sand 3,550 feet, total depth 3,616 feet, initial production 71 bbls. hour. Joe Long Drilling Co.'s No. C-3 W. W. Owens, top sand 3,631 feet, total depth 3,645 feet, shale, initial production 86 bbls. hour. Magnolia Petroleum Co.'s No. 13-A Acey Christian, top sand 3,661 feet, total depth 3,675 feet, initial production 73 bbls. hour; No. 16 H. B. Zeigler, top sand 3,429 feet, total depth 3,454 feet, initial production 128 bbls. hour, 2-inch tubing. Nicholson-Bramlett's No. 2 E. M. Bramlett, top sand 3,617 feet, total depth 3,638 feet, shale, initial production pumped 77 bbls. four days, shot 3,613-23 feet with 30 quarts nitroglycerine.

Shell Petroleum Corp.'s No. 20 W. T. Burnside, top sand 3,504 feet, total depth 3,524 feet, initial production 30 bbls. 30 minutes; No. 15 S. C. Fishburn, top sand 3,495 feet, total depth 3,516 feet, initial production 20 bbls. 30 minutes. H. R. Smith's No. 11 Bauknight, top sand 3,576 feet, total depth 3,614 feet, initial production 36 bbls. 20 minutes. Stanolind Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 11 B. Calvin, total depth 3,628 feet, initial production 13 bbls. 15 minutes. United East & West's No. 6 Walker, top sand 3,596 feet, total depth 3,598 feet, initial production 40 bbls. hour. Woodley Petroleum Co.'s No. 3 H. Mosley, top sand 3,471 feet, total depth 3,481 feet, initial production 25 bbls. 15 minutes. Atlo Oil Co.'s No. 2 Alexander, top sand 3,518-60 feet, total depth 3,587 feet, initial production 65 bbls. hour.

Arkansas Fuel's No. 26 Hughey-Ross, top sand 3,545 feet, total depth 3,573 feet, initial production 24 bbls. 15 minutes. B. DeMayo's No. 5 J. Benson, top sand 3,739 feet, total depth 3,740 feet, initial production 60 bbls. hour. T. D. Humphrey's No. A-2 C. C. Crews, top sand 3,586 feet, total depth 3,588 feet, initial production 20 bbls. 15 minutes. Sutton & Hawkins' (formerly W. G. Knox) No. 1 A. A. King, location abandoned. C. V. Landesberry, Rec.'s No. 7 A. Money, top sand 3,576 feet, total depth 3,577 feet, initial production 40 bbls. hour. Producers Inv. Co.'s No. 7 R. H. Rowland, top sand 3,534 feet, total depth 3,585 feet, shale, initial production 30 bbls. hour. Sun Oil Co.'s No. 8 M. Strong, top sand 3,599 feet, total depth 3,621 feet, initial production 62 bbls. hour, 2-inch tubing. Tide Water's No. 26 M. G. Barton, top sand 3,616 feet, total depth 3,625 feet, initial production 10 bbls. 10 minutes.

Rusk County

Cordova-Union's No. D-3 C. O. Christian, top sand 3,650 feet, total depth 3,680 feet, shale, initial production 20 bbls. hour. DeArman & McMillan's No. 14 Roberson, top sand 3,555 feet, top Geo. lime 3,639 feet, total depth 3,642 feet, lime, initial production swabbing 18 bbls. hour, 2-inch tubing. British-American's No. 5 G. W. Eaton, top sand 3,743 feet, total depth 3,760 feet, initial production 102 bbls. hour. Dearing & McBride's No. 3 Wooley, top sand 3,598 feet, total depth 3,632 feet, shale, initial production pumping 8 bbls. hour. Mike Despot's No. 3 Deason, top sand 3,663 feet, total depth 3,720 feet, shale, initial production 35 bbls. hour, 2-inch tubing. Dowlern and others' No. 2 Slaughter, top sand 3,615 feet, total depth 3,616 feet, initial production 5 bbls. 10 minutes. Gulf Production's No. 33 G. Turner, location abandoned. Humble's No. 19 W. A. Mulliken, top sand 3,687-3,717 feet, total depth 3,773 feet, initial production 60 bbls. hour; No. 9 J. J. Pitner, top sand 3,655-80 feet, total depth 3,724 feet, shale, initial production 60 bbls. hour.

Marathon Oil Co.'s No. 8 J. M. Price, top sand 3,589 feet, total depth 3,654 feet, initial production 32 bbls. hour. Milford Oil Co.'s No. 7 A. P. Finney, top sand 3,645 feet, total depth 3,714 feet, shale, initial production 20 bbls. 30 minutes. Olson & Johnson's No. 18 J. S. Powers, top sand 3,680 feet, total depth 3,682 feet, initial production 75 bbls. 30 minutes. Perry-Woody-Boller's No. 9 Thrash, top sand 3,628-41 feet, total depth 3,681 feet, initial production 176 bbls. hour, 7-inch casing. Texas-Canadian's No. 2-B C. C. Cooper, top sand 3,550-

Drilling crew that drilled in the Long Lake and Cayuga discovery wells in Anderson County for Tide Water Oil Co. and Texas Seaboard Oil Co., and their Trinity test, No. 21-A Wills in the Cayuga Field. From left to right, front row: W. L. Hood, fireman; J. D. Jones, helper; R. J. Hendley, derrickman; S. P. Tutton, helper; J. L. Jocoy, helper. Second row: F. L. Moore, field engineer; E. B. Stiles, geologist; J. D. Hood, driller; F. S. McCarley, helper

The
OIL and GAS JOURNAL
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SCHEDULE

Lv. Chicago	12:30 PM	Nov. 8
Ar. Kansas City	10:35 PM	Nov. 8
Lv. Tulsa	12:30 PM	Nov. 8
Lv. Bartlesville	1:54 PM	Nov. 8
Lv. Kansas City	10:50 PM	Nov. 8
Ar. Newton	2:40 AM	Nov. 9
Lv. Dallas	12:20 PM	Nov. 8
Lv. Fort Worth	4:20 PM	Nov. 8
Lv. Ardmore	6:54 PM	Nov. 8
Lv. Oklahoma City	10:00 PM	Nov. 8
Lv. Ponca City	12:09 AM	Nov. 9
Ar. Newton	2:45 AM	Nov. 9
Lv. Newton	2:50 AM	Nov. 9
Ar. La Junta	9:10 AM	Nov. 9
Lv. La Junta	9:20 AM	Nov. 9
Ar. Albuquerque	6:45 PM	Nov. 9
Lv. Albuquerque	7:05 PM	Nov. 9
Ar. Los Angeles	4:00 PM	Nov. 10

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55 feet, total depth 3,696 feet, shale, initial production pumping 5 bbls. hour. Tide Water's No. 9-A M. Thompson, top sand 3,642-88 feet, total depth 3,698 feet, shale, initial productioon 5 bbls. five minutes. R. H. Vise's No. 8 W. O. Alford, top sand 3,785 feet, total depth depth 3,786 feet, initial production 50 bbls. hour.

Smith County

D. B. Hinton's No. 13 Mayfield, top sand 3,770 feet, total depth 3,771 feet, initial production 60 bbls. hour. Alex McCutchin's No. 4-B J. R. Irion, top sand 3,763 feet, total depth 3,780 feet, initial production 60 bbls. hour; No. 4 T. O. Wright, top sand 3,711 feet, total depth 3,713 feet, initial production 20 bbls. 20 minutes. Massingale and others' No. 2 L. Jackson, top sand 3,821 feet, total depth 3,822 feet, initial production 20 bbls. 10 minutes. Sun Oil Co.'s No. 23-B Pace, top sand 3,795 feet, total depth 3,796 feet, initial production 40 bbls. hour, 2-inch tubing.

Upshur County

Ardsell Oil Co.'s No. 2 S. C. Salter, top sand 3,745 feet, total depth 3,747 feet, initial production 40 bbls. hour. B. G. Barnett's No. 5 Buckholt, top sand 3,765 feet, total depth 3,784 feet, initial production 30 bbls. 45 minutes. Lewis Godlin's No. 6-C L. T. Mackey, top sand 3,676 feet, total depth 3,678 feet, initial production 30 bbls. hour. Humble Oil & Refining's No. 12-B J. T. Miller, top sand 3,701 feet, total depth 3,715 feet, initial production 63 bbls. hour. Monday Oil Co.'s No. 6 Watson, top sand 3,636 feet, total depth 3,645 feet, initial production 40 bbls. hour. Stanolind & Falcon's No. 1 J. B. Cloud, top sand 3,665 feet, total depth 3,670 feet, initial production 13 bbls. 20 minutes; No. 1-B F. Williams, top sand 3,695 feet, total depth 3,700 feet, initial production 20 bbls. 20 minutes; No. 3-B F. Williams, top sand 3,680 feet, total depth 3,693 feet, initial production 20 bbls. 12 minutes. Sun Oil Co.'s No. 13 T. C. Ramey, top sand 3,762 feet, total depth 3,763 feet, initial production 20 bbls. hour. M. H. Wilson's No. 2 Victory, top sand 3,656 feet, total depth 3,677 feet, initial production 75 bbls. hour, 2-inch tubing.

MISCELLANEOUS

Falls County

Bell & Hays' No. 1 Taylor, dry and abandoned 1,046 feet, pumped 3 bbls. oil and 3 bbls. water in 24 hours.

Freestone County

J. E. Milburn's No. 1 McShan, abandoned 270 feet.

Rocky Mountain Runs

Production estimates for the week ended October 26, 1935, follow:

WYOMING

	Bbls.
Salt Creek	17,028
Big Muddy	1,590
Badger Basin	40
Black Mountain	240
Byron	1,630
Dallas Derby	640
Dutton Creek	70
Ferris	40
Frannie	900
Garland	780
Grass Creek	2,390
Greybull	10
Hamilton Dome	2,940
Hudson	300
LaBarge	1,140
Lance Creek	3,630
Lost Soldier	1,320
Mule Creek	shut in
Midway	50
Notches	shut in
Oregon Basin	3,690
Osage	660
Pilot Butte	30
Rex Lake	shut in
Rock River	1,450
South Casper	shut in
Poison Spider	210
Teapot	20
Waugh Dome	370
Total	41,168

MONTANA

Buckley-Border	210
Cat Creek	810
Cut Bank	6,890
Dry Creek	100
Kevin-Sunburst	3,540
Lake Basin	50
Pondera	1,110
Total	12,710

COLORADO

Florence	360
Fort Collins and Wellington	190
Iles Dome	3,020
Moffat	460
Orchard	70
Rangely	90
Tow Creek	190
Total	4,380

NEW MEXICO

Artesia	590
Cooper	8,790
Eunice	10,060
Hobbs	28,590
Hogback	200
Hospah	shut in
Jal	3,830
Lea	1,260
Maljamar	1,750
Monument	880
Rattlesnake	690
Table Mesa	70
Total	56,710
Total Rocky Mountain region	114,968

STOCKS OF CRUDE PETROLEUM BY STATES

(Thousands of barrels of 42 gallons)

	Location* August 31, 1935 At tank farm: At refineries	At tank farm: and in pipe line	On leases	Total	July 31, 1935	Origin† Aug. 31, 1935	Origin† July 31, 1935
Arkansas	713	3,254	255	4,222	4,305	7,007	6,864
California	7,245	24,074	2,175	33,494	32,662	33,494	32,662
Colorado	283	98	25	406	434	484	531
Georgia‡	551	.....	.....	551	643	.....	.....
Illinois	1,349	10,861	95	12,305	12,214	11,571	11,535
Indiana	1,462	1,714	8	3,184	3,126	31	31
Kansas	1,791	10,234	455	12,480	12,933	5,237	5,386
Kentucky§	487	331	40	858	904	874	914
Louisiana¶	5,559	6,232	445	12,236	12,072	9,618	9,779
Maryland	1,133	.....	.....	1,133	1,280	.....	.....
Massachusetts‖	979	.....	.....	979	814	.....	.....
Michigan	153	568	80	801	735	1,116	1,024
Missouri**	172	3,439	.....	3,611	3,565	.....	.....
Montana	246	991	100	1,337	1,393	1,338	1,392
New Jersey	6,956	441	.....	6,397	6,458	.....	.....
New Mexico	7	372	290	669	728	5,771	5,851
New York	1,440	118	18	1,576	1,516	521	515
Ohio	1,124	6,628	70	7,822	7,855	1,007	1,042
Oklahoma	2,957	70,090	1,750	74,797	77,161	98,980	101,447
Pennsylvania	5,375	1,877	100	7,352	7,271	2,832	2,861
Texas	11,825	95,657	2,800	110,282	112,561	113,206	115,628
Utah	201	.....	.....	201	210	.....	.....
West Virginia	49	1,849	135	2,033	2,073	1,908	1,937
Wyoming††	12,243	13,662	335	26,240	26,433	26,350	26,539
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,621	3,413
Total U. S.	63,360	252,490	9,176	324,966	329,351	324,966	329,351

*Segregated by states of location regardless of origin. †Segregated by states of production (origin) regardless of location. ‡Includes Delaware, South Carolina and Virginia. §Includes Tennessee. ¶Includes Alabama. ‖Includes Rhode Island. **Includes Iowa. ††Includes Nebraska and South Dakota.

Southwest Texas District

By GEORGE WEBER

COMPLETION OF BIG CONROE SAND WELL STARTS ACTIVITY

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 28.—The outstanding news of the week was the completion of Brown & Wheeler's No. 1-C Kaufman, located in the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of the Trevino Survey, in the new Hords Creek Field, Goliad County. The field was opened late in July by the same company's No. 1 Kaufman, which was completed for a comparatively small producer flowing with a rather high gas-oil ratio since its completion. The new well completed this week is bottomed at 4,566 feet, 27 feet in the sand, 7 feet in the lower Cockfield or Conroe.

Early in the week production in a 15-hour test on less than a one-eighth-inch choke was estimated at 128 bbls. Later an official gauge showed its initial as 432 bbls. per day on a quarter-inch choke with casing pressure 1,000 pounds and tubing pressure 900 pounds. The well produces clean pipe line oil.

Nueces Shares Spotlight

Nueces County shared the spotlight with two of the several wildcats drilling in that county, making good shows. J. K. Coulton's No. 1 Baldwin, test drilling 1½ miles west of Corpus Christi and 3 miles east of production in the Saxet Pool made a drill stem test in sand at 4,069-73 feet. In 15 minutes, with working pressure of 200 pounds and one-quarter and three-eighths-inch top and bottom chokes, it tested 6 fourbles of oil. Casing is being set.

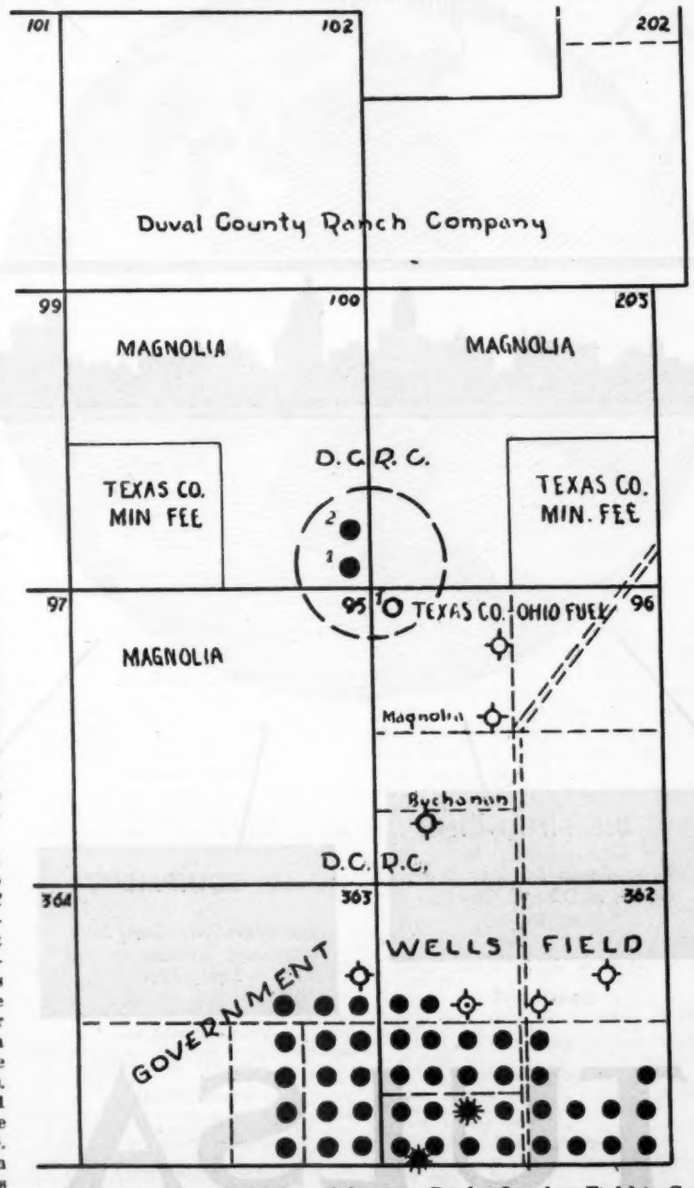
In western Nueces County another wildcat well, the LaJita Corp.'s No. 1 King, was cleaning itself at the latest report. The well is flowing into the pits, making considerable wash water, and about 30 per cent oil. No gauge has been taken. Perforation was made at 5,046-60 feet at the second sand which has shown oil in the test. The other sand at 5,140-55 feet made a good show of oil last month. Considerable coring was done in this well, and indications point to the presence of sizeable production in the vicinity, according to operators.

Completion of C. F. Lewis' No. 1 Lopez last week in Section 110, Webb County, verified the indications of production 2 miles south of the Lopez Field. It is generally agreed that this well marks a southward extension of the Lopez Field. Sand was cored from 2,250 to 2,259 feet in the new producer. It was brought in for an initial of 25 bbls. per hour on a one-half inch choke. Pressure on the casing was recorded at 300 pounds. Superior Oil Co. will drill the No. 1 Billings in Section 109, west of the new producer. A north offset, G. G. Mortimer's No. 1-A Lopez in Section 111 was also announced. C. E. Lewis will move onto a No. 2 location in Section 110. Another test, Nixon & Tabot's No. 1 Billings in Section 113 is located about half way between the new strike and the Lopez Field.

Activity in Other Districts

Other districts of Webb County saw the usual activity. The O'Hern area had two completions and two abandonments. Magnolia Petroleum Co. brought in the No. 16 Brennan-Benavides for 10 bbls. per hour on a five-sixteenths-inch choke at 2,751 feet. The same company's No. 2 J. Benavides made 9 bbls. per hour on a five-sixteenths-inch choke from sand at 2,816 feet. James P. Nash abandoned No. 5 S. Benavides at 2,865 feet, and O. W. Killam's No. 41 Bruni was dry and abandoned at 3,750 feet.

In Loma Novia Field the larger completions are Hamill, Smith & Ogden's No. 3 Hubbard for 30 bbls. per hour on a one-half inch choke with sand at 2,664 feet; Rodney DeLange's No. 2 Moody, making 16 bbls. per hour on a one-half inch choke; Magnolia Petroleum Co.'s No. 8 Hahl, which made 20 bbls. per hour on a three-eighths inch choke at 2,640 feet; Shell Petroleum Corp.'s No. 8 Hubbard, completed for 36 bbls. per hour at 2,743 feet, and Reynosa Oil Co.'s No. 1 Mary Davison, making 30 bbls. per hour on a one-half inch choke from sand at 2,610 feet. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Highland Oil Co., The Texas Co. and Bridwell Oil Co. made other completions in the field. Shell Petroleum Corp. made three additional locations on the Hubbard lease in Section 77; Hamill, Smith & Ogden made two new ones in the west half of the same section; Magnolia Petroleum Co. announced two, and Russ Petroleum Co., Rodney DeLange, and Highland Oil Co. made one new location each. The Cloys No. 1 Hubbard was dry and abandoned at 2,901 feet.



Dotted circle shows location of the new Piedra Lumbre Field in Survey 100, Duval County, recently opened by the Magnolia Petroleum Co. The new field is about 1½ miles north of Government Wells

In the Seven Sisters Pool, northern Duval County, several wells are drilling and locations for four new ones were made during the week. Atlantic Oil Producing Co. made location for No. 1-A Welder in Survey 385; Santa Clara Oil Co. is drilling below surface casing on No. 10 Wood-Welder; Shell Petroleum Co. is moving in on No. 1 Wood-Welder, and T. P. Morgan will drill a south outpost in Survey 591.

Stanolind Oil & Gas Co. abandoned the No. 1 Farmers Life at 2,948 feet in the Labbe Field, east of Seven Sisters, and is moving onto a No. 2 location for another test. In the same field Magnolia Petroleum Co. is drilling at 2,000 feet on the No. 2 Labbe.

In the Rio Grande Valley interest is evinced in the wildcat test, S. J. Sloan's No. 1 Brock and Showers. A Schlumberger survey of the well indicated gas sand at 4,655-71 feet and oil sand at 4,671-94 feet. Casing was set at 4,715 feet and perforated at 4,666-69 and 4,774-77 feet. Tubing was run and the well was washing in at the latest report. This well is located in the SW cor. Lot 9, Block 16, Porcion 80, about 12 miles northwest of Mission. On the western edge of the Samfordyce Field in Starr County, Porter & Pickens' No. 1-B Garcia Land & Cattle Co. cored sand at 2,785-2,793 feet and shale at 2,793-2,801 feet.

In the Mercedes Pool, eastern Hidalgo County, Union Sulphur's No. 5 American Rio Grande is making about 60 bbls. per day of fluid averaging 40 per cent 51 gravity oil and 60 per cent salt water. Perforations were made at 7,396-7,416 and 7,479-7,510 feet. Two Hidalgo wildcat locations were announced during the week. Maxwell-Mundy's No. 1 Southland Development Co. will drill in Lot 11, Block 20, about 10 miles southwest of McAllen. Gulf State's No. 2 John Engleman is a new location in Lot 3, Block 70, in the vicinity of the No. 1 Engleman.

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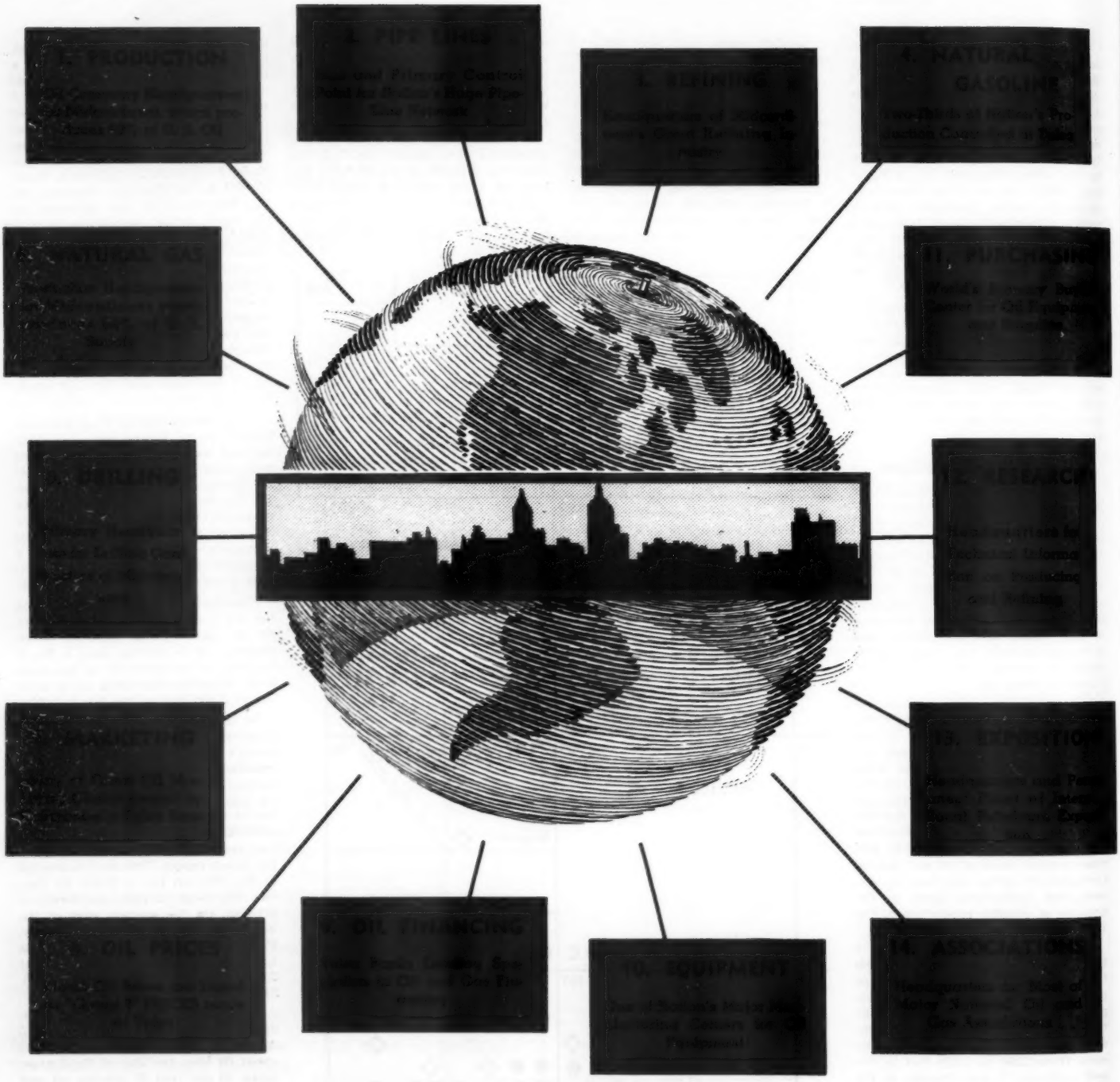

For further information on any of these subjects

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Rocky Mountain Area

By
T. R. INGRAM

STRIKE PIERRE SHALE HIGHER IN TEST TO EAST OF DENVER

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 29.—A water well drilled for the Riddle Petroleum Co.'s deep test 10 miles east of Denver yielded important geological information when it missed the Fox Hills formation and encountered the Pierre shale higher than expected. The William E. Hughes Estate will drill three wells this fall near its discovery in Archuleta County, Colorado.

The Ohio Oil Co. completed a 350-bbl. well on the Byron Dome in Wyoming in its No. 3 Byron Union. The J. H. Huber Co.'s No. 1 Joss found saturation in the lower Sundance at Lance Creek in an outpost well nearly half a mile west of the nearest producer. The Mountain Fuel Supply Co. released a location for a test on the east flank of the South Baxter Basin gas field.

New locations showed an increase in Montana with five in the Cut Bank Field and three in Kevin-Sunburst. One small well was completed in the Cut Bank Field and two average producers and one dry hole in Kevin-Sunburst. The Texas Co. will drill another wildcat in the Valier area in Pondera County.

COLORADO

Adams County

A geological development of considerable interest was reported this week in a well drilled for water alongside of the Riddle Petroleum Co.'s No. 1 Baxter, C SW Section 2-3s-66, Derby district, 10 miles east of Denver, when the Pierre shale was encountered at a considerably higher elevation than expected. Location for a deep test was made more than a year ago with the intentions of going to the Dakota, or 9,000 feet, if necessary. The water well was drilled for a supply for the rotary. The late C. T. Lupton mapped the structure and put the surface elevation at 120 feet below the Scranton coal beds which are recognized as prominent markers in eastern Colorado. The water well encountered a seam of coal at 95-105 feet which correlated with a stratum of coal topped at 580 feet in the Fitzsimmons well six miles to the southwest. It then cut a water sand in the Laramie formation at 757-890 feet which further confirmed the correlation of the strata at the two locations. On the basis of what had been learned, Lupton declared that the No. 1 Baxter was about 400 feet higher structurally than the Fitzsimmons well and recommended that the water well be deepened to the Milliken sand in the Fox Hills formation which might be expected at around 1,200 feet with a good chance of encountering gas. The water well was drilled to 1,370 feet the past week without encountering the Milliken sand or any evidence of the Fox Hills formation. Instead, the horizon was identified as the Pierre and the Fox Hills section apparently was missing. The drillers put the top of the Pierre at 1,251 feet with a possibility that it might have been even a little higher. Samples submitted to W. A. Waldsmith, of the Colorado School of Mines, brought from him a confirmation of the identity of the horizon subject to a final analysis of additional samples. It was expected that approximately 100 feet of sandstone and 40 to 50 feet of shale would be cut in the Fox Hills, but the absence of the section and the higher elevation of the Pierre apparently has developed a more favorable structural condition at the location of the proposed deep test.

No. 1 Baxter is fully rigged and expected to begin spudding the first of next week. Supply of fuel oil is being moved in. The driller says an ample supply of water is available. It will be drilled with company tools.

Riddle Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Baxter, C SW Sec. 2-3s-66w.
Rigged and ready to spud.

Elbert County

The Ramsey Petroleum Corp.'s No. 1 location for a deep test in the Limon district, 10 miles north and east of the town of Limon, has been revived and is digging cellar and moving in rig. It will be drilled by Helmirch & Payne.

Ramsey Pet. Corp.'s No. 1, near C Sec. 13-8s-57w.
Digging cellar and pits and M.I. rotary.

Fremont County

Waterville Oil Co.'s No. 1 State, SE SE NW Sec. 16-18s-69w.
Landed 5 3/16-in. at 2,780 ft.; shut off show of oil and salt water and S.D. at 2,790 ft.

Grand County

Interstate O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 Hinman, NE NE NW Sec. 11-2n-81.
S.D. 2,997 ft.

Huerfano County

S. W. Pressey's No. 1 Ojo, SW NE Sec. 10-28-69.
Collins & Quinn's No. 1, C W½ E½ Sec. 4-28s-68w.
T.D. 3,810 ft.; fshg. for whipstock.

Jackson County

Colorado Oil Ref. Co.'s No. 1 North Park Coal, NW NW Sec. 18-9n-78.
T.D. 1,805 ft.; fshg. for bailer.
Continental Oil Co.'s No. 3 Hoyle, NW NW NE Sec. 34-9n-78.
Drlg. 5,108 ft. in hard gray sand.

Jefferson County

Ruby Hill O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 Braden, SE cor. Sec. 24-4n-69.
Drlg. 4,200 ft.

La Plata County

McGarr Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Pinon Mest, CSL NE NE Sec. 34-33n-12w.
Spudded Sept. 12; drlg. 785 ft. (first report).

Las Animas County

Mountain State Oil Corp.'s No. 1 Nickola, C NE NE SE Sec. 10-34-62.
S.D. 1,640 ft.

Lincoln County

Consolidated Smelting & Metals Co.'s No. 1 Hancock, NE NE Sec. 7-17s-52.
T.D. 1,740 ft.; fshg. for bailer (cor.).

Archuleta County

The William E. Hughes Estate's No. 2 fee on unsurveyed land in the Tierra Amarilla land grant in southwestern Colorado, which apparently has opened a new oil pool in the Dakota formation, is still shut in awaiting arrival and installation of pumping unit and has not been given an official test. The total depth is 1,120 feet and the top of the Dakota is 1,080 feet. The 6⅝-inch was cemented at 1,082 feet. The 12½ and 8¼-inch strings were pulled and gas in upper horizon is being saved between the 10 and 6⅝-inch and is being used for fuel in drilling No. 3. Camp is being completed for the drillers and three 250-bbl. tanks are up. It is planned to drill at least two more wells before winter sets in if possible in addition to No. 3 which is now drilling. The definite identification of the producing formation was made by W. A. Waldsmith, of the Colorado School of Mines, and Charles Rath, who mapped the structure, following analysis of samples. Only 300 bbls. of crude, exclusive of oil which went into the slush pit, was taken from the well before it was capped.

William E. Hughes Est.'s No. 3 fee (unsurveyed), approx. SE cor. NW Sec. 24-33n-2e, 40 ft. N and 440 ft. W of No. 2.
Drlg. 100 ft.
William E. Hughes Est.'s No. 2 fee (unsurveyed), approx. SW Sec. 24-33n-2e.
Shut in at 1,126 ft. for pumping unit.
Oil City Pet. Co.'s No. 1-A Garnett, NW NE NW Sec. 25-33n-2e.
T.D. 1,515 ft. (S.L.M.); W.O. 4¾-in. pipe.
Navajo Oil Co.'s No. 1 Crowley, SW SW NE Sec. 11-32-1e.
T.D. 1,138 ft.; artesian water at 1,129-38 ft.; will S.O. with 5 3/16-in.

Baca County

J. H. Everett et al's No. 1, 330 ft. NW cor. Sec. 24-32-48.
Spudded water well.

Boulder County

Leslie R. Steele et al's No. 1 Maxwell, SW NE NW Sec. 24-1n-71.
Drlg. 2,205 ft.

Moffat County

The Mountain Fuel Supply Co.'s No. 1 Kuykendall, NE cor. SE Section 22-12n-100, an old gas well on the Hiawatha Dome deepened from 2,025 feet to 2,480 feet and recompleted as an oil well, is making 140 bbls. first day on the pump and 102 bbls. second day.

Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s No. 16-X Parkinson, 220 ft. W and 618 ft. of NE cor. Lot 5 (SW NW NW), Sec. 23-4n-92w.
Drlg. 2,335 ft.

Montezuma County

McElmo Oil Co.'s No. 1 West, NE NW NE Sec. 21-36n-17w.
T.D. 3,705 ft.; fishing for tools.

Morgan County

Swisher et al's No. 1 Lunt, 92 ft. W of E line and 360 ft. N of S line, Sec. 3-4n-60.
Drlg. 1,190 ft. in blue shale; 4¾-in. at 1,095 ft.

Park County

South Park Co.'s No. 1 State, SE SE SW Sec. 16-11s-75w.
S.D. 3,658 ft.; rebldg. derrick; 6⅝-in. at 3,594 ft.

Prowers County

Trojan O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 Lotus Oil, NW NE NE Sec. 15-23-46.
Drlg. around 5,600 ft.

Routt County

Mid-Colo. Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Omhalt, NE NE SE Sec. 29-4n-87w.
Drlg. 2,780 ft. in top of Lakota; oil show.

Washington County

Fremont Buttes Oil Co.'s No. 1 Gilcrest, SW SE SW Sec. 22-3n-52w.
S.D. 200 ft.; 16⅛-in. at 137 ft.

WYOMING

Albany County

California Co.'s No. 2 Hoist, SW NE SE Sec. 13-17n-77.
Drlg. 3,858 ft.
California Co.'s No. 1 Wilson, NW SW SW Sec. 18-17n-76.
S.D. 1,010 ft. (cor.) for wtr.
Ohio Oil Co.'s No. 1 Emery, C SE NE Sec. 30-15n-75w.
Drlg. 1,962 ft. in red beds; top Sundance at 1,279 ft.; water in the Morrison at 1,370 ft.

Big Horn County

One completion on the Byron structure was made in the Ohio Oil Co.'s No. 3 Byron-Union, SE NW NE Section 22-56-97, in proven territory. It pumped 350 bbls. first 24 hours at a total depth of 5,750 feet. The Embar was at 5,543-5,636 feet and the top of the Tensleep at 3,636 feet.

J. W. Bales' No. 1 Parker, C SW SW Sec. 23-49-89.
Drlg. 543 ft.
Peter Evanoff et al's No. 1 McAllister, Lot 40, NW NE SE Sec. 3-55n-97w.
Drlg. 2,900 ft.
Joan Oil Co.'s No. 1 Howell, NW SE NE Lot 63, Sec. 32-55n-97.
Drlg. 1,400 ft.
Kinney-Coastal Oil Co.'s No. 3 Government, SW NW NE Sec. 24-56n-98w.
T.D. 4,284 ft.; R.U.R.
W. S. Gilbert's No. 1 Zaring, SE SE SE Sec. 35-52n-93w.
S.D. 850 ft.
Ohio Oil Co.'s No. 4 Byron Union, SW SW NE Sec. 22-56-97.
R.U.R.
Ohio Oil Co.'s No. 3 Sessions, NW SW NW Sec. 35-56n-97w.
Drlg. 3,600 ft. in Madison lime.
Montana-Wyoming Oil Co.'s No. 1 Government, Lot 52, Sec. 18-56n-97w.
Drlg. 3,200 ft.
Peay Oil Co.'s No. 2 Government, SE SE SE Sec. 10-55n-97w.
Rig (cor.).
J. H. Shaffer's No. 1 Keachie, C SW SW Sec. 7-49-91.
Pulling 6⅝-in. at 1,250 ft. to straight-ream.
Wyoming O. & R. Co.'s No. 1 Evans, NE NE NW Sec. 12-49-91.
Set 12½-in. at 85 ft. (cor.) and S.D.
Yale Oil Corp.'s No. 1 Allen, Lot 52, Sec. 3-56n-97w.
Drlg. 3,021 ft.

Carbon County

Ohio Oil Co. and California Co.'s No. 2 State, C NW NW Sec. 36-21n-79w.
Coring at 5,193 ft. in Dakota and showing considerable gas; top of Muddy at 5,051 ft.
Ohio Oil Co.'s No. 5 Diamond Cattle, NW SW NW Sec. 35-20n-78.
Cored saturated Sundance sand at 3,163-3,233 ft.; running tubing to test.
Ohio Oil Co. and California Co.'s No. 1 Union Pacific, Acct. J, NE SW NW Sec. 25-21-79w.
Drlg. 2,751 ft. in shale.
General Pet. Corp.'s No. 1 Whitford, SW SE SE Sec. 24-20-84.
Drlg. at 5,500 ft.
General Pet. Corp.'s No. 1 Union Pacific, C SW SW Sec. 19-20-83.
S.D. 5,931 ft.; may be deepened.
Sinclair Wyoming Oil Co.'s No. 9 Wertz, NE NW NW Sec. 7-26n-89w.
Drlg. 2,693 ft. in sand.
Shirley-Wyoming Oil Co.'s No. 1 Government, NW NE Sec. 2-26n-80w.
Drlg. 700 ft.
Union Oil Co. of Calif. and Mutual Oil Synd.'s No. 1 Union Pacific, SE SW SE Sec. 1-18n-78w.
Rig up (first report).

Converse County

Chadron-Osage Oil Co.'s No. 1 State, SW cor. Sec. 16-32-69.
S.D. 1,400 ft.
Continental Oil Co.'s No. 60 State, NW SW NE Sec. 9-32-76.
Coring 4,694 ft. in hard shale.
Otto Olson et al's No. 1 Carey, Sec. 6-32-71.
S.D. 642 ft.
John Ackard's No. 1 Daniels, SW SW SE Sec. 17-32-71.
Drlg. 3,000 ft.

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BACKED BY A UNIVERSAL SERVICE SYSTEM

Fremont County

Mid-American Oil Co.'s No. 3 Government, NW NE SW Sec. 25-28-92.
Drlg. plug; 8¼-in. cmtd. at 1,175 ft.
Nelson & Poupiert's No. 3 Enos, Lot 7, Sec. 27-3n-1w.
Drlg. 1,100 ft.; showing for 1 bbl. of oil.

Hot Springs County

California Exploration Co.'s No. 2 Government, NW SW NW Sec. 7-44-96.
Coring 4,044 ft.
Ohio Oil Co.'s No. 72 Millsiron Cattle Co., NE SE SE Sec. 19-46n-98w.
Drlg. 2,204 ft.
Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s No. 20 State-Ridgely, SE SE SE Sec. 19-46n-98w.
S.D.; derrick.

Natrona County

Midwest Oil Co.'s No. 26, C SE NW Sec. 36-40-79w.
S.D.O. 1,562 ft.

Lincoln County

Bearab Oil Co.'s No. 3 Government, N SE NW Sec. 10-26-113.
Drlg. 1,063 ft.
Superior-Wyoming Oil Co.'s No. 2-B, Lot 1 (NW NW), Sec. 3-26-113w.
S.D. 890 ft.

Niobrara County

An extension of the Lance Creek Pool in the Sundance nearly half a mile to the west is imminent in J. H. Huber Co.'s No. 1 Joss, NE SE NW Section 6-35-65. It is a little more than one-fourth of a mile west of the Continental Oil Co.'s No. 2 Schuricht. It was drilled to 4,096 feet, 18 feet in the red beds. It cored a saturated sand in the Sundance at 4,003-42 feet and a barren white sand at 4,042-78 feet. The 8⅝-inch was cemented at 3,987 feet with 325 sacks and it is running tubing to test. The elevation is 4,419 feet.

Black Hills Ref. Co.'s No. 1 Wyrick, C SW NE Sec. 28-36n-64w.
Derrick; W.O. rotary (first report).
Black Hills Ref. Co.'s No. 1 Mills Est., C SE NW Sec. 27-36n-64w.
Location (first report).
Continental Oil Co.'s No. 3 Joss, 200 ft. E of C NW NE Sec. 6-35n-65w.
Drlg. 3,560 ft. in sand and shale.
J. H. Huber Co.'s No. 1 Joss, NE SE NW Sec. 6-35n-65w.
T.D. 4,096 ft.; running tubing to test; first Sundance topped at 3,867 ft.; dry.
Interstate O. & R. Co.'s No. 1 Morrell, NW NE SE Sec. 9-39-51.
T.D. 3,030 ft.; P.B. to 2,835 ft.; S.D.
Fall River Royalty & Producers Co.'s No. 5-L Briggs, CSL NE NE Sec. 2-39n-61w.
Drlg. 385 ft.
Ohio Oil Co.'s No. 5 Converse Sheep, C SE SW Sec. 32-36-65w.
Rig up.
Ohio Oil Co.'s No. 7 Lam', C NW NE Sec. 5-35n-65w.
Stdg. cmtd. at 247 ft.
R. & H. Dev. Co.'s No. 1-A Olinger, SE NE NW Sec. 1-36-63.
Drlg. 1,653 ft.

Park County

Continental Oil Co.'s No. 4 Northern Pacific, NW NE SE Sec. 23-58n-98w.
Location.
Geo. T. Beck's No. 1 fee, NW SE NW Sec. 27-33-101.
Drlg. 1,444 ft.
Garland Oil Co.'s No. 2 Government, SE NE NW Sec. 14-56-98.
S.D. 2,160 ft.
Resolute Oil Co.'s No. 1 State, C NW SW Sec. 16-57-101.
S.D. 3,608 ft.

Sheridan County

Beaver Creek Oil Synd.'s No. 1 Allison, SW SE Sec. 15-55-85.
Drlg. 2,800 ft.

Sublette County

Texas Co.'s No. 3-C, SE SE NW Sec. 34-27n-113w.
T.D. 700 ft.; 500 ft. water; hole caving.
Piney-LaBarge Oil Co.'s No. 2 Government, CEL NE NW Sec. 18-28-113.
Drlg. below 520 ft.

Sweetwater County

Mountain Fuel Supply Co. has revived its No. 1 Joseph Brooks location on the South Baxter Basin structure in the C NW NE Section 15-16-104, which was suspended last spring, and is spudding at 38 feet. This is an interesting outpost well on the east side of the structure and approximately on the same contour as the Wyoming-California Petroleum Co.'s No. 1 Whalen.

Sinclair-Wyoming Oil Co.'s No. 76, SW SW NW Section 11-26-90, Lost Soldier Field, was completed at 475 feet and will be used as a key well to repressure the sand.

Mountain Fuel Supply Co.'s No. 1 Brooks, C NW NE Sec. 15-16n-104w.
Spudding 38 ft. (first report).
Vermillion Oil Co.'s No. 1 Government, SW SW SW Sec. 7-12n-99w.
Moving in material.
Sinclair-Wyoming Oil Co.'s No. 6 U.S.P., SW SW NW Sec. 11-26n-90w.
S.D. 2,330 ft.

Uinta County

Druscilla Connell et al's No. 5 Government, SW NW NW Sec. 24-15n-118w.
Drlg. 1,036 ft.
Intermountain Pet. Corp. of Utah's No. 1 Union Pacific-Hayes, SW NW SW Sec. 24-19n-118w.
T.D. 1,540 ft.; U.R. 5-3/16-in. to set on top of sand at 1,537 ft.; show of oil.
W. D. Marshall's No. 1 Government, NW SW SE Sec. 12-15n-118w.
Drlg. 502 ft.

Washakie County

Arlton & Doyle's No. 1 Government, SW SW SE Sec. 29-48-91w.
Drlg. 600 ft.
Wyoming O. & R. Co.'s No. 1 Frison, NW SW NW Sec. 14-48-91.
Drlg. 1,710 ft.

Weston County

Conway Oil Corp.'s No. 1 Government, C SE NW Sec. 7-41-60.
Drlg. 2,210 ft.
Des Moines-Osage Synd.'s No. 11, CNL NE NE Sec. 25-46n-64w.
Running 8¼-in. below 500 ft.
Federal Oil Co.'s No. 3 Government, C NE SE Sec. 15-46n-64w.
Drlg. below 1,000 ft.
Beaver Creek Oil Synd.'s No. 1 State, C NE NE Sec. 23-44-63.
Spudded and S.D.
Glenn Taylor's No. 1 Bock, C SW NE Sec. 3-45n-63w.
Spudding.
L. C. Packham's No. 1, NW NW NW Sec. 19-46n-63w.
Resumed at 450 ft.; R.U. to run 8¼-in. to bottom.
Grytler Holm's No. 1 Apostal, NW SE SW Sec. 4-46n-63w.
S.D. 140 ft.

MONTANA

Big Horn County

Daniels Pet. Co.'s No. 1 May, C SE SE Sec. 13-1s-33e.
Drlg. 2,610 ft.
Enterprise Oil Co. et al's No. 2 Lynde, SW SW SE Sec. 21-6n-35e.
S.D. 3,590 ft.

Carbon County

Bailey Round Butte Oil Co.'s No. 1, 1,120 ft. W of E line and 3,140 ft. N of S line, Sec. 3-6s-23.
Drlg. 1,500 ft.

Cascade County

C. Leonard Smith's No. 1, NE NE SW Sec. 14-22n-21.
S.D. 143 ft.

Choteau County

Mills & Decker's No. 1, NE NW Sec. 29-27n-13e.
Rig up.

Fallon County

Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.'s No. 1, NE NW Sec. 17-3n-62e.
Coring at 4,347 ft.
Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.'s No. 74, NE SE SW Sec. 34-10-58e.
Drlg. 830 ft. (first report).

Fergus County

Button Butte O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 Woodward, SE SE SW Sec. 20-14n-24.
Drlg. 3,095 ft.
Kalispel-Kevin Oil Co.'s No. 1 Emmons, 220 ft. W of E line and 2,140 ft. N of S line, Sec. 6-20-18.
Drlg. 2,240 ft. in basal Colorado; 6⅝-in. at 2,200 ft. (formerly Emmons, et al).
S. W. Pennock et al's No. 1 Nordheim, NW NE NE Sec. 6-21n-18e.
S.D. 450 ft. (corrected).
E. A. Fenholt's No. 1, NW NW SW Sec. 24-21n-17e.
Rigging up.
Judith Operating Co.'s No. 1 Government, C SW SW Sec. 26-22n-17e.
Drlg. 470 ft.; 200,000 ft. of gas in first bench of Eagle sand at 400 ft.

Gallatin County

Montana Gas & Pet. Corp.'s No. 1 Adams, SE SE SE Sec. 36-2n-1e.
S.D. 2,400 ft.
Ben W. Ryan's No. 1 Tice, NE NE NE Sec. 28-1n-2e.
Drlg. 2,518 ft.

Glacier County

Continuing favorable weather for drilling resulted in five new locations in the Cut Bank Field this week. Two of these were operations of the Santa Rita Oil & Gas Co. and two by R. C. Tarrant. R. C. Tarrant's No. 6 Haglund, Jr., C SE NW Section 13-34-6w, reported a completion several weeks ago, but not tested, has been placed on production and averaged 29 bbls. a day the first four days.

A. B. Cobb's No. 5 Walberger, C NE NE Sec. 35-35n-6w.
Rig.
Cobb-Pardee's No. 1 Morrison, 1,980 ft. S of N line and 475 ft. E of W line Sec. 24-33n-6w.
Drlg. 755 ft.; 10-in. at 502 ft.
C. P. Castle's No. 3 State, C NW SW Sec. 36-35-6w.
W.O.C. 7-in. at 2,742 ft.
Consolidated Gas Co.'s No. 10 Tribal, Lot ½ (SW SW NE) Sec. 34-35-6w.
T.D. 2,660 ft.; running 8¼-in. by tools.
Consolidated Gas Co.'s No. 1 Simero, C NE SE Sec. 1-33n-6w.
W.O.C. 10-in. at 612 ft.; top Colo. 545 ft.
Lon Crumley's No. 2 Jones, C NE SW Sec. 31-34n-5w.
Rig of location (first report).
Fowler et al's No. 1 Tweedy, SW SE SE Sec. 25-33-6w.
Drlg. 1,875 ft.
R. C. Jeffries' No. 4 Lukens, NE NE NE Sec. 12-33n-6w.
Spudding.
R. C. Tarrant's No. 1 Thacker Bond & Mtg., SE SW NW Sec. 27-32-5w.
C.O. at 2,560 ft.; hole caving.
Montana Headlight Oil Co.'s No. 1 Allison, C NE NE Sec. 29-34n-6w.
Drlg. 2,900 ft.
Montana Power Gas Co.'s No. 1 Connolly, NW cor. Sec. 7-33n-5w.
Spudding 250 ft.
Montana Power Co.'s No. 1 Neumuth Unit, 2,640 ft. N of S line, 1,000 ft. E of W line, Sec. 29-35n-5w.
Drlg. 2,420 ft.
Montana Power Gas Co.'s No. 1 Rigney, C NW NE Sec. 2-35n-6w.
W.O.C. 10-in. at 720 ft.; 50 sacks; top Colo. 680 ft.
P. M. K. Pet. Co.'s No. 2 Haglund, Sr., NW NW NE Sec. 14-34n-6w.
W.O.C. 10-in. at 556 ft.; top Colo. 510 ft.
Royalite Co.'s No. 1 Hagen, NW SW Sec. 4-31n-7w.
Location (first report).
McCabe & Jeffries' No. 2 Government, SW NE SE Sec. 32-35n-5w.
Drlg. 2,475 ft.
Santa Rita O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 Shearon, 660 ft. S of N line and 348 ft. W of E line, Sec. 34-36n-6w.
Location (first report).
Santa Rita O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 Jacobson, C NE SW Sec. 8-33n-5w.
Drlg. 2,710 ft.
Santa Rita O. & G. Co.'s No. 6 Tribal, C S half SE Sec. 16-35n-6w.
Location (first report).
R. C. Tarrant's No. 4 Miller, 100 ft. N of C SE NE Sec. 24-34-6w.
Spudding 325 ft.
R. C. Tarrant's No. 3 Getty, NW NW SE Sec. 2-34-6w.
Drlg. 2,170 ft.
R. C. Tarrant's No. 5 Britton, C NW SW Sec. 12-34n-6w.
Drlg. 2,560 ft.
R. C. Tarrant's No. 2 Hope, NW SW SW Sec. 18-34n-6w.
Rigging (first report).
R. C. Tarrant's No. 6 Britton, C SE SW Sec. 12-34n-6w.
Rig on location (first report).
R. C. Tarrant's No. 3 Williams, C SE NE Sec. 11-34n-6w.
Top Colo. at 445 ft.; running 10-in. at 490 ft.
R. C. Tarrant's No. 2 Jones, NW NW SW Sec. 31-34n-5w.
Rigging.
Texas Co.'s No. 2 Peterson, 1,320 ft. W of C Sec. 23-36n-5w.
T.D. 2,948 ft.; lowered 5½-in. to 2,890 ft.
Texas Co.'s No. 5 Morrison, NW NE NW Sec. 22-35n-6w.
T.D. 2,874 ft.; 7-in. at 2,865 ft., 60 sacks.
Texas Co.'s No. 2 Long, SW NE SW Sec. 23-35n-6w.
T.D. 2,804 ft.; 7-in. at 2,802 ft.
Yukon Oil Co.'s No. 1 Federal Land Bank, 440 ft. N and 666 ft. W of SE SW Sec. 11-34n-6w.
Location.

Liberty County

Western Natural Gas Co.'s No. 1 Wallace, C SW NW Sec. 15-37n-4e.
Drlg. 1,240 ft.

Park County

Ben W. Ryan et al's No. 1, NE Sec. 28-2n-11w.
Ready to spud.

Petroleum County

H. H. Schwartz' No. 7 Government, NE SW SW Sec. 11-15n-29e.
Drlg. 1,350 ft. (first report).

Pondera County

The Texas Co. will drill another wildcat in the Valier area, where it has several unitized blocks. The location is NE SW NW Section 21-30-5w, 2½ miles southwest of its No. 1 Unit 5, which was abandoned last month at 2,912 feet.

Texas Co.'s No. 1 Unit 2, NE SW NW Sec. 21-30n-5w.
M.I. rig (first report).

Phillips County

Little Rocky Dev. Co.'s No. 1, SE SE SE Sec. 17-24-24.
S.D. to finance at 352 ft.
Phillips Dev. Co.'s No. 6 Government, NW SW Sec. 2-24n-24e.
S.D. 659 ft.; show gas at 568-604 ft.; water at 650-59 ft.

Stillwater County

Continental Oil Co.'s No. 1 Parker, 500 ft. N of S line and 660 ft. E of W line, SE Sec. 25-5s-17e.
Drlg. 3,077 ft. in hard sand.

Toole County

Three completions, one of which was a failure, and three new operations were reported in the Kevin-Sunburst Field. A. C. Crumley's No. 7 Shaw, NE NE SE Section 35-36-2w, is estimated at 80 bbls. initial from the Sunburst sand at 1,535-63 feet. Coolidge & Coolidge's No. 3 Government, CWL NE SE Section 35-36-2w, is pumping 20 bbls. a day from the Sunburst at 1,500-27 feet after a shot with 60 quarts. The Big West Oil Co.'s No. 1 Engle, C NE SE Section 2-35-3w, had sulfur water in the Ellis-Madison at 1,930-40 feet and probably will abandon.

Carscallen & Mitchener's No. 1 Greuger, C S half NE Sec. 10-34n-2w.
Running 6⅝-in. at 1,405 ft.
Cassidy and Cassidy's No. 1 Weitch, 220 ft. W of E line, 660 ft. N of S line, Sec. 31-35-2w.
T.D. 1,630 ft.; fishing for tools.
Coolidge & Coolidge's No. 4 O'Hara, NE NE SE Sec. 35-36n-2w.
Drlg. 200 ft. (first report).
Huso Brothers' No. 3 Government, SW NE SE Sec. 14-35n-3w.
Ran 8¼-in. to 970 ft.
Imperial-Craig Oil Co.'s No. 17 Bloom, Sec. 19-35n-1w.
Drlg. 515 ft.
Fred R. Mauger's No. 1 Government, SW NE NW Sec. 13-35-2w.
Drlg. 1,200 ft.
W. M. Hanlon's No. 3, SW NW SE Sec. 27-35n-3w.
Drlg. 1,712 ft. (first report).
Wm. McKnight's No. 2 Seabrook, SW NW SW Sec. 19-35n-2w.
Drlg. 200 ft. (first report).
Monopeg Oil, Ltd.'s No. 3 Dipple, S SW NW Sec. 28-35-1w.
Sidetracked tools 1,335 ft.; repairing rig.
Nepstad - Montgomery - Farther's No. 1 Haugen, NE NW NE Sec. 11-35n-3w.
Drlg. 560 ft. (first report).
Nepstead - Montgomery - Farther's No. 1 Grass, 660 ft. W of E line and 220 ft. N of S line, Sec. 17-35n-1w.
Rigging.
Ohio Oil Co.'s No. 8 Reeg, NW NW SW Sec. 14-35n-2w.
Location first (report).
Ohio Oil Co.'s No. 1 Sindon, NW NW NW Sec. 1-35n-2w.
Drlg. 1,250 ft.
Pfabe & Engleking's No. 10 Government, SW SW SE Sec. 19-35n-2w.
T.D. 1,511 ft.; Ellis-Madison at 1,509 ft.; dry; will acidize.
E. O. Reickhoff's No. 2 Government, SW SW NE Sec. 3-35-3w.
T.D. 1,034 ft.; running 8¼-in. to 970 ft.
Stock Brothers' No. 3 Haggerty, NW SW SW Sec. 13-35n-2w.
T.D. 1,524 ft.; Ellis-Madison at 1,483 ft.; small well; will acidize.
R. C. White's No. 1 Haugen, NE NE SE Sec. 11-35-3w.
Drlg. 550 ft.
C. Leonard Smith's No. 1 Eckhoff, C SE Sec. 6-33n-2e.
S.D. 575 ft.
C. Leonard Smith's No. 1 Federal Land Bank, C NE NE Sec. 11-33n-1e.
Spudding at 175 ft.
C. Leonard Smith's No. 1 I. Halverson, C NE SE Sec. 18-33n-2e.
S.D. 730 ft.; tested 500,000 ft. of gas at 720 ft.
C. Leonard Smith's No. 1 H. Halverson, NW NE Sec. 18-33n-2e.
Drlg. 560 ft.

UTAH

Grand County

Columbia Crude Co.'s No. 1 Rath, SW SE Sec. 12-25s-20e.
S.D. 80 ft. (cor.).
Utah Southern Oil Co.'s No. 1 Hyde, SE NW NW Sec. 3-22n-22e.
Spudding 400 ft. in 12¼-in. hole.

Summit County

Longwell Pet. Co.'s No. 1, SE SW SE Sec. 35-3n-5e.
S.D. 1,210 ft.

Utah County

Diamond Oil Co.'s No. 4 Government, CSL SE NW Sec. 16-8s-5e.
Drlg. 4,381 ft.

Washington County

Arrowhead Pet. Co.'s No. 2 Escalante, NW NW NE Sec. 19-43-15.
T.D. 4,114 ft.; P.B. to 3,250 ft.; shot and C.O.
Arrowhead Pet. Co.'s No. 1-A, SE SW NE Sec. 1-43-15.
Drlg. 2,640 ft.
Anna V. Toney's No. 1 Toney, CNL NE SE Sec. 33-40s-11w.
Drlg. 370 ft. (first report).
W. W. Toney's No. 1 Government, CNL SE SW Sec. 18-41s-12w.
Drlg. 185 ft. (first report).

NORTHWEST NEW MEXICO

Bernalillo County

Nerine Realty Co., Inc.'s No. 1 Gallegas grant, SE SW NW Sec. 19-11n-4e.
Drlg. 600 ft.

McKinley County

Co-operative Prod. & Ref. Co.'s No. 1 fee, SW cor. Sec. 21-20n-9w.
Drlg. 540 ft.; shale.

Lark Drlg. Co.'s No. 2 Santa Fe, NE NW NE Sec. 29-20n-9w.
Spudding.

Montrose Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 1 State, NE NE Sec. 28-20n-9w.
Drlg. 100 ft. (first report).

S. Dysart et al's No. 1 Bouton, E NW NE Sec. 14-4n-10w.
O.W.D.D.; resumed at 1,365 ft.

Quay County

Danube Drlg. Co.'s No. 1 Will Wallace, NE NE SE Sec. 12-9n-32e.
Spud. Oct. 1; running 10-in. at 505 ft.; T.D. (first report).

Quay County Dev. Co.'s No. 1 Wallace, SW SW SE Sec. 19-9n-33e.
T.D. 810 ft.; oil show; will set 8¼-in. on bottom, drill in and test.

Rio Arriba County

El Vado Structure Properties Co., Ltd.'s No. 1-A Tierra Amarilla grant, NE Sec. 26-3s-1e (unsurveyed).
Ready to spud.

Sandoval County

Continental Oil Co.'s No. 1 L-Bar Cattle Co., CEL SE NE Sec. 2-13n-4w.
Drlg. 4,880 ft. in red sand and small amount of shale.

San Juan County

W. R. Webb, of Los Angeles, has purchased the properties of J. F. Cross in the Aztec area, including the refinery and the NE Section 22-30n-11w, on which there are four producing wells. Three additional wells are to be drilled on this tract. Webb is completing a well on fee land in Section 6-30n-11w, and is starting another.

Aztec Coop. Oil Co.'s No. 1 Greer, SE SE SW Sec. 10-30n-11w.
S.D. 332 ft. in shale.

J. F. Cross et al's No. 1 Wilson, SW SW SE Sec. 17-30-11w.
S.D. 810 ft.

Cross & Poole's No. 1 Aztec, Sec. 1-30-11w.
Making water shutoff at 740 ft.

Kutz Canon O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 Day, SW SW SW Sec. 20-28-10.
T.D. 4,400 ft.; fishing for tools.

R. C. Oswell's No. 4 Government, SW SW NE Sec. 34-30-11w.
S.D. 1,790 ft.

R. C. Oswell's No. 6 Government, SE NE Sec. 33-30-11w.
Spudded and S.D.

Phillips & Spence's No. 2 Martin, NW NE SW Sec. 34-30n-11w.
Comp. for 238,000 ft. gas in sands at 937-49 ft. and 1,013-19 ft.

Reserve Oil Co.'s No. 6 Shaffer, SE NE SE Sec. 36-22n-14w.
Location.

San Juan Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Lemley, NE SE SE Sec. 32-30-11w.
S.D. 1,314 ft.

Southern Union Gas Co.'s No. 1 Government, C NW NE Sec. 14-28n-11w.
Moving in material (first report).

Nick Spatter's No. 1 fee, C NE SW Sec. 32-31-11w.
S.D. 1,745 ft. for pipe.

W. R. Webb's No. 2 fee, C NE NW Sec. 6-30n-11w.
Location (first report).

W. R. Webb's No. 1 fee, CEL NE NW Sec. 6-30-11w.
P.B. from 1,500 ft. to 1,350 ft.; testing.

San Miguel County

Pioneer Oil Co.'s No. 2 Montezuma, CSL SE SW Sec. 14-15n-16.
Drlg. 300 ft.

Starr-Kennedy Oil Co.'s No. 3 Adams, NE NE SE Sec. 25-17-16.
Standing at 5,090 ft. after completing rig; to resume following fire.

Holmberg Interest's No. 1 Cantwell, NW NW NW Sec. 5-10n-9e.
S.D. 810 ft. (corrected).

Kelsey Clients Dec. Est.'s No. 2 State, C NW Sec. 22-10n-10e.
S.D. 1,450 ft.

Cabra Springs O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 Thompson, SW NE NE Sec. 22-12n-22e.
S.D. 4,030 ft.

Cabra Springs O. & G. Co.'s No. 2 West Pino Mesa, SW SW NW Sec. 31-12-22.
S.D. 726 ft.

Torrance County

Estancia Valley Carbon Dioxide Dev. Co.'s No. 1 Kellogg, NW NE Sec. 12-7-7e.
Drlg. 1,050 ft.

48 Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Greenfield, C NW SW Sec. 17-9-8e.
Drlg. 900 ft. gray sand.

Bruce Fraler's No. 1 Fraler, SE Sec. 12-2n-3l.
Drlg. 1,210 ft. in granite wash water at 882-86 ft.

Union County

Sierra Grande Oil Corp.'s No. 2 Rogers, C NE NW Sec. 4-29-20.
T.D. 2,715 ft. in granite.

Valencia County

Ringle Dev. Co.'s No. 2 Tome grant, C NE SE Sec. 20-6n-3e.
Rigged and S.D.

Ringle Dev. Co.'s No. 1 Tome grant, C SE SE Sec. 36-6n-3e.
S.D. 400 ft.

Western Natural Resources Corp., Inc.'s No. 2 San Clementer, SE SE NW Sec. 5-6n-1e.
T.D. 6,001 ft.

Pres-Sel. Dev. Co.'s No. 1 Toltec, NE SW SW Sec. 30-12n-10w.
S.D. 270 ft.

Bureau of Mines Analyzes Rodessa, La., Crude Oil

APPROXIMATE SUMMARY

	Per cent	Sp. gr.	°A.P.I.	Viscosity
Light gasoline	6.1	0.692	73.0	
Total gasoline and naphtha	32.1	0.738	60.2	
Kerosene distillate	20.0	0.792	47.2	
Gas oil	11.9	0.830	39.0	
Nonviscous lubricating distillate	12.8	0.838–0.860	37.4–33.0	50–100
Medium lubricating distillate	2.7	0.860–0.865	33.0–32.1	100–200
Viscous lubricating distillate	....	.....	....	Above 200
Residuum	18.9	0.911	23.8	
Distillation loss	1.6	.....	....	

The detailed analysis of the crude oil is given below:

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Specific gravity 0.808
Per cent sulfur 0.18
Saybolt Universal viscosity at 77° F. 40 seconds
Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100° F. 38 seconds
A.P.I. gravity 43.6°
Pourpoint 25° F.
Color dark green

DISTILLATION, BUREAU OF MINES HEMPEL METHOD

Dry distillation — Barometer 745 mm. — First drop: 44° C. (111° F.)

Temp. °C.—	Per cent cut	Sum per cent	Sp. gr. of cut	°A.P.I. of cut	Viscosity at 100° F.	Cloud test °F.	Temp. °F.
Up to 50	...	....	....	....	..	...	Up to 122
50- 75	1.9	1.9	....	....	..	...	122-167
75-100	4.2	6.1	.692	73.0	...	...	167-212
100-125	6.3	12.4	.728	62.9	...	...	212-257
125-150	7.0	19.4	.743	58.9	...	...	257-302
150-175	6.7	26.1	.754	56.2	...	...	302-347
175-200	6.0	32.1	.769	52.5	...	...	347-392
200-225	6.1	38.2	.779	50.1	...	..	392-437
225-250	6.4	44.6	.789	47.8	...	...	437-482
250-275	7.5	52.1	.805	44.3	...	...	482-527
Vacuum distillation at 40 mm.							
Up to 200	4.9	4.9	.825	40.0	40	20	Up to 392
200-225	7.7	12.6	.833	38.4	45	35	392-437
225-250	4.5	17.1	.843	36.4	55	55	437-482
250-275	4.8	21.9	.851	34.8	70	70	482-527
275-300	5.5	27.4	.860	33.0	100	85	527-572

Carbon residue of residuum 4.3 per cent. Carbon residue of crude 0.8 per cent.

Bureau of Mines Analyzes Oxford, Kans., Crude Oil

APPROXIMATE SUMMARY

	Per cent	Sp. gr.	°A.P.I.	Viscosity
Light gasoline	9.1	0.681	76.3	
Total gasoline and naphtha	32.5	0.736	60.8	
Kerosene distillate	12.2	0.812	42.8	
Gas oil	16.3	0.846	35.8	
Nonviscous lubricating distillate	10.6	0.865–0.887	32.1–28.0	50–100
Medium lubricating distillate	6.2	0.887–0.899	28.0–25.9	100–200
Viscous lubricating distillate	1.4	0.899–0.902	25.9–25.4	Above 200
Residuum	18.4	0.957	16.4	
Distillation loss	2.4	.....	....	

The detailed analysis of the crude oil is given below:

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Specific gravity 0.830
Per cent sulfur 0.21
Saybolt Universal viscosity at 77° F. 42 seconds
Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100° F. 39 seconds
A.P.I. gravity 39.0°
Pourpoint below 5° F.
Color greenish black

DISTILLATION, BUREAU OF MINES HEMPEL METHOD

Dry distillation — Barometer 746 mm. — First drop: 34° C. (93° F.)

Temp. °C.—	Per cent cut	Sum per cent	Sp. gr. of cut	°A.P.I. of cut	Viscosity at 100° F.	Cloud test °F.	Temp. °F.
Up to 50	...	....	....	....	...	...	Up to 122
50- 75	4.3	4.3	.663	81.9	..	...	122-167
75-100	4.8	9.1	.697	71.5	...	...	167-212
100-125	5.7	14.8	.727	63.1	...	...	212-257
125-150	6.4	21.2	.750	57.2	...	...	257-302
150-175	6.0	27.2	.769	52.5	...	...	302-347
175-200	5.3	32.5	.788	48.1	...	...	347-392
200-225	5.8	38.3	.805	44.3	..	...	392-437
225-250	6.4	44.7	.819	41.3	...	...	437-482
250-275	7.4	52.1	.832	38.6	...	...	482-527
Vacuum distillation at 40 mm.							
Up to 200	4.6	4.6	.852	34.6	42	10	Up to 392
200-225	6.1	10.7	.862	32.7	47	25	392-437
225-250	5.6	16.3	.875	30.2	61	45	437-482
250-275	5.5	21.8	.886	28.2	93	65	482-527
275-300	5.3	27.1	.897	26.3	130	90	527-572

Carbon residue of residuum 9.8 per cent. Carbon residue of crude 1.8 per cent.

The Story Back of
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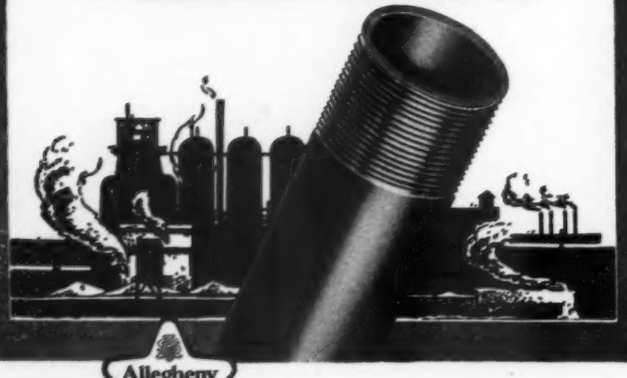

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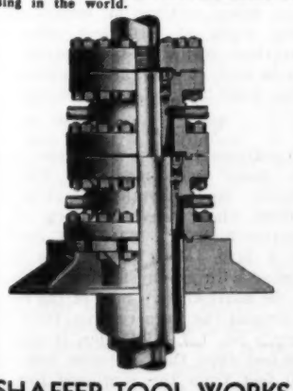

SHAFFER TOOL WORKS
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Among Gulf Coast Drilling Contractors

Realizing the increasing demand for rigs capable of drilling below 10,000 feet, Glenn H. McCarthy has purchased a complete new unitized rig with specifications for a maximum depth of 12,000 feet. The rig is on location in the Conroe Field, Montgomery County, for Seaport Oil Co. In the Anahuac Field, Chambers County, he has one rig running for Humble Oil & Refining Co.

Anderson, Kerr and DeArman are drilling below 3,600 feet on a wildcat test for Cockburn Oil Co. east of Houston in Harris County. A showing of oil and gas was encountered in the Miocene sand and it has attracted much attention.

W. B. (Bill) Bowles has two rigs running for Texas Co. in the Manvel and Batson Fields.

George Echols has three wells scheduled to be completed and has two rigs located in the Placedo Field in Victoria County and one in Duval County. In the Gillis Field he is completing No. 7 Castle for Fohs Oil Co., and in the Sinton and Placedo Fields he is preparing to complete two wells for the Sun Oil Co.

L. W. Capps has rigged up and is preparing to spud his wildcat test in Jefferson Davis Parish, Louisiana, which is being drilled for J. K. Lewis and others. At the Port Lavaca Field, Calhoun County, he is preparing to sidetrack the hole on Crown Central Oil Co.'s No. 1 Wilson.

Edwards Drilling Co. received the contract for an interesting wildcat test to be drilled in the Anahuac Field, Chambers County, for the Domestic Exploration Co. on the west side of the field in Section 55, H.&T.C. Survey.

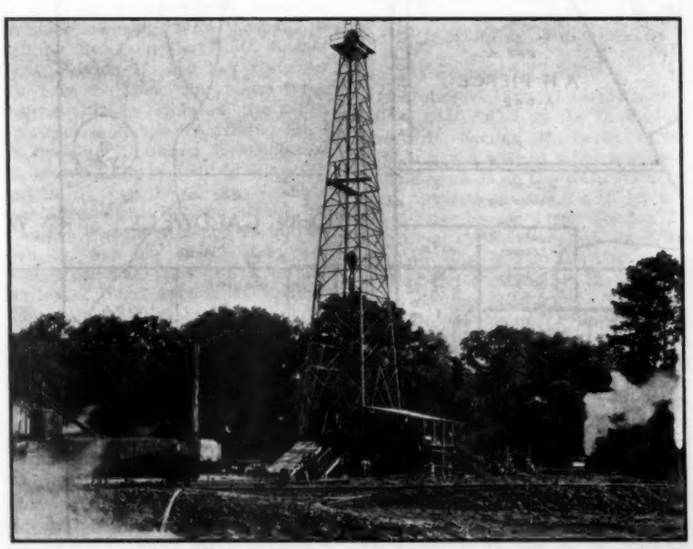
Cron & Gracey completed No. 18 Heyd at Iowa, La., for Shell Petroleum Corp. and also one well in the East Texas Field for British American Oil Co. Seven other rigs are running as follows: One at the Nash Dome for British American Oil Co., one at Barbers Hill for Sinclair Prairie Oil Co., two at South Houston for Stanolind Oil & Gas Co., one at Maruitz for Shell Petroleum Corp., one at Placedo for Barnsdall Oil Co. and one at Eunice, N. Mex., for Repollo Oil Co.

H. J. Porter is drilling one well for himself and others in the Samfordyce Field, Hidalgo County, and has completed No. 1 Smith for Barnsdall Oil Co. and is preparing to move a rig to Live Oak for Shasta Oil Co., which will be a wildtest test.

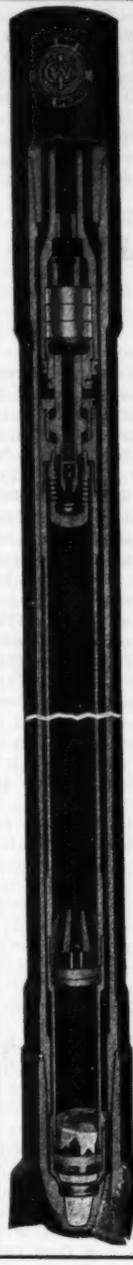
J. E. Hooper was awarded contract for two wildcats to be drilled near the town of Sheldon in eastern Harris County. Roads are being built to the locations and the rigs will probably be moved in next week. The wells will be known as No. 1-A and 1-B Swilley and are scheduled to go to 7,500 feet. Both tests will be drilled for A. C. Hill.

Rutherford Drilling Co. has encountered two deep sands at the Bay City Field, Matagorda County, for Skelly Oil Co. and is preparing to test. Both sands, which are at approximately 7,473-95 and 8,225-27 feet, respectively, have shown oil on two drill stem tests. He has two other rigs running for the same company, one of which is in the same field while the other is at the Samfordyce Field in Hidalgo County.

Smith & McDannald have reached the expected pay horizon in their No. 1 Mauritz, in the Mauritz Field, Jackson County. It is northeast of the discovery well and is on farmed-out acreage held by Pure Oil Co. The company has nine active rigs as follows: One in the above field for Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co., one at St. Martinsville in Louisiana for Tide Water Oil Co., one at Big Hill for Stanolind Oil & Gas Co., two at South Houston for Stanolind Oil & Gas Co., one for the same company at Hastings, one at Louise for Pure Oil Co., one at Cayuga for Tide Water Oil Co. and one for the same company in the East Texas Field.



Smith and McDannald rig on location at the South Houston Field, Harris County, for Stanolind Oil & Gas Co.



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Texas and Louisiana Gulf

COTTON LAKE WILDCAT GETS ODOR OF OIL AND GAS SHOW

By
F. L. SINGLETON

HOUSTON, Tex., Oct. 28.—Attention on the Gulf Coast has shifted to the Cotton Lake area, northwestern Chambers County, where Salt Dome-Gem Oil Co. are drilling No. 1 A. B. Lawrence, a wildcat situated 2,700 feet out in the marsh lands near Galveston Bay in the James Grant Survey. Due to the extensive amount of geophysical work done in the area and which has been augmented by heavy purchases of acreage by major and independent companies, this prospect has become on of the most important "hot spots" on the Gulf Coast. Interest in the test was further intensified the past week when sand carrying an odor of oil and a show of gas was encountered from 5,471-72 feet and the operators have shut down at 5,687 feet in shale to install a new boiler.

The test is situated on a block of 7,000 acres that was originally worked with torsion balance and which has been checked and rechecked by several companies using seismic reflection shooting. Humble Oil & Refining Co. purchased a substantial divided interest in the block for a reported consideration of $125,000 and later acquired additional acreage to the north of the block at a reported price of $75,000. Acreage spreads have been sold to Fohs Oil Co. and Shell Petroleum Corp.; the latter company is said to have paid $150 per acre, aggregating and investment of approximately $35,000. It has been estimated that between $350,000 and $400,000 have been invested in the area, exclusive of the approximately one-half interest still owned by Salt Dome and Gem Oil companies. Stanolind Oil & Gas Co., Gulf Production Co., and Kirby Petroleum Co. are the other companies owning acreage near the well. The contract depth is 7,000 feet, but it will probably be carried much deeper if production is not developed before that time.

East of Anahuac

Approximately 15 miles due east in the Anahuac Field, Humble Oil & Refining Co.'s No. 6 Engels marked up a 1,000-foot northeast extension to the field when it topped oil sand at 7,009 feet and is preparing to test at a total depth of 7,080 feet. Based on top of the oil sand it is several feet higher than the company's No. 1 Engels and practically assures the entire lease that was purchased from the Ryeade Oil Co. of being productive. The company is reported to have purchased a half interest in the tract paying a cash consideration of $240,000 and six free wells. The company has two other wells due for completion this week. They are No. 5 Broussard that is bottomed in oil sand at 7,061 feet and No. 5 Clark that is preparing to test at a depth of 7,085 feet. Location is in Sections 62 and 57, respectively. On the west side of the field in Section 55, H.&T. C. Survey, contract has been let to the Edwards Drilling Co. for an interesting test to be drilled by the Domestic Exploration Co. It will be the first test to be drilled on the extreme west side of the field. Due west of the above test and south of Anahuac, Plackgold Oil Co. has made location for No. 1 Barrow situated 6,433 feet northwest of the southeast line and 3,080 feet southwest of the northeast line in the Ruben Barrow Survey. Humble Oil & Refining Co. announced locations for four tests; they are No. 6 Broussard in Section 63, H.T.&C. Survey; No. 7 J. J. Clark, in Section 57, H.T.&C. Survey; No. 1 Zappe, in Section 51, and No. 10 Middleton, in Section 58, in A. Middleton Survey.

Bay City

At the Bay City Field, Matagorda County, Skelly Oil Co.'s No. 1 Cobb, the discovery well, encountered sand showing oil from 7,454-56 feet and 7,461-95 feet, and after two 10-minute drill stem tests from 7,461-95 feet and 7,477-95 feet showed oil and salt water; a third drill stem test was made from 7,490-95 feet and showed 50 pounds of pressure, 13 stands of drilling mud and 9 stands of clean oil with no salt water. The operators were preparing to make another test from 7,487-95 feet. This test was originally completed for a distillate producer at a plugged back depth of 7,045 feet and was deepened in an attempt to pick up the deep sand that was encountered in the company's No. 3-B Cobb that is preparing to make another squeeze out cement job in attempt to shut off the salt water which appeared after a production test was made in sand from 8,224-30 feet.

Jefferson County

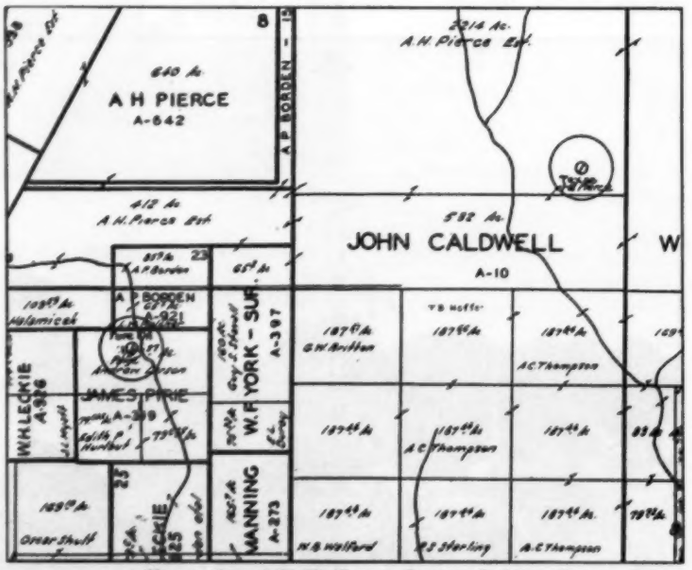
On the Labelle Prospect, central Jefferson County, Sun Oil Co.'s No. 1 Hebert and Broussard, in the B. Blackman Survey, was tested at a total depth of 8,282 feet and flowed salt water through a one-quarter inch choke with tubing pressure 600 pounds and casing pressure 2,700 pounds, and will probably be deepened. Nine and five-eighths inch casing was cemented at 8,210 feet to test a prospective oil sand that was indicated in an electrical coring test.

Jackson County

In the Mauritz Field, Jackson County, Smith and McDannald's No. 1 Mauritz located northeast of the discovery well in the J. Cummings Survey was coring for the sand below 5,638 feet. The oil sand in the discovery well was topped at 5,634 feet and No. 1 Mauritz is apparently running low. The Discorbis was topped at 4,744 feet, Heterostegina from 5,080-5,100 feet and the Marginulina at 5,210 feet. West of the discovery in the A. Kountze Survey, Shell Petroleum Corp.'s No. 1-A Mauritz is drilling in shale below 4,581 feet.

Wharton County

At the Five Corners Prospect, southern Wharton County, Texas Co.'s No. 1-C Pierce in the John Caldwell Survey continues to look encouraging. Sand with a strong odor of oil and fair saturation was cored from 5,546-51 feet, and from 5,551-36 feet, the operators recovered 6 inches of sand with an oil show. It is coring ahead in sandy shale below 5,686 feet. Southwest about 3 miles on what is known as the Blue Basin block, Pure Oil Co.'s No. 1 Paige in the J. Pirie Survey, attempted to make a drill stem test at 5,851 feet, but could not get to bottom and the hole is being reamed preparatory to rerunning the testing tool. A slight show of oil and gas was cored from 5,831-51 feet and the test will be made before it cores ahead.



—Map courtesy of W. W. Zingery, Esperson Building, Houston, Tex.

Two attractive wildcats located in southern Wharton County that are being drilled by Pure Oil Co. and Texas Co.

Dickinson Field

Humble Oil & Refining Co. has apparently another deep producer in the making at its No. 1 E. E. Anderson located in the Dickinson Field, Galveston County. Sand and sandy shale showing gas was cored from 9,031-52 feet and oil sand cored from 9,066-68 feet to 9,083 feet. It is coring ahead in sandy shale showing gas. It is a north offset to No. 1 Danielson, the deepest producer on the Gulf Coast that is producing from a depth of 9,140 feet. Location is in the John Sellers Survey. On the south bank of Dickinson Bayou, Stanolind Oil & Gas Co. was preparing to complete No. 2 State at a total depth of 7,401 feet. Nine and five-eighths inch casing was cemented at 7,389 feet.

Stanolind Oil & Gas Co. has cemented 7⅝-inch casing at 5,514 feet in drilling district No. 43 which is bottomed at 5,600 feet. Location is northeast of the discovery well in the H.T.&B. Survey No. 5. On the west side of the field, Diadem Oil Co.'s No. 1 Dean was drilling in shale below 3,798 feet and should reach the 4,000-foot pay during the week. Location is Lot 152, Block 6, in the Mary Nichols Survey.

Montgomery County

North of the town of Dacus in the western part of Montgomery County, William S. Thomson's No. 1 J. V. Scott, in the F. A. B. Wheeler, is shut down waiting on orders at a total depth of 3,648 feet, after an electrical coring test indicated two sands with possibilities of production from 2,408-28 feet and 2,500 feet.

Victoria County

Locations for two important wildcat tests were made in Victoria County. In the southern part of the county, Shell Petroleum Corp. made location for No. 2 McFaddin, located on a large block which has been worked with geophysical instruments. In the northwestern part of the county around the Nursery area, Heep Oil Corp.'s No. 1 J. J. Welder, is located 300 feet from the southwest line and 750 feet from the southeast line of the Phillips Gaves Survey.

At the Placedo Field, Victoria County, a south extension to the field

has been indicated by the showing made by Barnsdall Oil Co.'s No. 1 Smith which showed 2,600 feet of oil on a drill stem test from 4,078-88 feet, the total depth. Seven-inch casing was cemented at 4,078 feet. Location is in the A. Murey Survey. In the J. M. Brownson Survey, E. L. Smith Oil Co.'s No. 1 J. E. Wright was completed at 4,787 feet for an initial production of 5 bbls. of pipe line oil per hour through a three-sixteenths inch choke with tubing pressure 160 pounds and casing pressure 400 pounds. Two other wells are due to be completed this week, Smith and Gulf Production Co.'s No. 1 Boehn, in Lot 8, S.A.&M.G. Survey, topped oil sand at 4,771 feet and is bottomed at 4,777 feet. In the S.A.&M.G. Survey, Sun Oil Co.'s No. 2 John Marek cored oil sand from 4,754-73 feet, the total depth, and has cemented 7-inch casing to test at 4,758 feet.

COASTAL LOUISIANA

At the Tepetate Field, Acadia Parish, Louisiana, Continental Oil Co. has three wells scheduled to be completed during the week. Due north of the discovery well No. 1 Federal Land Bank in Section 28 is bottomed in sand at 8,317 feet with 7-inch casing which has been cemented on bottom, and the well will be tested through perforated casing. Northwest in Section 29, No. 1 Homeseekers Development Co. made a drill stem test from 8,518-31 feet and showed three thribbles of oil, two thribbles of oil and mud and four thribbles of salt water. The hole is being plugged back to approximately 8,500 feet where another test will be made. Total depth of the hole is 8,800 feet with 7-inch casing cemented at 8,617 feet. No. 1 Klumpp, southwest of the discovery well, which was drilled to 9,000 feet, made a drill stem test from 8,334-60 feet and showed mud, oil and some gas and has been plugged back to about 8,300 feet. Seven-inch casing was cemented at 8,442 feet. It is approximately 50 feet lower than the discovery well.

Southwest of the town of Houma, northeastern Terrebonne Parish, Shell Petroleum Corp. is building derrick for a deep wildcat test, situated 2,000 feet due south of the east corner of Section 103-17s-17e. It is a geophysical prospect and is known as No. 1 Realy Operators, Inc.

Gillis Field

At the Gillis Field, Calcasieu Parish, Union Sulphur Co. was preparing to complete No. 7 O. H. Castle from a screen setting to be made in oil sand at a total depth of 7,004 feet. Location is in Section 24-9s-8w. Northwest, Fohs Oil Co. staked location for No. 7 Powers, located on a 40-acre tract. In the southwest part of the field, Union Sulphur Co. is scheduled to complete No. 3 Castle from a shallow sand topped at 5,172 feet and cored to 5,178 feet. It is several hundred feet shallower than other producers completed in the 6,700 and 7,000-foot horizons.

Approximately one-fifth of all revenue taken in by gasoline service stations goes to labor in salaries and wages, including renumeration for owners and managers, it is revealed in a study entitled, "Retail Distribution Structure of the Small City," made by Ralph Cassady, Jr., and H. J. Ostlund, University of Minnesota.

Central West

Operations in Central Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana

By GEORGE A. WHITNEY

FINDLAY, Ohio, Oct. 28.—In the Tiffin Field, in Seneca County, Industrial Gas Co.'s No. 2 on the Lloyd Hoover farm, Section 4, Hopewell Township, is a fair gas well at 480 feet. McPheron & Co. is drilling near pay sand in No. 5 on the Frank farm, Section 11. J. L. Barrett is drilling No. 1 on the T. N. Ensil farm, Section 1. R. E. Green is drilling No. 3 on the T. C. and B. G. Schaull farm, Section 30, Liberty Township.

In Wyandot County, Perkins & Co. drilled a dry hole on the J. Craig Bowman farm, Section 21, Tymochtee Township, at a depth of 1,483 feet, and is drilling No. 2 on the same farm. O. Weigel is drilling No. 1 on the Irene Cupp farm, Section 16. Wood & Co. is reported shut down around 1,100 feet on the Edward Orton farm, Section 22, Pitt Township. Cessna & Feasel are drilling No. 1 on the Thomas Bowman farm, Section 15. In Crane Township, Dempsey & Co. is drilling No. 1 on the S. P. Hooper farm, Section 7, and Strouse & Co. has a rig on the Fred Mazier farm, same section.

In Allen County, Ohio Oil Co. is drilling No. 8 on the George W. Tabler farm, Section 9, Perry Township. In Bath Township, Pease & Pease are drilling No. 1 on the Steve Jelno, trustee, Section 14.

CENTRAL OHIO

In Ashland County, Ohio Fuel Gas Co.'s No. 1 on the Priest and Kauffman farm, Section 8, Jackson Township, was dry at 2,607 feet. Same company has a location on the J. F. Sigrist farm, Section 5. Same company is drilling No. 3 on the A. J. Stoner farm, Section 3. Hulse & Tedlow's No. 1 on the W. F. Landis farm, is drilling around 2,000 feet. In Orange Township, same company is drilling No. 1 on the H. C. Keener farm, Section 17, and has a rig for No. 1 on the Irene Stackhouse farm, Section 10. In Mohican Township, Faulkner & Phelps are drilling No. 7 on the Guy Z. Humm farm, Section 29. Moore & Co. is drilling below 500 feet in No. 9 on the George W. Black farm, Section 34. Robison & Co.'s No. 1 on the Watson Atterholt farm, Section 31, was dry at 721 feet, and Ohio Fuel Gas Co.'s No. 1 on the Harley E. Jones, Section 20, Mohican Township, was dry at 2,911 feet. In Vermillion Township, Ohio Fuel Gas Co. has a location on the William Lee Hammett farm, Section 16.

In Wayne County, Ohio Fuel Gas Co.'s No. 1 on the Frederick Maurer farm, Section 12, Clinton Township, is a gas well at 3,156 feet. Robison & Co. is drilling on the Raymond A. Lake farm, Section 12. In Congress Township, Nelson & Co.'s No. 1 on the Lewis C. Iches farm, Section 3, was dry at 630 feet. Kenova Oil & Gas Co. has a rig for No. 1 on the Elmer Cunningham farm, Section 19, East Union Township.

Lorain County

In Lorain County, Schneider & Wyles' No. 1 on the J. Comstock farm, Section 6, Ridgeville Township, is a gas well at 2,506 feet, and their No. 4 on the A. L. Mills farm, Section 7, is dry at 2,431 feet. William Dempsey has a rig on the Lewis F. Kroehle farm, in Elyria Township. W. J. Dempsey and C. J. Cushing have a rig on the W. A. Settles farm, Section 10, Avon Township.

In Holmes County, Bell Brothers' No. 1 on the Clifford Craig farm, Section 8, Mechanic Township, is a gas well at 824 feet, and same parties are drilling on the Ross E. Conrad farm, Section 7.

In Stark County, Obermiller & Co.'s No. 1 on the C. H. Rose farm, Section 5, Plain Township, is a gas well at 4,516 feet. Dewalt & Louden's No. 1 on the Charles C. Weirough farm, Section 7, Osnaburg Township, was dry in the Berea sand at 778 feet. Ohio Fuel Gas Co. is drilling No. 1 on the L. L. Kilgore farm, Section 21, Sugar Creek Township. Wiser Oil Co. is drilling below 2,100 feet in No. 1 on the Ralph Shaffer & Co.'s farm, Section 5, Pike Township. Lyons & Co. is shut down at 3,500 feet on the Homer E. Snyder farm, Section 11, Perry Township. White & Lyons are drilling No. 1 on the George Daniels farm, Section 12. Ohio Fuel Gas Co. is drilling No. 1 on the George H. Deuble farm, Section 2, Jackson Township, and No. 1 on the John L. Boerner farm, Section 9. East Ohio Gas Co. reported its No. 1 on the C. and E. Whetstone farm, shut down at 4,100 feet, also No. 1 on the J. and E. Holtzbach farm, Section 4. It has a long fishing job in No. 1 on the J. and L. Deetz farm, Section 21.

Fairfield County

In Fairfield County, City Natural Gas Works' No. 2 on the C. E. Jordan farm, Section 22, Berne Township, is a gas well at 2,356 feet, and is drilling No. 3 on the Rufus Conrad farm, Section 34, and No. 2 on the W. C. Mossbarger farm, Section 3,-131, Rush Creek Township. In Walnut Township, Bishop and Patton are drilling No. 1 on the J. H. Schaffer farm, Section 14.

In Gallia County, Penn-Ohio Gas Co. is drilling No. 1 on the Cyrus Swisher farm, Section 25, Addison Township. Bowers & Co. is drilling No. 1 on the Ella M. Donnally, Section 34. H. E. Hamilton is drilling No. 1 on the Ella S. Jones farm, Section 1. Ohio Fuel Gas Co. is drilling No. 1 on the S. R. Bing farm, Section 22.

In Pike County, Dove Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 1 on the A. B. Thorson farm, Section 1, Union Township, is a gas well at 365 feet. Shi-Pike Production Co. is drilling No. 1 on the Herman Shy farm, Section 6.

In Lawrence County, C. C. Wolfe & Co. is drilling No. 1 on the Edward Miller farm, Section 28, Rome Township. Frick & Co. is drilling No. 1 on the William Murdock farm, Section 33. Shale Developing Co. has a rig for No. 1 on the W. P. Booth farm, Section 21, Union Township.

INDIANA

In Daviess County, Midwest Development Corp.'s No. 9 on the R. K. Dilley farm, SE SE Section 5, Barr Township, produced an initial of 8 bbls. at 432 feet. A. T. Spaulding's No. 1 on the Beck and Overbay farm, NW SW Section 9, Barr Township, produced an initial of 8 bbls. at 632 feet. In the same county, Hartford Oil Co. is drilling No. 3 on the Glenndenning farm, Section 34, Harrison Township, and Petroleum Exploration Co. is drilling No. 1 on the Andrews Rupprecht farm, Section 28.

In Jay County, Hunt & Franks are drilling No. 1 on the Bone farm, Section 13, Bear Creek Township. Gardner Oil Co. is drilling No. 1 on the W. T. Lanman farm, Section 27, Clark Township. Hupp & French are drilling No. 1 on the Peckenpaugh farm, Section 5, Troy Township. Trinity Oil Co. is drilling No. 2 on the Thompson heirs farm, Section 17, Mitchell Tree Township.

In Sullivan County, Henley & Co. is drilling on the William Bailey farm, Section 18, Turman Township.

KENTUCKY

In Ohio County, Ohio Oil Co.'s No. 13 on the A. G. Pfister farm, in the Maddox Pool, produced an initial of 18 bbls. Inland Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 1 on the S. Edge farm, near Magan, was dry. Stewart & Gealey are drilling No. 20 on the J. H. Roberts farm, which has not been pumped, and is a key well for repressuring this lease in the Oak Pool. Interstate Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 1 on the Cobb heirs farm, south of Fordsville, was dry. Walter F. McConnell, receiver, brought in a 20-bbl. producer on the T. P. Royal 60 acres in the Maddox Pool.

In Henderson County, Niagara Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 7 on the J. E. Knight 954-acre farm, was dry.

Canadian Production

OTTAWA, Canada, Oct. 26.—Crude petroleum production from all Canadian fields in August amounted to 117,652 bbls. compared with 118,812 bbls. in July, and 115,911 bbls. in August, 1934. The output for the first eight months of 1935 amounted to 950,805 bbls. against 955,506 bbls. in the corresponding 1934 period.

In August, New Brunswick production dropped to 443 bbls. compared with 886 bbls. in July; Ontario production was down to 14,468 bbls. against 15,811 in July, and Alberta production increased from 102,115 bbls. in July to 102,741 bbls. in August.

F. E. Bryson, Grand Rapids, Mich., district representative of the Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), addressed a group of about 160 dealers and service men in Muskegon, Mich., last week on refinery methods and cold weather starting difficulties. LeRoy J. Thompson, district sales manager, and F. C. Murphy, also of Grand Rapids, attended. W. M. Hoxie, Muskegon sales manager, presided.

California Field Report

By
L. P. STOCKMAN

COMPLETIONS DURING WEEK ESTABLISH RECORD OF YEAR

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 28.—Completions in California during the current week were substantially in excess of the average number of weekly completions recorded during the year to date and a check of development work under way indicates that a relatively large number of potential producers should be completed during the remainder of the year. In the Mountain View Field of Kern County Dana Hogan and associates completed No. 1 Foster flowing 4,719 bbls. of clean 30.1 gravity oil and 1,800,000 feet of gas per day from 5,971 feet. This new well, which has an 8⅝-inch water string landed and cemented at 5,672 feet, was finished with a 5¾-inch liner including 241 feet of perforated. Hogan Petroleum Co., of which Dana Hogan is president, has concluded drilling operations on No. 6 Porter-Day in Section 29-30-29 at 5,889 feet, and this new well is at the present time being prepared for an early production test. Otis White succeeded in recompleting his No. 1 Petrol in the Mountain View Field, and this project was returned to production doing 490 bbls. of 29.6 gravity oil per day from 5,760 feet after the hole had been plugged back from 5,904 feet. The well was finished with a 6⅝-inch liner carrying 360 feet of perforated.

Two new wells were completed in the Edison Field of Kern County during the past seven-day period, and while neither registered substantial production they are nevertheless commercial producers due to the shallow depth. General Petroleum's No. 3 Knapp, bottomed at 1,439 feet and finished with a 6⅝-inch liner including 307 feet of perforated, was brought in pumping 348 bbls. of 16.2 gravity oil per day. No. 6 fee of the A. T. Jergins Trust was completed doing 310 bbls. of clean 19.4 gravity oil per day from 1,473 feet after the hole had been finished with an 11¾-inch water string landed at 1,100 feet and an 8⅝-inch liner carrying 374 feet of perforated. This company has just concluded drilling operations on No. 7 fee at 1,386 feet, and this new well should be ready for a production test within the next day or so. Shell Oil Co. has staked two additional locations for new wells to be drilled in the Edison Field and it is probable that these projects, No. 4 Clare in Section 14-30-29 and No. 4 Duff in Section 15-30-29, will be spudded in within the next fortnight.

Long Beach

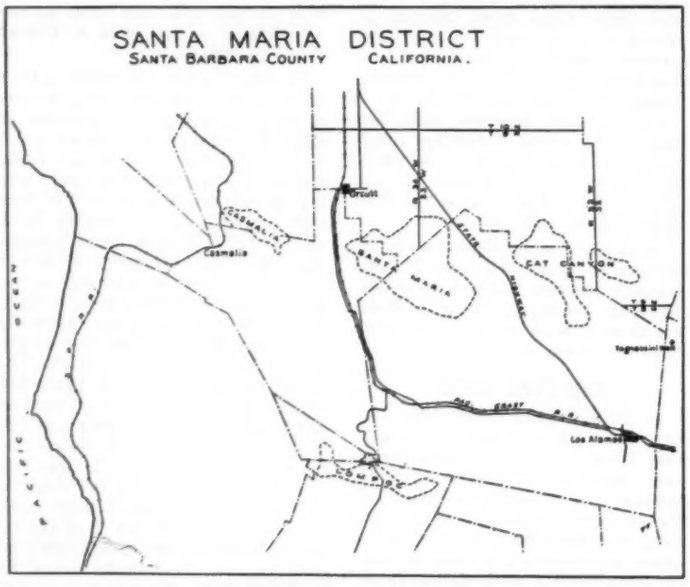
Operators in the Long Beach Field of Los Angeles Basin made up for lost time this week by completing five new wells. Harlyn Oil Co. completed No. 3 Signal doing 212 bbls. of 25.8 gravity oil per day on a compressor following completion at 3,800 feet. The oil from this new well, which was finished with a 6⅝-inch perforated liner, is cutting 2.9 per cent. Commercial Drilling Co. completed its No. 3 in this field pumping 248 bbls. of 23.8 gravity oil per day after an unsuccessful attempt to complete it as a flowing well. This new producer was bottomed at 5,660 feet and has a 7-inch water string landed at 5,125 feet. It was completed with a 6⅝-inch liner carrying 535 feet of perforated. MacGregor Oil Co.'s No. 1 Long Beach was brought in pumping 120 bbls. of 24.8 gravity oil per day from 4,045 feet, but the output is still cutting approximately 30 per cent and may therefore require some remedial work. Shelton Oil Co. completed its No. 1 Signal in the Long Beach Field, but this new producer, bottomed at 4,130 feet, failed to come up to expectations when put on a compressor as it was good for only 60 bbls. per day. It was accordingly taken off the compressor and put on the beam and this action resulted in an increase of production to 206 bbls. of 26.1 gravity oil per day. Big Four Oil Co. finished its No. 1 pumping 246 bbls. of 23.9 gravity oil per day at 4,735 feet. Wells scheduled for early completion in the Long Beach Field included No. 1 Signal of Pierce Petroleum Corp., No. 1 of Progress Oil Co., No. 8 Babb-Tucker of the Shell Oil Co., No. 1 Signal of Affiliated Petroleum Co. and No. 1 of Continental Properties, Inc.

Chanslor-Canfield Midway Oil Co. completed No. 99 Olinda in the Brea Olinda Field, but the output of this new producer was rather disappointing as it is showing a cut in excess of 40 per cent. It is pumping 126 bbls. of 29.4 gravity oil per day from 3,885 feet after the hole had been plugged back from 3,946 feet. It was finished with an 8⅝-inch combination string containing perforations at 2,244-2,755 feet and at 2,785-3,885 feet. Chanslor-Canfield Midway Oil Co., upon the completion of No. 99 Olinda, immediately spudded in No. 100 on the same lease. Standard Oil Co. is rigging up two new tests in the West Coyote Field of Los Angeles Basin and has another, No. 124 Murphy-Coyote, in the pay at 4,680 feet.

Dominguez

Shell Oil Co. got a gas well upon completion of No. 71 Reyes at 2,690 feet and it has accordingly been shut in. This new well, which was finished with a 6⅝-inch liner including 27 feet of perforated, showed an initial daily production of 7,860,000 feet of gas and is at present showing a shut-in casing pressure of 925 pounds. The Shell's next completion in this field should be No. 68 Reyes, which is being cleaned out following the landing and cementing of an 8⅝-inch water string at 4,280 feet. Union Oil Co. finished No. 39 Hellman a few days ago, but this new well, bottomed at 4,469 feet and finished with a 5¾-inch liner carrying 183 feet of perforated, was good for only 76 bbls. of 30.2 gravity oil per day.

Associated Oil Co. finished a good producer in the Huntington Beach Field of Los Angeles Basin during the early part of the week when No. 8 Fowler, was brought in pumping 163 bbls. of 26.1 gravity oil cutting 3 per cent. It was bottomed at 4,256 feet and finished with a 6¼-inch liner including 204 feet of perforated. Andel Oil Co., which took over a well started by the Harpole Oil Co. a few weeks ago, has completed this project pumping 64 bbls. of 19.1 gravity oil per day from 2,837 feet after finishing the hole with a 5-inch liner including 123 feet of perforated. Doran & Baker have completed their No. 1 Huntington pumping 98 bbls. of 23.2 gravity oil per day from 4,620 feet after the hole had been finished with a 4½-inch liner carrying 338 feet of perforated. Three new wells are being started in the Huntington Beach Field and location has recently been staked for two more. The new wells scheduled to begin drilling operations in the immediate future include the Ocean View Oil Co.'s No. 1 Dunlap, Lucky Strike Oil Co.'s No. 5 Huntington and the Dunlap Oil Co.'s No. 1 Kirk. Locations have been staked for the Devine-Thomas Oil Co.'s No. 1 at Crystal and Garfield Streets and the Murbro Oil Co.'s No. 1 Huntington.



Montebello

Two wells in the eastern extension of the Montebello Field should be in a position to make a bid for production within the next 15 days unless something unforeseen develops and if both of them show commercial production, there will be much rejoicing by operators interested in this field due to unsuccessful development work up to the present time. This field is showing more work under way than appears justified in view of the status of several deep wells which have failed to pick up the pay at depths at which it was anticipated. Universal Consolidated Oil Co. made a formation test several days ago on No. 1 Estrada at 5,607 feet and recovered 45 stands of 35 gravity oil. A 9-inch water string has been landed and cemented in this well at 5,548 feet and a production test is expected to be conducted within the next few days. No. 1 Estrada, due to its structural location and the showings made on the formation test, should result in commercial production.

The Texas Co. made a formation test in No. 13 Baldwin at 5,440-5,500 feet and recovered some 38 gravity oil and as a consequence a water string will be landed just above the top of the showing logged at 5,530 feet. Woodward Oil Co., which developed production on the Lapworth property in the extreme eastern part of the extension a few months ago, has started rig construction for No. 2 Lapworth and this well should begin making hole within the next 15 days. Wilshire Oil Co. developed a crooked hole in No. 1 Afheldt and is whipstocking the hole at 5,720 feet. The company's No. 1 Pellissier is rotating in the hard sand slightly below 3,400 feet and still has some distance to go before picking up the pay. Drilling operations in this area are scattered over an extensive territory and as a result it has not yet been definitely determined wheth-

SEAMLESS SUPREMACY

IN THE OIL FIELDS . . .

Long years of hard drilling experience have proved beyond question the supremacy of seamless steel drill pipe and casing. Pittsburgh Seamless has played its part in establishing this supremacy and keeps on demonstrating it day after day, year after year. "Pittsburgh" is preferred in many quarters because of its well known ability to go farther and do more.

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ANNOUNCING

A New Precision-Valve-Action Unit

THE *Taylor* VALV-PRECISOR

THE NEW TAYLOR VALV-PRECISOR (*Precision Valve Unit*) *as mounted on a diaphragm valve—a Taylor Evenaction valve in this case. It is, however, applicable to any valve motor and valve.*

For use on any diaphragm valve and with any air-operated controller

This new unit is another important contribution to refinery temperature pressure and flow control. Taylor now makes Precision Valve Action available in a separate instrument for applications where load changes are not serious—but where valve-stem friction and diaphragm-motor hysteresis must be overcome to achieve precision control. Previously such control accuracy was assured only by the Taylor "Dubl-Response" Control Unit mounted on a Taylor Evenaction Valve.

Now the new Valv-Precisor placed on any diaphragm valve can position the valve disc with fifty times greater accuracy than before.

The Taylor Valv-Precisor fills a gap between the Taylor "Fulscope" Controller (with single response and no precision valve action) and the Taylor "Dubl-Reponse" Control System (with Precision Valve Action). There is now a Taylor Unit or System for every Control condition.

Summary of Application and Features

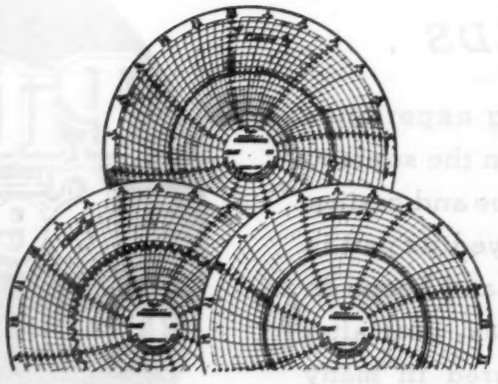
The Taylor Valv-Precisor should be used on applications with long, unfavorable time lags demanding medium or low sensitivity, but with small or infrequent load changes.

The Taylor Valv-Precisor is unnecessary on favorable applications permitting a high sensitivity.

The Taylor Valv-Precisor should not be used on applications with load changes and long time lags demanding a low sensitivity. In such cases the Taylor "Dubl-Response" Control System is used, which accurately compensates for changes in load and also embodies Precision Valve Action.

This new control unit comes in one form, but is quickly and easily applied to any diaphragm valve. It is small and compact. Its case and cover are extremely durable and are weatherproof and non-corrosive. The only adjustment necessary is easily made with a simple screw driver. A valve position indicator is clearly visible. The air system is fool-proof and economical.

Let us help you decide if and where the new Taylor Valv-Precisor can improve your control. A Taylor Representative will gladly go over with you all the factors involved in making the most efficient and economical use of it. For further details address Taylor Instrument Companies, Rochester, N. Y.; or Toronto, Canada. Manufacturers in Great Britain—Short & Mason, Ltd., London, England.



TEMPERATURE CONTROL—SENSITIVITY LOW D

CHART 1. *No Precision Valve Action—reasonably tight valve packing.*

CHART 2. *No Precision Valve Action. Very tight worn valve packing.*

CHART 3. *Precision Valve Action. (Taylor Valv-Precisor) Very tight worn valve packing.*

Taylor

Indicating • Recording • Controlling

TEMPERATURE, PRESSURE and FLOW INSTRUMENTS

er there is any definite relationship between the production developed in the extreme eastern part of the extension and that found by the Universal Consolidated Oil Co. in the western end of the extension just beyond the eastern limits of the Montebello Field.

El Segundo

Drilling operations in the El Segundo Field, discovered by the Republic Petroleum Co. a few months ago, have not reflected the increase that usually results following the discovery of a new oil field. In contrast with conditions prevailing in the eastern extension of the Montebello Field, where operators are aggressively drilling a number of tests, no new wells have been started in the El Segundo Field since the completion of the Republic Petroleum Co.'s discovery well. The only possible exception to this might be in the case of the Sovereign Oil Co.'s No. 1 Long, which began making hole following completion of the discovery well. The Sovereign, however, re-entered an old abandoned hole and therefore it is questionable whether it might technically be called a new test. Sovereign Oil Co. expected to be able to resume drilling operations at 6,069 feet, where the original well was abandoned, but was unable to do so and is accordingly making new hole alongside the original well.

It has become apparent that operators holding acreage in this area are waiting for some one else to drill a second exploratory well in order to locate the probable limits of the field. There is a strong possibility also that no drilling will be undertaken in the El Segundo area until the status of Sovereign Oil Co.'s No. 1 Long is definitely determined. If No. 1 Long should result in substantial production, we may anticipate the immediate drilling of several additional wells within a short time. While other operators are retarding drilling operations, Republic Petroleum Co.'s discovery well in the El Segundo Field is making 225 bbls. of relatively clean 26.1 gravity oil per day from the completion depth, 7,405 feet. The Larco Oil Co. encountered the Schist of the basement complex at 7,600 feet but subsequently ran into mechanical trouble which left the lower part of the hole in bad condition. Efforts to recover the fish have not been successful up to the present time and it may be necessary to whipstock and sidetrack the fish.

Belridge

There is a good possibility that five or six new wells may be completed in the North Belridge Field of Kern County before the new year rolls around unless mechanical trouble develops at the last moment. Belridge Oil Co., discoverer of prolific production in the Temblor formation of Miocene age and in the Wagonwheel zone of Oligocene age, is putting the finishing touches on No. 32-35 following completion at 8,487 feet and is resuming drilling operations in No. 33-35 following the landing of a 9-inch water string at 7,802 feet. It is obvious, in view of the prolific tendencies of wells in the North Belridge Field, that the potential of this district should be substantially higher by the time the holiday season arrives. This field, unlike Kettleman Hills and Mountain View, is being held in close restraint and consequently its potential daily production is not exaggerated. Operators in the North Belridge Field have produced only a relatively small percentage of their potential due to a gentlemen's agreement between operators to limit production. As a result of this agreement, which has been rigidly adhered to, production of this field has at all times been kept under control.

Union Oil Co. is making splendid progress with No. 19 Belridge and No. 7 Gibson, which are being drilled in this field, and the former is scheduled to be given an early production test. No. 7 Gibson appears to be running substantially lower on the structure than No. 19 Belridge and consequently will be obliged to make some additional hole in order to determine if the Wagonwheel zone is productive at this point. Based on correlation work, No. 7 Gibson appears to be off the structure, but this will not be definitely determined for some time yet. Continental Oil Co. has recently passed the 7,100-foot level in No. 6 Result, a well which is projected for completion in the Wagonwheel zone around the close of December. Standard Oil Co. is also expected to complete a new well in the Wagonwheel zone before the near year rolls around, as its No. 3 McPhail is nearing the 7,150-foot level. The Standard has plugged back No. 2 McPhail, a recent completion, from 8,501 feet to 8,200 feet.

Mount Poso

General Petroleum added a new well to its list of producers in the Mount Poso Field of Kern County during the early part of the present week when No. 3 Glide in Section 21-27-28, was brought in on the beam pumping 341 bbls. of clean 15.8 gravity oil per day from 1,787 feet. Upon the completion of No. 3 Glide the crew was transferred to No. 49 Heisen and drilling operations started. In the McVan section of the Mount Poso Field, the Golden Bear Oil Co. recompleted No. 1 Newhope pumping 50 bbls. per day after plugging back the hole from 1,265 feet to 1,200 feet and landing an 8⅝-inch liner including 70 feet of perforated. Ohio Oil Co. which recently completed a new well on the Premier lease in Section 32-27-27, should have No. 8 Premier tanking oil within the next 10 days. The Union Oil Co. has just completed No. 29 S. & M. in the Mount Poso Field, but this well has not yet been put on production. The Texas Co., Shell Oil Co. and Petroleum Securities have new wells in the pay and consequently we may anticipate two or three completions within the next fortnight.

Drilling operations in the Round Mountain Field have declined to the point where there is only one well under way and consequently completions in this district during the next month should be substantially below the average for the year to date. For several months the Shell and Honolulu Oil Corp. prosecuted a conservation development program, but the amount of drilling by these companies has been declining for some time and it is unknown whether either or both will undertake any additional work in this field during the current year. Milham Exploration Co. completed No. 27 C.O.C. in the Semi-Tropic gas field of Kern County late last week and this new well, bottomed at 2,486 feet and finished with a 6⅝-inch liner including 109 feet of perforated, showed an initial daily production of 1,750,000 feet of natural gas.

Kettleman Hills

Union Oil Co. is making splendid progress in No. 1 Lillis-Welsh, an outpost in the extreme western end of the Kettleman North Dome Field, and unless something unforeseen develops should be in a position to determine the potentiality of the deep sand found in this well at 10,944 feet. The Union has just reached the 10,000-foot level in a second hole which is being drilled alongside of the original hole drilled by Ed McAdams but which was subsequently lost by a premature explosion of a shot which was being placed in the hole to shoot a fish which had previously been lost. The Union is drilling an entirely new hole, having landed a whipstock around 7,000 feet. It is interesting to note that the new hole being drilled by the Union is comparatively straight and this tends to indicate that the original hole must have deviated from the vertical. It is the present intention to carry No. 1 Lillis-Welsh down to approximately 11,000 feet unless production is developed above this point. A check of development work under way in the Kettleman North Dome Field indicates the probability that 8 or 10 new wells may be finished before the close of 1935. Crude oil production in this field exceeded 101,000 bbls. per day early this week for the first time since completion of the discovery well by the Milham Exploration Co.

National Oil Co., which acquired some acreage out on the west front of the Kern River Field from the Standard Oil Co. a few weeks ago, has completed its No. 1 Standard pumping 241 bbls. of relatively clean 15.1 gravity oil per day from 1,658 feet after the hole had been finished with an 8⅝-inch liner including 90 feet of perforated. The National has erected a new rig for No. 2 Standard and the rotary drilling equipment used in the drilling of No. 1 is being rigged up in the second test. Standard Oil Co. is bailing No. 4 fee in this field and should have it on production within the next few days. No. 5 fee is rotating in the pay at 2,785 feet and this well should also result in an early completion. Associated Oil Co. is putting the finishing touches on No. 5 Premier fee in Section 4-28-27, preliminary to an early production test. In the Fruitvale Field of Kern County, Western Gulf Oil Co. completed No. 1 Brackenbury at 3,533 feet and this new well was brought in pumping 108 bbls. of clean 18.1 gravity oil per day. No. 1 Sawyer & Reid is standing cemented at 3,451 feet with the bottom of the hole at 3,520 feet and it is the present intention of the Western Gulf to complete this well late next week.

Midway-Sunset

Two small wells were put on production in the Midway-Sunset Field of Kern County and two more are scheduled for completion within the next 10 days. General Petroleum has completed No. 110 Moco pumping 41 bbls. of 23.5 gravity oil per day from 2,135 feet after the hole had been plugged back from 2,324 feet. No. 243 on the Moco property is rotating in the pay at the present time and consequently should be an early completion. Chanslor-Canfield Midway Oil Co. added a new well to its list of producers by completing No. 12-21 in Section 21-32-23, and this new well was brought in pumping 38 bbls. of 15.4 gravity oil per day from 1,102 feet. No. 4-21 in the same section is rotating in oil sand and should be given a production test within the next week. Standard Oil Co. has passed the 3,500-foot level in No. 30-3-D in Section 3-32-24, and has spudded in No. 61 M. J. M. & M. which is rotating at 1,140 feet. The Texas Co., which failed to develop deep production in No. 128 Shiells, a deep test in the South Mountain Field of Ventura County, has plugged back the hole from 7,423 feet to 4,081 feet and has completed it in the upper zone pumping 209 bbls. of 35.4 gravity oil per day. This well has perforations at 3,715-40 feet, 3,840-55 feet and at 3,875-78 feet.

Payrolls in petroleum refining in July were 5 per cent above July, 1934, with weekly earnings 5.5 per cent higher. Average earning per hour were 81 cents with an all-industry average of 57 cents.

TANKER SHIPMENTS FROM LOS ANGELES TO DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PORTS

	Oct. 13		Oct. 6			
Intercoastal-domestic:	Total this week	Daily average	Total last week	Daily average	This year to date	Same time last year
Fuel oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,670,184
Diesel and gas oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	527,998	1,098,288
Gasoline	233,010	33,287	72,171	10,310	6,160,890	6,138,359
Kerosene	.....	.....	.....	.....	753,457	798,453
Asphalt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,019
Other finished oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,778
Foreign exports:						
Crude oil	134,297	19,185	367,876	52,554	10,423,702	6,277,581
Fuel oil	381,988	54,570	197,231	28,176	9,693,158	19,442,766
Diesel and gas oil	31,021	4,432	89,287	12,755	3,650,307	3,232,005
Gasoline	79,816	11,402	144,079	20,583	5,238,143	3,595,009
Kerosene	.....	.....	6,433	919	962,910	1,446,391
Other finished oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,955
Other unfinished oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	99,847	224,275
Coastwise-domestic:						
Crude oil	376,818	53,831	226,550	32,364	5,343,390	6,934,565
Fuel oil	9,460	1,351	74,121	10,589	7,526,067	7,513,325
Diesel and gas oil	227,181	46,740	8,423	1,203	1,022,744	583,100
Gasoline	56,419	8,060	131,715	18,816	8,743,175	10,238,844
Kerosene	.....	.....	3,558	508	149,897	124,330

TANKER SHIPMENTS FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PORTS

Intercoastal-domestic:						
Fuel oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110,650
Diesel and gas oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	158,142	526,288
Gasoline	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290,825
Kerosene	.....	.....	.....	.....	149,715	276,412
Asphalt	.....	.....	.....	.....	420,414	.....
Lubricants	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,325	34,695
Foreign exports:						
Crude oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,893,252	1,562,861
Fuel oil	44,515	6,359	79,109	11,301	1,817,404	1,638,973
Diesel and gas oil	48,760	6,966	.....	.....	904,651	1,147,948
Gasoline	90,256	12,894	6,581	940	2,374,971	2,411,704
Kerosene	.....	.....	.....	.....	627,396	876,266
Lubricants	.....	.....	.....	.....	173,507	142,157
Other finished oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,760
Other unfinished oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,750
Coastwise-domestic:						
Fuel oil	109,394	15,628	54,108	7,730	5,447,350	4,392,562
Diesel and gas oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	175,932	119,036
Gasoline	117,516	16,788	105,736	15,105	3,485,599	4,272,504
Kerosene	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,785	74,455

Kansas Developments

By JAMES McINTYRE

RENO COUNTY WILDCAT WELL STARTS AT 878 BBLS. PER DAY

In addition to new big wells in the Oxford Pool in Sumner County, two of them being good for over 13,000 bbls. per day each, Roth & Faurot completed their discovery well in Section 31-13-12w, Russell County; a new productive spot was opened in Section 27-15-14w in the same county, and the Shell Petroleum Corp.'s pool opener in Section 11-26-9w, while not yet completed, proved itself good for 878 bbls. of oil in 24 hours, producing from Viola lime.

Kansas

The estimated daily average production of Kansas for the week ending October 26 and for the preceding week follows:

	Barrels	
	Oct. 26	Oct. 19
Oxford City	8,500	8,500
Burrton	15,775	16,125
Ritz-Canton	8,000	8,676
Hollow	3,425	3,200
Voshell	4,325	4,450
Nikkell	2,675	2,800
Sedgwick County	6,900	6,850
Ellsworth County:		
Lorraine	9,725	7,800
Other pools	2,445	2,125
Rice County:		
Chase	12,775	13,275
Raymond	3,200	2,910
Steckel	3,450	3,500
Other pools	5,335	4,220
Russell County:		
Fairport	2,985	2,370
Gorham	3,100	3,785
Russell	2,430	3,130
Other pools	2,950	2,540
Barton County	2,560	2,403
Ellis County	550	365
Kingman County	730	765
Stafford County	1,780	1,560
Greenwood County	10,850	10,800
Butler County	17,750	17,800
Other fields	18,635	19,251
Total Kansas	150,950	149,200

Sumner County

Shell Petroleum Corp.'s No. 4 Emrich, 1,007 feet from south and 200 feet from west lines of SE quarter Section 14-32-2e, Oxford Pool, Sumner County, made a potential of 1,150 bbls. of oil and 27 bbls. of water from Dolomite at 2,870-2,908 feet, which had been acidized.

Shell Petroleum Corp.'s No. 4 Rothwell, 615 feet south and 660 feet west of C Section 14-32-2, produced a potential of 9,026 bbls. from Dolomite at 2,818-87 feet, which was not acidized.

Shell Petroleum Corp.'s No. 5 Rothwell, 611 feet south and 220 feet west of C Section 14-32-2e, was given a potential rating of 13,563 bbls. from Dolomite at 2,802-65 feet, not acidized.

Lario Oil & Gas Co. and Barnsdall Oil Co.'s No. 9-A Wenrich, 660 feet from north and 1,094 feet from east lines of NW quarter Section 23-32-2, was acidized with 6,000 gallons at 2,828-86 feet and was rated good for 13,276 bbls. in 24 hours.

Orcutt & Stewart are spudding No. 1 Newton, SE cor. Section 21-30-2, a wildcat. E. B. Shawver made a location for No. 1 Curtis, C8L NW Section 28-21-1w. Amerada Petroleum Corp. and Sunray Oil Co.'s No. 4 Gassoway will be a Layton sand test and rig is up 228 feet from south and 685 feet from east line of SW quarter Section 14-32-2. Shell Petroleum Corp. was moving in material for No. 3 Emrich, 1,800 feet from east and 2,050 feet from north lines of NE quarter Section 14-32-2.

E. B. Shawver's No. 1 Barlow, NW SW NE Section 33-31-1w, in the Wellington Pool, filled 2,000 feet with oil in 12 hours from Mississippi lime at 3,642-96 feet. It was acidized with 1,000 gallons but not yet tested.

Stanley & Jarvis and others' No. 1 Scroggin, 1,310 feet north and 1,000 feet east of C Section 14-32-2, in the Oxford Pool, flowed 37½ bbls. in 24 hours from Dolomite at 2,870-2,942 feet.

Rooks County

Lario Oil & Gas Co. and others' wildcat test in Rooks County, No. 1 Fisher, NE cor. Section 22-10-18w, was a hole full of water from Siliceous lime at 3,774 feet, total depth, and was abandoned.

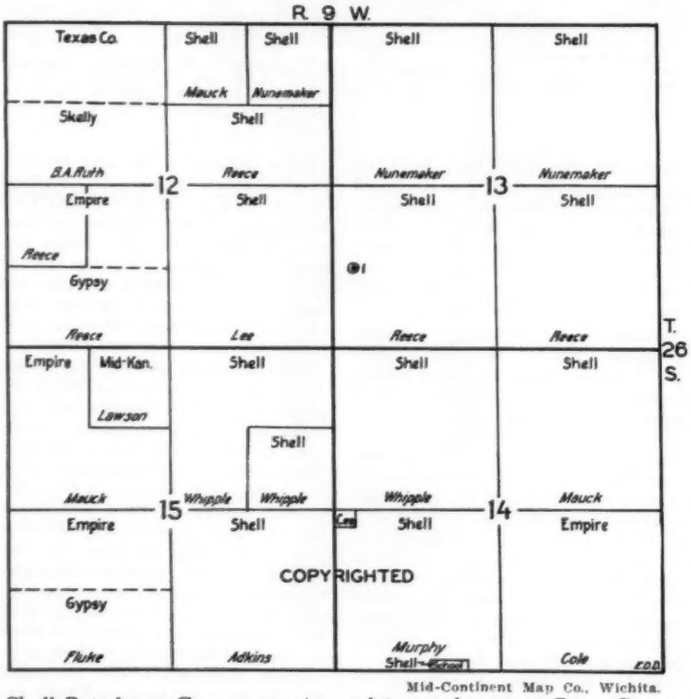
L. Roark and others' discovery well in northern Ellis County, No. 1 Bemis, SE cor. Section 16-11-17w, was completed. Topeka lime was topped at 2,830 feet, total depth 3,040 feet. The well produced 514 bbls. of oil in 24 hours, pumping as much the last 12 hours as it did the first.

Russell County

Four wells were completed in Russell County.

The Texas Co.'s No. 7 Jacobs, NE SW SW Section 31-12-15w, made 58 bbls. per day on a four-day test from Oswald lime at 2,973-3,055 feet, which had been acidized.

Roth & Faurot completed their discovery well, No. 1 Shaffer, C NW NE Section 31-13-12w, which began showing oil in mid-September. Oswald lime at 2,965-3,002 feet yielded a potential production of 235 bbls. of oil and 70 bbls. of water through 3-inch tubing after an acid treatment.



Mid-Continent Map Co., Wichita.

Shell Petroleum Corp. opens a pool in southwestern Reno County with an 878-bbl. well producing from Viola lime

Empire Oil & Refining Co.'s No. 3 Johnson made a potential of 102 bbls. of oil and 5 bbls. of water from Oswald lime at 3,058-3,113 feet. It is NW SW NE Section 2-14-15w.

Nassau Oil Corp. opened production in a new spot with its No. 1 Karst, NW SW NE Section 27-15-14w. Siliceous lime at 3,315-19 feet yielded a 24-hour initial of 287 bbls. of oil.

New work in Russell County included Davidson and others' No. 1 Polcyn, SE SW NW Section 6-14-15w, a rig; Hartman & Blair's No. 2 Fink, SW cor. Section 15-14-14w, cellar; Skelly Oil Co.'s No. 2 Gurney, SW SE SW Section 23-14-14w, material on the ground; Stearns & Streeter's No. 1 Miller, NE NE NW Section 32-14-13w, location; Derby Oil Co.'s No. 1 Karst, SW NW NE Section 27-15-14w, location for wildcat; Sam Murphy and others' No. 1 Enschutz & Schaffer, SW cor. Section 10-15-13w, moving in material; Phillips Petroleum and Sinclair Prairie Oil Co.'s No. 1 Driscoll, location for a wildcat.

Hartman & Blair's No. 1 Claussen, SE NE SW Section 34-12-14w, a wildcat, is a hole full of water at 3,122 feet.

Alexander & McCole's No. 1 Baier, SE cor. Section 34-13-15w, filled 1,500 feet with oil over night from Siliceous lime at 3,328-31½ feet and swabbed 3 bbls. per hour.

Phillips Petroleum Co.'s No. 1 Downing, SE SE SW Section 19-13-14w, swabbed 120 bbls. of oil and 36 bbls. of water from Oswald lime at 3,008 feet, total depth 3,054 feet. It was plugged back to pay to cement 8-inch casing.

Bridgeport Machine Co.'s No. 3 Mills, SE SE NE Section 4-14-15w, had pay at 3,070-78 feet and was acidized with 1,000 gallons. It swabbed 190 bbls. of oil in eight hours.

Phillips Petroleum Co.'s No. 1 Amelia, SE SW SW Section 6-14-14w, pumped 1 bbl. of oil and 4 bbls. of water per hour in a test at 3,316 feet, total depth. Oswald was topped at 3,050 feet and Quartzite at 3,305 feet, first oil showing at 3,311-12 feet, and water at 3,313 feet.

Stafford County

Twin Drilling Co.'s No. 1 McNickle, SW cor. Section 20-22-11w, Stafford County, a wildcat, was dry and abandoned at 3,707 feet. Siliceous lime was topped at 3,675 feet.

Stanolind Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 1 Komarek, NE cor. Section 30-22-11w, Stafford County, stood with 3,300 feet of oil in the hole from Siliceous lime at 3,570-84 feet.

Ellsworth County

Empire Oil & Refining Co.'s No. 13 Rolfs, SE NW NE Section 14-17-9w, in the Lorraine Pool, was completed in Siliceous lime at 3,208-10 feet. Its initial production was 413 bbls. of oil and 1,350 bbls. of water.

Skelly Oil Co.'s No. 6 Dees, SW NE SW Section 14-17-9w, produced 1,707 bbls. in 24 hours from Siliceous at 3,175-94 feet on its completion test.

Davis, Winkler & Koch's No. 5 Melchert, SW NW NE Section 23-17-9w, had Siliceous lime at 3,174-82 feet and produced 1,438 bbls. of oil on its completion test.

The Texas Co.'s No. 4 Dees, SE SE NW Section 23-17-9w, with Siliceous lime at 3,202-08 feet, was completed when it had produced 742 bbls. of oil and about 200 bbls. of water after an acid treatment.

Twin Drilling Co.'s No. 3 Rolfs, NE NW SW Section 13-17-9w, filled to the top with oil in one hour from Siliceous lime at 3,212½-14 feet, and was being tested.

Empire Oil & Refining Co.'s No. 12 Rolfs, NW NE NE Section 14-17-9w, with Siliceous lime at 3,211-14 feet, was acidized with 250 gallons. Later it pumped 200 bbls. of oil and 410 bbls. of water in 24 hours, and then

3 bbls. of oil and 1,405 bbls. of water in 24 hours. It was not yet completed.

Carter Oil Co. and others' No. 3 Teubner, in the South Lorraine Pool, 1,320 feet from the west and 440 feet from south lines of 26-17-9w, was another near completion. It was acidized in Siliceous lime at 3,173-82½ feet and pumped 1,371 bbls. of oil in 24 hours.

Rice County

L. E. Douglas and the Hutchinson Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 1 Hammel, NE cor. Section 16-19-10w, Rice County, a wildcat, was abandoned at 3,363 feet. It was acidized in Siliceous lime at 3,341-50 feet, but it yielded no oil.

James Davis also drilled a wildcat failure, his No. 1 Bernstorf, SW cor. Section 19-19-10w, having been a hole full of water from Siliceous lime at 3,365-66 feet.

Sinclair Prairie Oil Co.'s No. 6 Wallace, SW NE SW Section 29-19-9w, is a 58-bbl. completion, producing from Siliceous at 3,225-51 feet.

Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp.'s No. 1 Risse, NW NE NE Section 6-20-10w, was acidized at 3,291-3,313½ feet and produced 457 bbls. in 24 hours.

Empire Oil & Refining Co.'s No. 11 Proffitt, NE SE SE Section 6-20-9w, is a 180-bbl. completion at 3,234-53 feet, after an acid treatment.

Hipple & Liggett's No. 3 Rainet, NW SE SE Section 3-21-6w, is a 400-bbl. well completed at a total depth of 3,390 feet.

Rogers and others' No. 2 Rainet, SE SE SW Section 3-21-6w, was completed in Chat at 3,385-3,419 feet, good for 37 bbls. initially.

Twin Drilling Co.'s No. 1 Burchart, SW cor. Section 8-20-10w, had 1,500 feet of oil in the hole from Siliceous lime at 3,335-38 feet.

Gypsy Oil Co.'s No. 1 Dick, NW NW SW Section 15-20-9w, filled 500 feet with oil from Siliceous topped at 3,225 feet, oil at 3,235-40 feet, and was drilling at 3,242 feet.

Reno County

Olson Oil Co. and Shell Petroleum Corp.'s No. 3 Krehbiel, SE SE SW Section 19-23-3w, in the Burrton Pool, Reno County, was completed in Chat at 3,253-68 feet, with a potential of 225 bbls. of oil and 20 bbls. of water.

Shell Oil Co. and McPherson Oil & Gas Co. were rigging up rotary for No. 2 Goering, NW SW NE Section 1-23-4w. Olson Oil Co. and Shell Petroleum Corp. had cellar and pits dug for No. 6 Roberts, C NE NW Section 25-23-4w. Dickey Oil Co. and Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Co. had rig up for No. 5 Baughman, NW SW NE Section 3-24-4w. The Texas Co. was building rig for No. 2 Carmichael, C NE SW Section 10-24-4w.

Shell Petroleum Corp.'s pool opener in Reno County, No. 1 Reese, C W half W half SW Section 11-26-9w, which flowed 878 bbls. of oil in 24 hours from Viola lime at 4,128-56 feet, was not yet in the completed stage. It had not taken a potential test.

Barton County

Murphy & Morgan have cellar dug for No. 1 Robinson, NE NE SW Section 21-16-14w, a wildcat test in Barton County. Lario Oil & Gas Co. and Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Co. made a location for No. 1 Meyer, SW cor. Section 13-20-11w. Lario Oil & Gas Co. made location for No. 1 Zahorsky, NE cor. Section 23-20-11w.

Torrey & Feaster and others' No. 1 Feist, NE NE SE Section 29-18-11w, a wildcat in Barton County which had Siliceous lime at 3,430 feet, was cleaned out and drilled to 3,432½ feet. It filled 2,200 feet with oil in 15 hours and was swabbed down to 2,000 feet but without lowering the oil column. It is 37 gravity oil.

Rush County

Olson Drilling Co. was rigging up rotary for No. 1 Schmidt, S SE Section 4-18-16w, Rush County.

Greenwood County

Lyke and others' No. 3 Hillman, SE NE NE Section 35-23-11, Greenwood County, was shot in Bartlesville sand at 1,860-85 feet and was being cleaned out. Bert Young had material on location for No. 3 Myers, SE NE SE Section 10-24-12. Mohawk Oil Co. made location for No. 1-A Edgar, NE cor. SW Section 2-28-8, a wildcat.

McPherson County

Rosenthal and others' No. 2 Johnson, SE cor. Section 30-18-2w, in the Ritz Pool, McPherson County, was acidized twice in Kansas City lime at 2,291-2,320 feet and yielded a potential production of 125 bbls. of oil. It was completed. Same operators' No. 1-A Clark, SW SW SE Section 31-18-2w, was dry and abandoned at 3,280 feet.

Mead Production Co. and others' No. 2 Benson, NE NW SW Section 32-18-2w, produced 241 bbls. in 24 hours from Kansas City lime at 2,338-45 feet, which had been acidized. It was completed.

Dickey Oil Co.'s No. 2 Tull, SE NE SW Section 13-19-3w, was dry and abandoned at 2,998 feet.

Boyle & Grossman made a location for No. 5 J. B. Smith, SE NW NW Section 29-19-1w. Continental Oil Co. had started drilling No. 1 Westerman, NW NW NW Section 5-22-1w.

Gove County

Paul W. Fleeger and W. E. McPherson have assembled a 15,000-acre block of leases in Gove County, and have made location for No. 1 W. S. Baker in NW NE Section 8-14-29w, according to a dispatch from Scott City. The location is 37 miles northeast of the Shallow Water Pool in Scott County and about 25 miles east of the Alma Petroleum Co.'s test in Logan County, which is below 5,150 feet.

Kingman County

In the Cunningham Pool in Kingman County, Skelly Oil Co.'s No. 6 Ratcliff made a 66-bbl. initial production from Kansas City lime at 3,433-35 feet which was acidized. It is a completion.

Cowley County

Trees Oil Co. completed a 500-bbl. well in No. 2 Houser, C W half SE Section 19-30-4e, Cowley County, from sand at 2,859-83 feet, which had been shot with 55 quarts of explosive.

Alma Petroleum Co.'s No. 2 Cadwell, SW SE NE Section 7-35-3, is a 90-bbl. completion at 3,450-3,506 feet, which had been shot with 90 quarts.

Roth & Faurot have cellar dug for No. 1 Guthrie, NW cor. SE NE NW Section 30-33-8. Lloyd, Frost & Study has rotary in for No. 1 McKinley, NE NW NE Section 33-31-3.

Butler County

Vickers Petroleum Co.'s No. 2 McCraner A, 660 feet north and 440 feet west of SE cor. Section 35-24-3, was acidized in Mississippi lime at 2,715-23 feet and pumped 110 bbls. of oil and 50 bbls. of water in 24 hours. Same operator's No. 2 McCraner B, 660 feet from south and 440 feet from east lines of SW quarter Section 36-24-3, pumped 300 bbls. of oil the first 24 hours, 255 bbls. the second and 248 bbls. the third from Mississippi lime at 2,684-2,718 feet, which had been acidized. Neither well was yet completed.

Canadian Fields

Completions and Operations in Northwest and in Ontario

By VICTOR LAURISTON

CHATHAM, Ontario, Oct. 26.—In the south end of the Turner Valley Field, Highwood-Sarcee Oils' No. 2, LSD 1, Section 21-18-2w5, spudded and will test a potential southeasterly extension. The southernmost production is Highwood-Sarcee's No. 1, in LSD 16, same section, a little less than a mile due north. Since Freehold-Mar Jon's No. 1, LSD 15, Section 28-18-2w5, was brought in, production has been extended southward along the east side of that section, nine subdivisions having each a producing well with two more on the west side drilling in the lime. Section 28 in August produced 18,540 bbls. from nine wells, representing close to one-fifth the production of the entire Turner Valley Field, and it is believed the producing area will continue along the east side of Section 21. Union-Freehold Oil Corp.'s No. 1 in LSD 8, immediately north of LSD 1, got the lime at 5,595 feet, thus proving structure within a quarter mile of Highwood-Sarcee's No. 2 location.

Drilling in Section 28 has indicated that to the west the lime is considerably deeper than along the east. Century Royalties' No. 1, LSD 14, Section 28, got the lime at 5,835 feet, approximately 750 feet lower than Anaconda's No. 2 immediately east. It finished at 6,540 feet and is at present the largest producer. Farther south, British Dominion's No. 4 got the lime at 5,838 feet and Renfrew Royalties' No. 1 at 6,005 feet. There are three west side tests in Section 21, Meyers & Wright's No. 1 in LSD 14, Northwest Royalties' No. 1 in LSD 5, and Oliver Syndicate's No. 1 Highwood Royalties in LSD 3, but none of these has been carried to conclusive depth.

In North Turner Valley Royalite Oil Co.'s No. 27, LSD 4, Section 23-20-3w5, has spudded and is below 111 feet, using rotary tools.

In the Forest Reserve area, west of Olds, Hunter Valley Oil Co.'s No. 1 McLaren, LSD 12, Section 13-31-10w5, is drilling in very hard formation below 5,190 feet.

On the Highwood-Sinclair structure, south of Turner Valley, Maple Leaf Royalties' No. 1 Banner, LSD 6, Section 34-17-3w5, is in close-grained hard green shale below 2,530 feet with a slight increase in gas.

In the Pincher Creek district, John Sherman is installing rotary to complete Weymarn Petroleums' No. 2, LSD 5, Section 7-6-1w5, resuming from 3,900 feet.

Arrangements are being made for resumption of the unfinished Elbow Oils' No. 1, LSD 11, Section 35-22-5w5, in the Moose Mountain area west of Calgary.

Border Fields

On the Del Bonita structure in southern Alberta, near Lethbridge, Terminal Oil Co.'s No. 1, NE Section 18-1-21w4, is changing to standard tools to deepen into the Madison limestone from 4,895 feet. On the adjacent Twin River structure, E. H. Rosenburg's No. 3 Twin River, LSD 9, Section 10-2-20w4, is installing rotary.

Ontario Fields

In the De Clute Field, Kent County, Ontario, Union Gas Co.'s No. 30, SW Lot 17, Concession 15, Raleigh Township, is spudding.

In Dawn Township, Lambton County, Ontario, G. F. Gregory & Son of Petrolia are drilling in NW Lot 22, Concession 3, for a syndicate which recently leased between 300 and 400 acres. Location is about three-quarters of a mile southeast of Union Gas Co. oil wells in the west end of the Dawn Field. Union Gas Co. holds most of the close-in territory.

In the Petrolia-Enniskillen Field, Lambton County, Harry Smith and associates of Windsor have bought the Robert Kettle oil property west of Marthaville.

Gasoline Imports, Canada

OTTAWA, Canada, Oct. 26.—Official figures just issued show that imports of natural casinghead, compression or absorption gasoline lighter than .6690 specific gravity into Canada in August totaled 636,989 gallons valued at $34,577, all from the United States. Imports in July included 3,490,904 gallons valued at $202,761 from the United States and 2,547,260 gallons valued at $154,141 from Peru.

Imports of gasoline lighter than .8235 specific gravity in August totaled 2,720,805 gallons, valued at $216,738, compared with 2,238,419 gallons valued at $202,917 in July. Of the August imports 780,000 gallons valued at $47,284 came from Rumania, which supplied 400,000 gallons worth $28,123 in July. The remainder in both months came from the United States.

Exports of gasoline and naphtha in August amounted to 33,226 gallons valued at $3,611 compared with 791,240 gallons valued at $84,686 in July.

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Eastern Field Report

DEEP TESTS CONTINUE FOCUS IN LOWER EASTERN DISTRICT

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 28.—The deeper tests in the lower Eastern fields continue to be the focus of interest. In South Beaver Township, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, John Galey and others were unable to complete the deep test on the William Graham farm on Brush Run due to the faulty set of the packer. Casing was run to the top of the pay in the Oriskany sand but the packer did not hold. As a test the hole was deepened 1½ feet without an appreciable increase in the gas volume which holds a little short of 500,000 feet a day. The total depth is now 4,546½ feet, with the top of the Oriskany sand at 4,542 feet. The casing is now being pulled, after which the hole will be drilled somewhat deeper and then shot.

South of the test in the NE Section 28, Madison Township, Columbiana County, Ohio, Robert Cushing and others are drilling through the Corniferous lime in the deep test on the Nila McIntyre farm. The elevation of the mouth of the well is 1,248 feet and top of the Corniferous lime was at 4,360 feet with the tools 160 feet in the formation. The Oriskany should be reached this week. The location is about a half mile north and west of Glascow on the Glascow anticline and north of the good Oriskany gas well on the William Jenkins farm.

South of this test, Brooks Johnston and others are drilling a deep test on the Clyde Smith farm in Section 21, Brush Creek Township. It is south a few degrees west of the Jenkins well and is drilling at about 4,000 feet. The elevation is 1,315 feet.

Apart from the consideration of the deep drilling in Kanawha County, West Virginia, it is along the axis from the Beaver County test through the Jenkins test, which is expected to command the attention of the operators in the immediate future.

There were 17 completions and six dry holes in the lower Eastern fields during the week. Eleven were gas wells and six were producers with an initial production of 105 bbls. a day. Southeast Ohio continues to furnish most of the new production.

SOUTHEAST OHIO

The best producer for the week was Edward H. Everett Co.'s No. 8 on the Felix Montgomery farm, SE Section 2, Hanover Township, Licking County. It was drilled in the Clinton sand at a depth of 2,973 feet and produced 60 bbls. the first day after shot.

In Athens County, Gross, Frebault & Co. completed a second test on the S. W. Lewis farm near Fisher in Section 36, Alexander Township. It produced 2 bbls. the first day after shot in the Berea grit at a depth of 1,240 feet. Northwest of Albany in Section 22, Lee Township, Castle Farm Oil & Gas Co. drilled on the S. P. West farm through the Berea grit to 1,075 feet, but it was dry.

In Medina County, E. R. Edson & Son Co. completed No. 67 on the Edward G. Miller farm, Tract 15, Lot 12, Chatham Township, in the shallow Berea grit at 486 feet. It produced 5 bbls. the first day after shot. In this township, Tract 16, Lot 2, same operators completed No. 43 on the M. A. and Eva Franks farm in the Berea grit at 503 feet. It produced 4 bbls. the first day after shot.

In Noble County, B. E. King drilled No. 12 on the L. R. Crum farm, NW Section 7, Enoch Township, through the Buell Run sand, depth 228 feet, and it was dry. There was a very small showing of oil and no gas.

In Perry County, Ohio Fuel Gas Co. completed a test on the John Grant farm, NE Section 7, Reading Township, as a Clinton sand gas well gauging about 250,000 feet a day. Total depth was 2,950 feet.

In Vinton County, Kelch Oil & Gas Co. completed a test on the Walet Peters farm near New Plymouth in Section 29, Brown Township, in the Berea grit at 1,020 feet and produced 1½ bbls. the first day, natural, which may be shot.

SOUTHWEST PENNSYLVANIA

One gas well was completed in Southwest Pennsylvania and several are reaching the sands. In Greene County, Peoples Natural Gas Co. completed drilling deeper No. 1 on the Kinsey Fox farm in Whiteley Township, at a total depth of 3,479 feet. The Gantz sand was at 2,738-74 feet with gas showing at 2,731 feet. The Bayard sand extended 3,253-74 feet with gas at 3,269 feet. The Bayard Stray sand was at 3,285-90 feet with gas at 3,287 feet. The total volume was 270,000 feet.

In Greene County, Lewis & Co. have started spudding on the Samuel Chess farm in Richhill Township. Two previous starts ended with bad holes. Wasmuth & Callahan are drilling No. 3 on the Daniel Goodwin farm at 2,000 feet.

In Aleppo Township, Greene County, G. B. Patterson is drilling on the John S. Wise farm. In Center Township, Rutan Oil Co. reached the top of the Miniveh Thirty-foot sand at 3,068 feet and shut down to cement before drilling in.

In Morris Township, Greene County, Carnegie Natural Gas Co. set 6⅝-inch casing at 1,979 feet on the Lucinda Hunt farm. Top of the Big Injun sand was at 1,992 feet with the usual show of water at 2,002-11 feet. There was a showing of gas at 2,038-40 feet. It is drilling at 2,050 feet.

In Dunkard Township, Fred Garrison cleaned out the test on the Stoneking farm to 445 feet before drilling deeper. Bowers & Co. reached 1,710 feet and shut down on the Lemley farm. In Richhill Township, David Braddock is drilling No. 8 on the Newton Braddock farm on Crabapple Run, which has reached 480 feet with the Pittsburgh Coal at 465 feet.

In Amwell Township, Washington County, Carnegie Natural Gas Co. is drilling at 2,130 feet on the C. W. Dunn farm. Union Gasoline & Oil Corp. is down 1,966 feet on the Charles Vankirk farm. Moore-Orrill & Co. are drilling at 1,525 feet on the C. E. Hackney farm.

In South Franklin Township, Washington County, E. H. and J. B. Tague have completed a rig for a second test on the Hiram McClain farm. New Oil & Gas Co. is down 2,230 feet on the B. A. Bonham farm and shut down at 850 feet on the Clarissa Ramsey farm. Carnegie Natural Gas Co. has rigged up on the John Dodd farm.

Deep Tests

In South Shenango Township, Crawford County, Carnegie Natural Gas Co. drilled through the Oriskany sand to about 3,200 feet and shut down to run casing to shut off the water in the formation. This will be completed within a few days and the hole will be drilled deeper.

In South Union Township, Fayette County, the test of William Snee and others on the Summit Hotel property on Chestnut Ridge will soon resume drilling from around 4,200 feet.

WEST VIRGINIA

There was only one producer completed in West Virginia and it is interesting both because of its size and the departure from production in the usual sand. In Sherman district, Calhoun County, F. F. McIntosh and others drilled a second test on the W. E. Stump farm through the Berea sand to 2,637 feet and it is producing about 32 bbls. a day, natural. The usual producing sand in this territory has been the Injun sand and then only as a gas formation.

Deep Tests

In Loudin district, Kanawha County, Columbian Carbon Co. has started drilling No. 5 on the S. H. Hoge farm scheduled for the Oriskany sand. Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., is down 2,545 feet on the A. F. Vorholt farm and 991 feet in the second test on the Kanawha Land Co. tract. In Union district, this operator is drilling at 1,557 feet on the Alberta Putney Oriskany test.

In Malden district, South Penn Oil Co. is through casing the deep test on the Katherine C. Scott farm and testing it, after which the Corniferous lime will be drilled through. This is the deepest of the tests drilling and should reach the Oriskany next. Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., is down 1,425 feet on the W. D. Lewis farm and 270 feet on the Campbells Creek Coal Co.'s No. 9. He is building rig on the N. B. Tompkins farm.

In Elk district, Columbian Carbon Co. is drilling at 1,467 feet on the No. 2 G. and D. Copenhaver, and at 1,135 feet on the W. L. Burdette farm. In Malden district, this company has reached 775 feet on the M. J. Dearing heirs farm.

In Elk district, V. C. Smith and others are rigging up to deepen on the Matheney, Wertz and others lease on the island at the mouth of Coopers Creek, which was drilled through the Oriskany sand to 4,830 feet. Yoak Oil & Gas Co. is deepened on the W. T. and J. H. Goshorn farm now at 4,831 feet.

In Jefferson district, Kanawha County, the test of Benedum & Trees on the Joseph Hill farm is drilling in the Clinton sand at 6,220 feet, probably the last sand tested.

Other Operations

In Washington district, Boone County, Boone County Coal Co. has spudded No. 5 on its own property. Owens Illinois Glass Co. is drilling on the James Estep farm at 885 feet; has a rig standing for No. 14 on the Little Coal Land Co.; in Scott district is drilling at 1,690 feet on the Mamie Ballard and others' test and has a rig standing for No. 19 on the Allen & Pryor lease.

In Calhoun County, A. Rothwell has started drilling on the J. M. Basnet and others farm in Sheridan district. In Lee district, Simmons Gas Co. is drilling No. 3 on the Sylvester Brannon farm. In Washington district, K. M. Hunt and others are drilling on the Viviette Brannon farm.

In Clay County, Elk River Gas Co. is in the sand on the Ruben Neal farm in Pleasant district. In Doddridge County, Deck Gribble is drilling deeper No. 3 on the Rebecca Allen farm in McClellan district at 2,475 feet.

In Wetzel County there is renewed activity. Columbian Carbon has started drilling on the C. N. Adams farm in Proctor district, and has a location on the Edward Cecil farm. Smith & Akin are building a rig on the Samson Woods farm. Manufacturers Light & Heat Co. started drilling and shut down for water on the Thelma Allen farm, and has a rig on the Valentine Foland farm. C. B. Lewis has a rig building on the J. R. Blatt heirs farm.

In Hancock County, William Tope & Co. drilled a test on the Edward Chambers farm in Clay district through the Gordon sand to 2,270 feet. It was dry.

In Putnam County, United Fuel Gas Co. completed No. 4,558, a test, on the M. R. Clark farm in Curry district in the Shale at 3,850 feet. It will make a small gas well.

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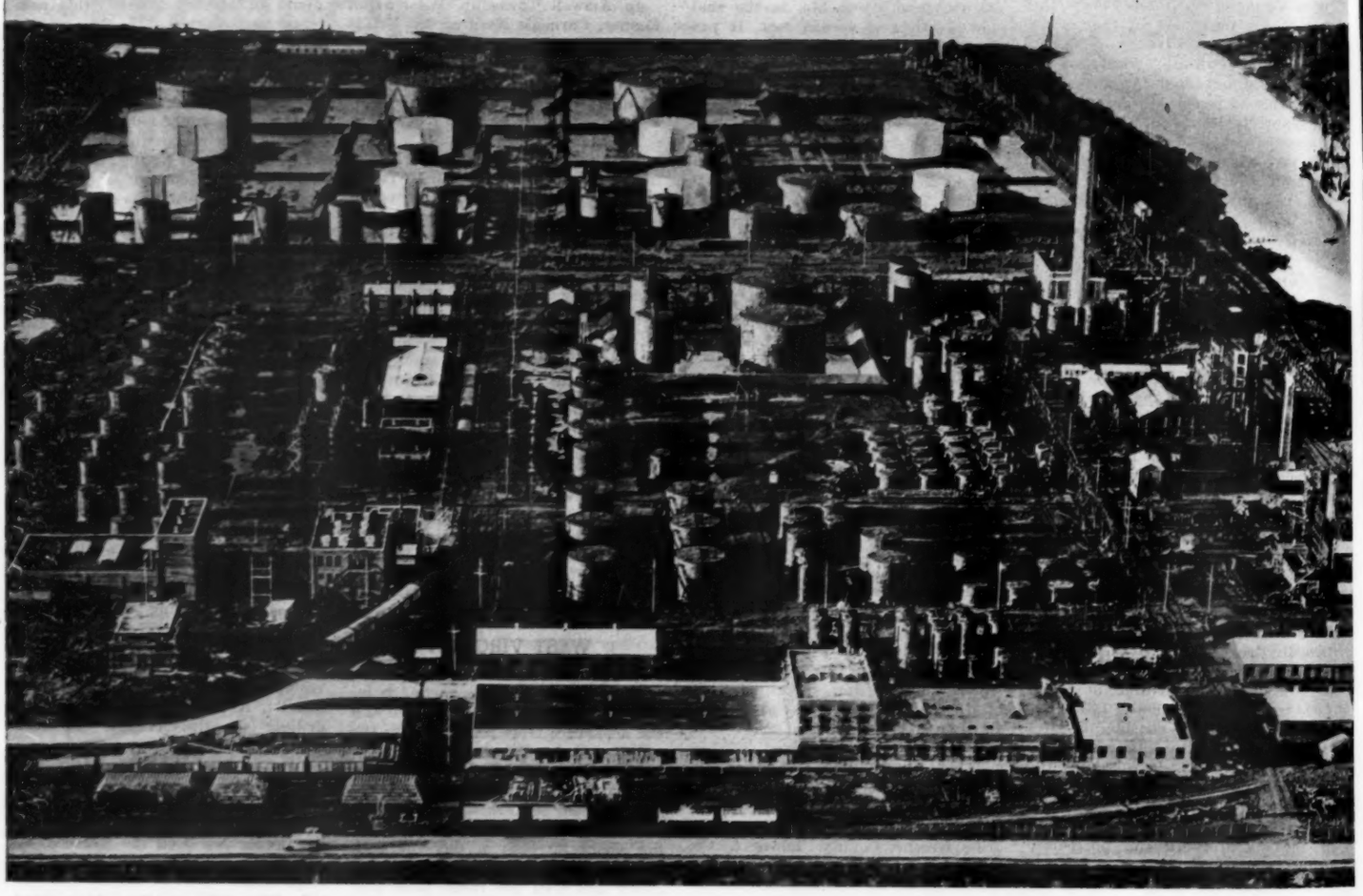

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Oklahoma Operations

By JAMES McINTYRE

MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN 1935 IS MADE IN OLD POOL

The most important discovery well in Oklahoma this year is Carter Oil Co. and others' No. 1 Williams, in SW NW SW Section 27-2s-3w, in the Fox Pool, Carter County, which is good for at least 10,000 bbls. a day at a total depth of 8,088 feet. The drill pipe had become fast in the bottom of the hole and when acid was run to loosen the pipe it did so, but at the same time the well started flowing, pouring out mud, water and oil until it was producing only oil and in very large volume. The tools were still in the hole at this writing. The well started flowing on Thursday. It bridged on Friday but on Saturday morning the bridge cleared and the big production was resumed. A check of the oil in the pits made the 10,000-bbl. estimate on the production a fair one.

In another section of this edition will be found a more detailed account of the new well, the Fox Field itself and the geology of the region south of the Arbuckle Mountains. The companies interested in the well with the Carter Oil Co. are Gypsy Oil Co. and Magnolia Petroleum Co. each with a quarter interest, Wirt Frankling Petroleum Corp. three-sixteenths and W. H. Smith one-sixteenth. The deep test was drilled on a 10-acre lease but the discovery has made every lease owner south of the mountains happy. It is the deepest test ever drilled in the general area and the deepest big producer in Oklahoma. It is believed the oil is coming from the Simpson Dolomite.

Grant County

The Fox Pool discovery overshadowed all other events in the Oklahoma oil region. The status of the Helmerich & Payne test in Section 29-25-8w, Grant County, which began to produce oil after the casing was shot off at 4,443 feet remains about the same excepting that the owners will re-run casing and tube the well for a test of the Wilcox sand at 6,615-84 feet. Grant County promises to get a big drilling play if the Helmerich & Payne well is a commercial producer. Every township in the county is leased from 50 per cent to 90 per cent, the Gypsy, Shell, Wentz, Stanolind and Amerada companies, and Messrs. Searcy, Yingling, and O'Meara each owning blocks, while all the major companies are in on the big checkerboard play the county has been given. The Edmond Pool in Oklahoma County shows another big well, with a potential in excess of 12,000 bbls. per day, and the Oklahoma City Pool has an unusual number of completions and near completions and considerable new work started. The Olympic Pool in Seminole County saw two new Senora sand completions of good size, 350- and 400-bbl. wells at about 1,750 feet, total depth, which makes that pool in Township 9-8 look good to lease owners there.

Eight new wells were completed in the Fitts Pool in Pontotoc County. Two hundred and twenty wells have been completed in that pool and they average about 2,900 bbls. per well in rated potential production, which gives the field a potential rating of about 638,000 bbls. per day.

In the Fitts Pool

Eight wells were completed in the Fitts Pool as follows:

Bishop Oil Co.'s No. 1 Schaffer, SE NE NW Section 25-2-6, Bromide at 4,353 feet, total depth 4,436 feet, potential rating 455.2 bbls. in 24 hours based on short-time flow.

Skelly Oil Co.'s No. 2 Akers, SW NE Section 36-2-6, Viola lime at 4,180 feet, total depth 4,500 feet, acidized with 12,000 gallons, potential rating 3,376 bbls. in 24 hours. The production is from Viola lime.

Moore and others' No. 4 Harper, NW SW NE Section 29-2-7, Bromide at 4,100 feet, sand at 4,200 feet, total depth 4,375 feet, potential production rating 3,528.24 bbls. in 24 hours. It flowed 1,539 bbls. in four hours through casing. The pay had been acidized.

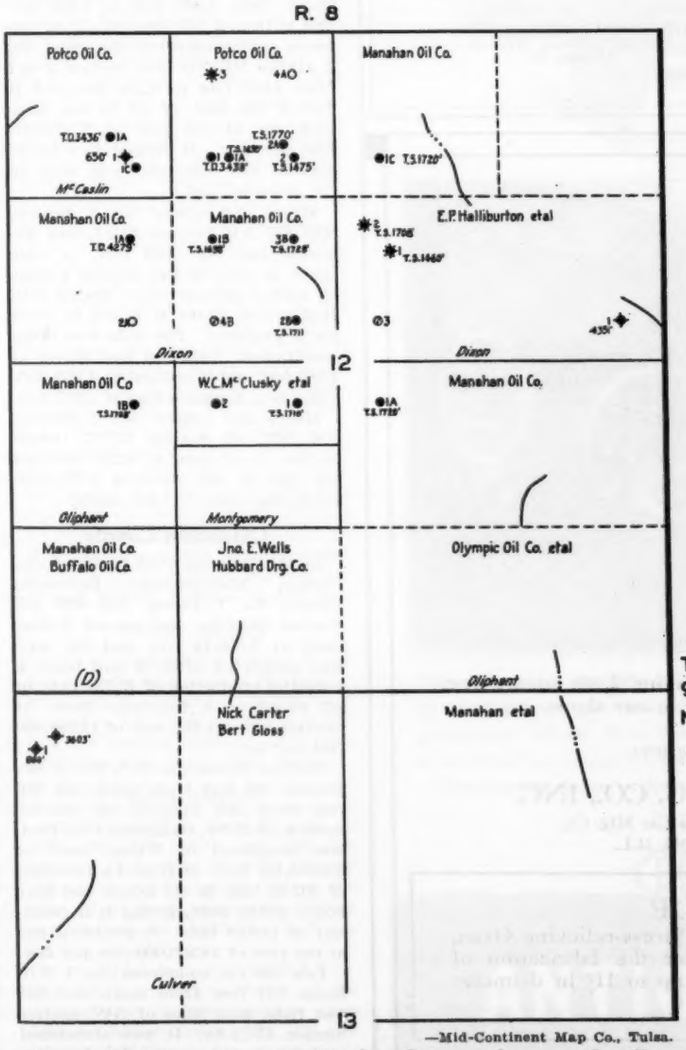
Moore and others' No. 3 McKoy, NW SE SE Section 29-2-7, Bromide at 3,940 feet, sands at 4,050 and 4,099 feet, McLish basal sand at 4,460 feet, total depth 4,495 feet. It was treated with 4,000 gallons and its short time production gave it a potential rating of 2,612 bbls. in 24 hours producing from Bromide and McLish.

Moore and others' No. 7 Schauers, SE SE NW Section 29-2-7, deepened from 4,285 feet 20 feet in McLish, had sand at 4,350 feet, total depth 4,410 feet, given a potential rating of 2,956.08 bbls. in 24 hours and 1,650,000 feet of gas. It had flowed 1,014 bbls. in three hours through casing while the drill pipe was being pulled.

Moore and others' No. 5 Woodruff, NE NE SE Section 29-2-7, an old well deepened from 4,186 feet, 41 feet in McLish, to 4,301 feet, was given a potential of 4,289.46 bbls., the production coming from both Bromide and McLish sands.

E. H. Moore and others' No. 6 Woodruff, SE NE SE Section 29-2-7, deepened from 4,108 feet to 4,325 feet, was given a potential of 4,422 bbls. in 24 hours. Both Bromide and McLish sands were productive.

Moore and others' No. 4 Atkins, SE NW NW Section 32-2-7, had Bromide at 3,830 feet, sands at 3,885 feet and 3,935 feet, McLish at 3,965 feet, total depth 4,196 feet. Acidized with 4,000 gallons, it tested a potential rating of 2,473.8 bbls. in 24 hours. The oil was cut 3 per cent.



—Mid-Continent Map Co., Tulsa.

Olympic Pool in northwestern Hughes County where good wells are being completed at relatively shallow depths

Oklahoma

Estimated daily average production of Oklahoma for the week ending October 26 and for the preceding week is as follows:

	Barrels	
	Oct. 26	Oct. 19
Allen	7,175	7,300
Asher-West Asher	1,025	1,025
Burbank	8,400	8,400
South Burbank	11,750	11,750
Balance Osage	24,225	24,225
Blackwell	4,775	4,775
Bristow-Slick	9,000	9,000
Chandler	4,600	4,600
Crescent	4,900	4,950
Cromwell	4,150	4,200
Cushing-Shamrock	12,800	12,750
Duncan district	4,575	4,575
Edmond	7,525	8,075
Fish	10,475	11,250
Fitts	30,225	31,650
Gray	1,800	1,750
Graham	4,100	4,150
Healdton	9,350	9,250
Hewitt	4,550	4,500
Holdenville	1,350	1,350
Keokuk	2,975	3,775
Konawa	1,725	1,775
Lucien	9,850	9,900
Marshall-Lovell	1,000	975
Oklahoma City	136,150	134,150
Papoose	1,200	1,300
Polo	3,350	3,400
Sasakwa and townsite	2,925	3,150
Sholem-Alechem	3,800	3,750
Seminole Field:		
Bowlegs	10,125	10,325
Carr City	5,960	6,550
Earlsboro	8,750	9,175
South Earlsboro	950	1,000
East Earlsboro	10,675	10,650
Little River	14,800	14,900
East Little River	875	850
Maud	975	1,000
Mission	2,950	2,900
Seminole	11,675	11,750
East Seminole	1,175	1,175
Searight	3,750	5,150
Total Seminole		75,425
St. Louis-Pearson	22,750	23,325
Tatums	4,400	4,450
Tonkawa-Garber-Thomas	5,800	5,800
Wewoka	3,650	3,650
Yale-Jennings	4,400	4,400
Other pools	56,590	56,600
Total Oklahoma	499,875	505,250

New Work

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tion 26-2-6, Fitts Pool, to deepen it from 4,346 feet; Blackstock Oil Co.'s No. 3 Lewis, SW SE SE Section 19-2-7, cellar and pits; Carter Oil Co.'s No. 6 G. Smith, SW NE SW Section 28-2-7, location; Moore and others' No. 5-A Craddock, 1,065 feet from west and 405 feet from north lines of SW quarter Section 29-2-7, rigging up to deepen from 4,171 feet, 10 feet in McLish; and No. 8 Craddock, SE SW SW Section 29-2-7, rigging up to deepen from 4,041 feet, 1 foot in McLish; Moore and others' No. 9 Schauers, NW NW NW Section 29-2-7, location; Moore and others' No. 4 Smith, NE NE NW Section 31-2-7, building rig to deepen from 4,115 feet, 8 feet in McLish.

Near Completions

J. G. Catlett's No. 1 Smith, SW SW NW Section 28-2-7, in the northeastern end of the Fitts Pool, which was deepened from 4,195 feet to 4,284 feet, flowed 400 bbls. the first hour through casing and 345 bbls. in three hours through tubing. McLish was topped at 4,165 feet and sands were topped at 4,195 and 4,252 feet. It was to be acidized.

Magnolia Petroleum Co.'s No. 3-A Simpson, 255 feet from south and 330 feet from east lines of NE quarter Section 29-2-7, had McLish sand at 4,195 feet and 4,251 feet and flowed 497 bbls. of oil in one hour through casing and 150 bbls. in one hour through tubing.

E. H. Moore and others deepened No. 4 Craddock, SW SW SW Section 29-2-7, from 4,069 feet to 4,162 feet and it flowed 119 bbls. of oil in two hours. Same operators deepened No. 2 Atkins, NE NW NW Section 32-2-7 from 4,035 feet to 4,293 feet and it flowed 429 bbls. of oil in one hour with gas at the rate of 16,000,000 feet per day. It flowed two hours making 836 bbls. and was shut in for potential test.

Moore and others' No. 3 Benton, NW SW NW Section 32-2-7, had Arbuckle lime at 4,963 feet. A core taken at 4,991-96 feet showed a little oil with a sulphur odor. Tested with Halliburton tester it failed to show for a producer. The hole was being conditioned. This test had Mayes at 4,880 feet and Woodford at 4,953 feet, going into Arbuckle lime at 4,963 feet.

Moore and others' No. 1 Mobley, NW NW NE Section 32-2-7, flowed 98 bbls. in an hour at 4,295 feet and 136 bbls. in two hours at 4,375 feet, producing from McLish sands.

Oklahoma County

In the Edmond Pool in Oklahoma County, Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp.'s No. 7 Young, NE SW NE Section 31-14-3w, had second Wilcox sand at 6,500-74 feet and the well was completed after it had made a potential production of 13,752 bbls. of oil based on a four-hour flow. It produced gas at the rate of 13,181,000 feet per day.

Phillips Petroleum Co.'s No. 1 McMullen, 993 feet from south and 350 feet from east lines of NE quarter Section 34-12-3w, Oklahoma City Pool, was completed in Wilcox sand at 6,268-6,402 feet. It flowed a potential of 202.75 bbls. in six hours, last four hours 136.04 bbls., giving it a potential of 816.24 bbls. It produced gas at the rate of 14,300,000 feet per day.

Erie Oil Co. completed No. 1 Williams, 317 feet from south and 865 feet from west lines of NW quarter Section 35-12-3w. It was abandoned at 5,680 feet because of a hopeless fishing job.

British American Oil Co. made locations for No. 2 Piersol, 593 feet north and 369 feet west of SE cor. Section 22-12-3w; No. 3 Piersol, 803 feet north and 200 feet west of SE cor. Section 22; No. 4 Piersol, 1,158 feet north and 369 feet west of SE cor. Section 22; and No. 5 Piersol, 1,225 feet north and 337 feet east of SW cor. Section 23-12-3w. British American Oil Co. was cementing cellar for No. 2 Mary Green, 281 feet north and 200 feet east of SW cor. Section 23-12-3w; and made locations for No. 1 Kersch, 981 feet north and 997 feet east of SW cor. Section 23-12-3w, and No. 1 Winders, 303 feet north and 958 feet east of SW cor. Section 34-12-3w. Phillips Petroleum Co. had cellar dug for No. 1 Inkster, 651 feet north and 492 feet east of C Section 34-12-3w.

Sunray Oil Co.'s No. 3 County, 63 feet from north and 501 feet from east lines of NW quarter Section 1-11-3w, had Wilcox sand at 6,295 feet and flowed 1,793 bbls. in 24 hours while drilling to 6,375 feet.

Erie Oil Co.'s No. 1 Fuller, 335 feet from south and 153 feet from west lines of NW quarter Section 35-12-3w, was spraying 2 bbls. of oil per hour at 6,100 feet, where it topped Oswego lime.

Larkin & Warr's No. 1 Fair Park, 100 feet from south and 900 feet from west lines of NW quarter Section 36-12-3w, flowed 1,044 bbls. of oil in 17 hours, with gas at the rate of 7,000,000 feet per day, at a total depth of 6,455 feet.

In the Edmond Pool, Marathon Oil Co.'s No. 2 Keefer, SW NW NW Section 5-13-3w, was acidized with 3,000 gallons and flowed 563 bbls. of oil in 23 hours. It was then given a 3,000-gallon treatment. It has first Wilcox sand at 6,660-70 feet, total depth.

In the Britton area Sinclair Prairie Oil Co.'s No. 1 Corbett, NE NW NE Section 17-13-3w, which was bridged by a heavy flow of gas and which failed to clear when high pressure gas was turned into the hole, was given a 90-gallon acid treatment with no results.

J. E. Mabee and others' No. 1 Haskins, 95 feet from south and 993 feet from east line of NE quarter Section 20-13-3w, new total depth 6,690 feet, when cleaned out with sand flowed 105 bbls. of oil in 24 hours. It had been plugged back from 6,846 feet, Wilcox sand topped at 6,825 feet having been found dry.

Phillips Petroleum Co.'s No. 1 Etta, 643 feet from south and 665 feet from east lines of NE quarter Section 34-12-3w, Oklahoma City Pool, flowed 1,291 bbls. in 24 hours together with 5,000,000 feet of gas at a total depth of 6,433 feet. It topped Wilcox sand at 6,273 feet.

Greater Seminole Field

Sunray Oil Co.'s No. 40 Harjo, NW NE SW Section 26-5-8, in the Allen Field, was dry and abandoned at 3,006 feet.

Sinclair Prairie Oil Co.'s No. 6 Rawls, 1,100 feet from south and 220 feet from west lines of SE quarter Section 28-5-8, is an Allen sand completion at 789-813 feet, pumping initially 35 bbls.

O. H. P. Thomas' No. 4 Gilmore, 990 feet south and 200 feet east of NW cor. Section 28-5-8, was completed in Allen sand at 830-64 feet, good for 15 bbls. initially.

In the Fish Pool, Seminole County, Wynona Oil Co. and Jarvis & Holm's

No. 1 Myers, deepened from Dolomite at 4,214 feet to Wilcox sand at 4,220-47 feet, where it found water and then plugged back to Wapanucka lime and perforated at 3,104-47 feet, was recompleted with an initial production of 104 bbls. of oil and 188 bbls. of water.

Magnolia Petroleum Co.'s No. 1 Reed B, NW NE NW Section 34-8-8, Seminole County, is a Wilcox sand completion good for 384 bbls. initially at 4,190-4,208 feet.

Oklahoma Oil Corp.'s No. 1-A Carter, C NE SE Section 23-9-6, was completed in Hunton lime at 3,900-35 feet, good for 100 bbls. of oil the first 24 hours, but with 100 bbls. of water accompanying it.

Manahan Oil Co. and others' No. 1 Oliphant B, NE NW SW Section 12-9-8, in the Olympic Pool, had sand at 1,710-40 feet and was shot with 60 quarts. It flowed 437 bbls. in 12½ hours, with gas at the rate of 1,500,000 feet per day. This is Senora sand production according to some geologists. Others characterize it as Gilcrease sand.

Potco Oil Co. completed No. 2-A Dixon, 990 feet from north and 400 feet from east lines of NW quarter Section 12-9-8, at 1,710-57 feet. It was shot with 60 quarts and made 110 bbls. of oil in seven hours. In the accompanying map of the Olympic Pool lack of space prevented the insertion of all the partnership working interests. In addition to the names given on the map C. C. Cummings and Dennis Griggs are interested with E. P. Halliburton, and the Buffalo Oil Co., Manahan Oil Co. and Olympic Oil Co. have joint interests in some of the properties.

The Magnolia Petroleum Co. and others will abandon No. 1 Andrew, C E half NE NW Section 14-10-6, Seminole County, a community test, after a long fishing job. The well had been drilled to 4,128 feet, 1 foot in Misener sand.

Ray Dorris and J. T. Hall's No. 1 Dorris, SE SE SW Section 31-10-7, a wildcat in northern Seminole County.

Carter Oil Co.'s No. 1 Browning, C E half SW SW Section 1-10-6, building rig; Carter Oil Co.'s No. 1 McDonald, C W half NE NW Section 23-10-6, building rig; R. Olsen and others' No. 1 Oliver, 800 feet south and 896 feet west of C Section 28-9-6, spudded; Manahan Oil Co. and others' No. 2 Dixon C, NW NW NE Section 12-9-8, a twin, rig; Helmerich & Payne and others' No. 1 Mitchell, SW SW NE Section 15-8-5, location; W. R. Ramsey's No. 1-A Jacobs, NE NW NE Section 14-7-8, deepening from 2,932 feet, drilling at 3,017 feet; Wynona Oil Co.'s No. 2 Fish, SE NW NE Section 30-7-8, deepening from 3,069 feet, rigging up rotary.

Atlantic Oil Producing Co.'s No. 1 Vierson, NE SW SE Section 8-6-7, had Wilcox sand at 4,026 feet and a hole full of water at 4,040 feet and was being plugged back to Dolomite topped at 3,963 feet, and where it had shown production.

Horman Oil Co.'s No. 1 Murphy, SW cor. Section 8-6-8, was a hole full of water at 2,888 feet and was being plugged back. Wapanucka lime was topped at 2,873 feet.

Fleetborn Oil Co.'s No. 4 Stump, SW SE SW Section 27-8-8, had Wilcox sand at 4,225 feet and at 4,230 feet flowed 400 bbls. of oil in 24 hours and then quit. Preparations were being made to swab.

Wood Oil Co.'s No. 1-A James, C W half NE SE Section 24-9-6, was acidized with a 185-bbl. oil load in Hunton lime at 4,046-67 feet, and pumped 140 bbls. of fluid, 25 per cent water, in 14 hours. Same company's No. 1 Templeton, NW SE SW Section 28-9-6, had a hole full of oil from Wilcox sand at 4,123-40 feet. It was shot with 20 quarts but not yet tested.

Tom Phillips' No. 1 Bynam, C S half SW NW Section 26-11-6, had 1,500 feet of oil in the hole from Hunton lime at 4,124 feet, total depth 4,151 feet.

Osage County

Osage County completions included the following wells:

Floyd P. Kinley's No. 14, SE cor. SE NW Section 10-21-12, Siliceous lime at 1,887-1,905 feet, pumped 14 bbls. in 24 hours.

Union Oil & Mining Co.'s No. 5, 940 feet north and 810 feet west of C Section 32-23-10, dry and abandoned at 1,670 feet.

Norbia Oil Co.'s No. 1, 300 feet south and 1,500 feet east of NW cor. Section 20-24-8, water sand at 3,042-47 feet and 3,082-88 feet, abandoned.

Kewanee Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 1, near C SE SE SW Section 27-26-6, Bartlesville sand at 2,852-2,937 feet, shot with 120 quarts at 2,900-32 feet, flowed and swabbed 213 bbls. of oil and 9 bbls. of water first 24 hours and 111 bbls. of oil and 2 bbls. of water the second 24 hours.

Enterprise Transit Co.'s No. 6 Williams, SE NE NW Section 35-26-6, Bartlesville sand at 2,850-2,919 feet, shot with 130 quarts, flowed 544 bbls. the first 24 hours and 512 bbls. in a subsequent 24-hour test.

New work in Osage County includes Gypsy Oil Co.'s No. 1 in NW SW SE Section 26-26-6, cellar dug; Kewanee Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 2, NE SE SW Section 26-26-6, rig up; same company's No. 3 Renald, SW SE SW Section 26-26-6, location; Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Co.'s No. 16, SE cor. Section 25-25-9, deepening from 1,992 feet, coring at 2,029 feet; Barnsdall Oil Co.'s No. 11, NW SW NW Section 36-25-11, drilling at 1,358 feet; Plymouth Oil Co.'s No. 5, NE cor. NW SE SE Section 36-25-11, drilling at 610 feet; Continental Oil Co.'s No. 10, SE SW SE Section 21-24-7, moving in material; Continental Oil Co.'s No. 15, NW SE NE Section 21-24-7, drilling at 1,950 feet. Peters Petroleum Corp.'s No. 5, 810 feet north and 300 feet west of C Section 33-24-9, old total depth 2,190 feet, rigged up to deepen; F. A. Haver's No. 9, NE cor. NW SE SW Section 16-23-11, drilling at 420 feet; Barnsdall Oil Co.'s No. 14, SE cor. SW SE SW Section 4-20-12, drilling at 610 feet.

Alfalfa County

In the northeastern corner of Alfalfa County and close to the Kansas state line, Marathon Oil Co. has made a location for a wildcat test in C NW NW SW Section 18-29-9w, on a magnetometer and seismograph structure.

Noble County

Stanolind Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 2 Kolb, 385 feet north and 660 feet east of C Section 33-20-2w, in the Palo Pool, Noble County, flowed 200 bbls. of oil in 24 hours from Wilcox sand bottomed at 5,053 feet, and was drilling at 5,075 feet.

Darby Petroleum Co. made a location for a wildcat northeast of the Billings Pool in Noble County. It is No. 1 Bakker Heirs, NE NE SW Section 1-23-2w.

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pire Oil & Refining Co. abandoned the location for No. 1 Glein, C NW SW Section 9-20-1w, Noble County.

Stanolind Oil & Gas Co. and others' No. 1 Dentor, NE SW SE Section 32-22-3, which was deepened from 4,287 feet to 4,317 feet, was abandoned.

McIntosh County

Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Co. was building rig for its interesting test in southern McIntosh County, No. 1 Tancred, 1,050 feet south and 390 feet east of C Section 9-9-14. This test was the most interesting subject of discussion among Oklahoma oil men in the past week until the Carter Oil Co. and others opened up big production in the Fox Field in Carter County in their deep test.

Okfuskee County

Pure Oil Co.'s No. 1 Rentie, 810 feet from north and 1,120 feet from west lines of NE quarter Section 26-12-11e, Okfuskee County, deepened from 2,646 feet to Cromwell sand at 2,846-84 feet, was completed as a 13,000,000-foot gas well with a rock pressure of 900 pounds.

Burke-Greis Oil Co.'s No. 1 Butler, SE SE NE Section 19-10-10, is a Cromwell sand completion at 2,955-62 feet. It is a 9,000,000-foot gasser.

Cleveland County

Sinclair Prairie Oil Co. and others' No. 1 Husmann, SW SE SW Section 21-10-1e, in the Moore area, Cleveland County, was at total depth of 7,490 feet. A core at 7,470-80 feet showed a good gas odor and contained "gasoline." The core from 7,480-90 feet showed a portion of fine hard sand at the bottom.

Kay County

Helmerich & Payne have cellar dug for No. 1 Roth, SW SW SW Section 8-28-2w, a wildcat in northwestern Kay County.

Grant County

Helmerich & Payne are not satisfied that the oil showing in their Grant County test is from Tonkawa sand. They will test Wilcox in their No. 1 Crouse, N C NE SW Section 29-25-8w rerunning 8-inch casing to run tubing to make the test. This well was believed to be failure in the Wilcox sand topped at 6,615 feet, total depth 6,684 feet and the pipe was shot off at 4,443 feet, the well flowing mud and a showing of oil and gas.

Pawnee County

J. L. Donehoe's No. 2 Walker, NE SW SW Section 22-23-4, Pawnee County, swabbed 35 bbls. before it was shot with 15 quarts in Bartlesville sand at 3,232-58 feet. The crew was cleaning out.

Abilene Oil Co. was drilling at 450 feet in No. 1-A Armstrong, SE NW SE Section 17-21-7, Greenup Pool, Pawnee County.

Caddo County

Marathon Oil Co. completed its deep test in the Cement area in Caddo County as a gas well. It found a gas sand at 5,360-5,430 feet which yielded 20,000,000 feet of gas with a rock pressure of 1,800 pounds.

In Southern Fields

In the Altus Pool, Jackson County, Gypsy Oil Co. completed No. 2 Stokes, SW cor. Section 11-1n-20w, an 18-bbl. pumper from Granite wash at 1,481-1,515 feet.

Magnolia Petroleum Co.'s No. 6 Harrison, NW NE NE Section 28-3-5w, in the Knox Pool, Garvin County, deepened from 1,795 feet to 1,836 feet, was completed as a 30-bbl. producer from sand at 1,825-35 feet.

Louis Sikes' No. 1 Phillips, SW SW NE Section 21-1s-8w, Stephens County, was dry and abandoned at 3,781 feet. Top of the Arbuckle lime play at 3,756 feet. It had dry sands at 3,390-3,420 feet and 3,480-89 feet, shows of oil at 3,489-95 feet and 3,539-43 feet and dry sand at 3,543-63 feet.

Ed Sheil and others' No. 5 Ratliff, 630 feet from north and west lines of SW quarter Section 28-1s-2w, Carter County, was dry and abandoned at 555 feet. It had a little oil and gas production but not enough to make it pay.

George Pace and others' No. 7 Allen, 1,170 feet south and 150 feet west of NE cor. Section 3-2s-8w, Stephens County, made a 70-bbl. pumper of 40 gravity oil from sand at 2,168-83 feet.

Shirley Clum's No. 4 Cruce, 660 feet north and 1,170 feet west of C Section 10-2s-5w, Stephens County, is a 6-bbl. pumper at 794-816 feet.

McClure and others' No. 1 Felts, NW cor. SW SW NW Section 6-8s-6e, Marshall County, was abandoned at 230 feet.

C. W. Cole had machine in for No. 1 Cole, SE SW SW Section 34-2-20w, in Jackson County. Kent Oil Co. was rigging up rotary tools on No. 1-A Curtis, 510 feet from east and 1,170 feet from south lines of SE quarter Section 25-2n-11w, Comanche County; Ashcraft and others were drilling at 60 feet in No. 4 School Land, SE cor. SE NE SE Section 20-2-10w, and rigging up rotary tools for No. 5 School Land, SE cor. SW NE Section 20-2-10w; A. H. Emenhiser's No. 1-A Shull, NE cor. NW Section 29-2-10w, drilling at 120 feet; Carter Oil Co. and others' No. 2 Bridenthal, NE NE NE Section 9-1s-3w, Carter County, location; Shirley Clum's No. 2-A Gilmore, SE cor. SW NE SE Section 10-2s-5w, Stephens County, deepening, drilling at 830 feet; same operators' No. 4-B Gilmore, 150 feet south and 660 feet east of C Section 10-2s-5w, location; Raisin Brothers' No. 1 Price, SW cor. SE SW Section 10-3s-5w, spudding.

In the Altus Field in Jackson County, Manson Oil Co.'s No. 3 Minor A, SE NE NE Section 15-1-20w, had Granite Wash at 1,447-49 feet, total depth, and showed 1,000,000 feet of gas and a hole full of oil.

Selby Oil & Gas has tools on the ground for a deep test in the extreme south of Oklahoma, No. 2 Gilbert, SE cor. NE SW Section 25-8s-7e, Marshall County.

Gas Operations, New York-Pennsylvania

COUDERSPORT, Pa., Oct. 28.—There was one completion in the New York section and none in the Pennsylvania section of the Oriskany gas fields in the week ending October 25. Wyoming Natural Gas Co. got a duster on the C. H. Caulling farm, York Township, Livingston County, and abandoned at 1,800 feet. Two new locations reported in New York are Schrack and others on the Henry Knox farm, Alma Township, Allegany County, and Tom Boyce on the Ringdahl farm, Rome Township, Oneida County. On the latter location the drill is down 610 feet and found the Trenton at 464 feet. In Pennsylvania, P. P. & L. Co. was moving in on the Joe Trimmer farm, Clymer Township, Potter County.

Pennsylvania Operations

New York State Natural Gas Co. was drilling at 3,220 feet on the Stahle farm, Clymer Township, Potter County. Godfrey L. Cabot was drilling at 5,095 feet on the A. G. Lyman farm, Ulysses Township, same county. Same party was drilling at 385 feet on the Duke estate, Genesee Township, same county. Miller, Ake and others were shut down at 160 feet on the Walter Burrell farm, same township and county. Penn-York Natural Gas Co. was inactive at its new location on the Theodore Cobb farm, same township and county. Hanley & Bird were shut down at 480 feet at its No. 2 Burd, Allegany Township, same county.

New York Operations

Godfrey L. Cabot was drilling at 4,540 feet on the Alice Cunningham farm, Willing Township, Allegany County. Same party was drilling at 4,442 feet on the Dora Barber farm, same township and county. Becker and others were drilling at 4,690 feet on the Burns farm, Alma Township, same county. Cunningham Natural Gas Co. was drilling at 4,625 feet on its No. 2 Regan, Willing Township, same county. Godfrey L. Cabot was drilling at 4,398 feet on the C. Moynihan farm, same township and county. In the test the Tully was found at 3,824-71 feet. Same party was casing at 3,345 feet in his No. 2 Murray estate, Belfast Township, same county, after reaching the Tully lime at 3,276 feet. Belmont Quadrangle Development Co. was drilling at 500 feet on the C. D. Regan farm, Alma Township, same county. Same company was inactive at its location on the Thomas Burns farm, same township and county.

Bayless and others were shut down at 1,010 feet on the H. Behrens farm, Allen Township, same county. Hanley & Bird were drilling at 4,240 feet on the M. Ackley farm, Greenwood Township, Steuben County.

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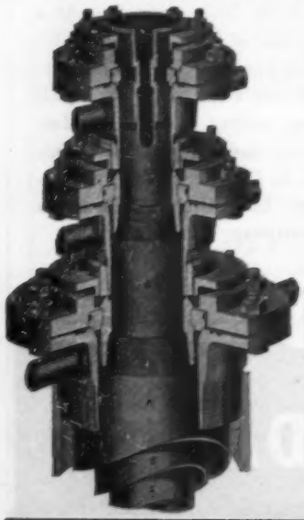

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North Louisiana, Arkansas

TWO MORE OIL WELLS SANS WATER IN RODESSA DISTRICT

By J. R. CRUMPTON

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct. 28.—The wildcats in the North Louisiana district which are being watched closely did not test during the past week, and the chief developments of interest continued to be in the Rodessa area of Caddo Parish. The latter field reported two more oil wells making a total of 10 good producers. The fact that both completions had an initial potential flow as large as any yet brought in in the field and with no trace of salt water has stimulated the optimistic feeling among operators in Rodessa. Both wells were in the immediate vicinity of previous producers which had showed water, but were completed above the subsea water line. This is taken to prove that good wells may be had without taking as much pay lime as was cut in the earlier tests.

Haynes Production Co.'s No. 2 Lawton, 1,980 feet north and 990 feet east of the SW cor. of Section 14-23-16, had an initial flow of 550 bbls. per hour through 2-inch choke on tubing from a total depth of 6,005 feet. Top of the saturated lime was logged at 5,993 feet, and the subsea depth checks at 5,769 feet or 18 feet above the subsea water line which is generally conceded to be 5,787 feet. The 12 feet of pay lime is producing as much oil as flowed from 40 to 60 feet of pay. The well is an offset to the east of O'Brien Brothers' No. 1 Rodessa Oil & Land Co. which showed a small amount of water, and midway between this well and Haynes' No. 1 Lawton, one of the best wells in the field.

Haynes Production Co.'s No. 1 T. F. Sexton, 660 feet south and east of center of Section 14-23-16, flowed 160 bbls. per hour through three-eighths inch choke on tubing from 6,031 feet. The casing pressure registered 700 pounds and the tubing pressure 350 pounds. It was cut to 12/64-inch choke and flowed 63 bbls. per hour with casing pressure at 1,650 pounds. The subsea depth of this test is 5,777 feet, 10 feet above water level. Top of saturated lime was logged at 5,986 feet. This well is an east offset to No. 1 Lawton and a west offset to the adjoining 40-acre tract to Pelican Oil & Gasoline Co.'s No. 1 Sexton, which was completed last week as a huge gasser with a small flow of distillate. The Pelican well was first tested at 6,035 feet and deepened to 6,078 feet with results about the same in all tests.

Small Well in Caddo Parish

The other North Louisiana completions consisted of another small oil well, four gas wells and two dry holes. In the shallow area of the old Caddo Field, Triangle Agency, Inc.'s No. 1 Ellerbe, Section 4-20-15, is pumping 35 bbls. daily from 2,162 feet. In the Sligo Field, Bossier Parish, Arkansas-Louisiana Gas Co.'s No. 3 R. O. Roy, Section 18-17-11, is a 26,000,000-foot gasser from Oolitic lime at a total depth of 4,235 feet. The top of massive anhydrites was logged at 3,725 feet and the base at 3,975 feet. The other three gassers were from the Monroe Field. In the Ouachita Parish area, Carbons Consolidated's No. 5 Feazel, Section 25-19-3e, gauged 2,000,000 feet of dry gas, 935 pounds rock pressure from 2,189 feet; T. G. Sandidge's No. 1 Rowland, Section 18-18-3e, is a small 500,000-foot gasser, 540 pounds rock pressure from 2,294 feet. In the Union Parish area, Southern Carbon Co.'s No. 6 Grayling Lumber Co., Section 28-21-4e, had an initial flow of 11,000,000 feet of gas, 898 pounds pressure, from 2,123 feet.

An abandonment in a new gas area in De Soto Parish apparently defined the productive limits to the west. The Hunter Co.'s No. 1 S. J. Moats, Section 25-12-15, logged base of chalk rock at 1,867 feet, top of Blossom at 2,030 feet, was dry on drill stem test from 2,731 to 2,806 feet. The test was abandoned as dry at 2,893 feet. It is located about 1 mile west of No. 1 De Soto Corp., which was completed a few weeks ago as a 16,000,000-foot gasser from 2,841 feet. Another De Soto test, shut down for a long period, De Soto Petroleum Co.'s No. 1 B. Y. Wemple, Section 14-12-11, was abandoned on account of litigation at 2,590 feet. In Avoyelles Parish, Bell Oil Co. has removed rig and will not drill its No. 2 Thompson-Koltz in Section 11-2n-5e.

Rodessa Outpost Tests

The Rodessa Field has several outpost tests from three-quarters of a mile to 1 mile from production that will be watched closely for extensions during the next week. There are at this writing 20 rigs running in the field. In the SE cor. of NE of SE of Section 10-23-16, 1 mile north of production, George Hannahan's No. 1 T. M. Comegys topped the hard chalk at 2,100 feet and set 9⅝-inch casing at 2,220 feet. In the SE cor. of this section, one-fourth mile nearer the field, G. H. Vaughn Production Co.'s No. 1 Comegys should reach the completion stage first. This test logged base of massive anhydrites at 5,656 feet and cored lime and black shale with a show of oil and gas from 5,720-40 feet. The test is coring ahead at 5,760 feet. One mile northeast of the hot productive spot. R. W. Norton's No. 1 Tyson heirs, Section 13-23-16, topped anhydrites at 5,056 feet and is drilling at 5,128 feet. Eastern Texas Production Co.'s No. 1 Caddo School Board, Section 23-23-16, within the Rodessa townsite, seems destined to be a gas well. After setting 5½-inch casing at 5,960 feet, the well tested an estimated 3,000,000 feet of gas from a total depth of 6,032 feet. The upper gas sands were cut off with the hope of making an oil well, but since testing the casing will be perforated and the well finished as a gasser. United Gas Public Service Co.'s No. 1 Rodessa Oil & Land Co., Section 15-23-16, a west offset to O'Brien Brothers producer, has plugged back to the casing seat at 5,965 feet to cut off salt water. The old total depth is 6,046 feet.

To Test Wildcats

The two deep wildcats which developed shows last week and set casing to test are curing titles before drilling plug. Both of these tests, Herman L. Brown's No. 1 Monstead, Section 10-17-4w, Lincoln Parish, and American Liberty Oil Co.'s No. 1 Golson, Section 25-17-1e, Ouachita Parish, will probably be on test during the coming week. Other North Louisiana wildcats follow: Rapides Parish, American Petroleum Corp.'s No. 1 Weil, Section 53-1s-2e, coring at 6,141 feet after setting 8⅝-inch casing at 5,991. Catahoula Parish, McIntyre and others' No. 1 Tensas, Section 18-10-6e, topped the Cockfield at 791 feet and is drilling in shale at 2,200 feet. Claiborne Parish, J. H. Lester's No. 1 Green, Section 18-21-6, topped the Blossom at 2,800 feet and a drill stem test from this depth to 2,808 feet, developed 14 fourbles of salt water in 10 minutes. Ryan Oil Corp.'s No. 1 F. A. Gladney, Section 10-23-16, 4 miles northeast of the town of Athens, has set 10-inch at 718 feet. Between the Sugar Creek Oolitic lime gas field and the Lisbon area, E. T. Oakes' No. 1 Patton estate, Section 1-20-5, is temporarily shut down in lime at 3,777 feet. In Madison Parish, Southern Land & Exploration Co.'s No. 1 Delta Land Co., Section 1-17-12e, encountered a show of gas at 2,100 feet and is coring lime and ash at 2,150 feet.

ARKANSAS

There was not much change in the status of wildcats in this district during the past seven days. Attention continues to be focused on three deep tests in separate counties along the southern part of the State. Benedum & Trees' No. 1 Holmes, Section 4-17-5, Ashley County, in the southeastern corner, developed 16 fourbles of salt water on drill stem test from 3,082-95 feet and another test from 3,379 to 3,412 feet and had 6 fourbles of mud. The test is coring ahead at 3,420 feet. The same operators' deep test in Ouachita County, No. 1 H. Brighton, Section 29-14-19, had a corrected depth on Nacatoch contact at 1,406 feet instead of 2,000 feet as was reported last week. The top of the Blossom was logged at 2,063 feet and the test is coring in hard lime at 2,849 feet. A potential deep test in Lafayette County, southeast of the old Bradley Field is making fair progress. Joe Modisett's No. 1 Red River Lumber Co., Section 21-19-24, is drilling at 3,612 feet.

Other Arkansas wildcats follow: Columbia County, Southern States Gas Co.'s No. 1 Piney Woods Lumber Co., Section 10-20-22, is temporarily shut down in lime and ash at 1,924 feet. Ouachita County, Snow Black Petroleum Co.'s No. 1 J. Bedford, Section 32-11-18, is junked at 2,410 feet and the rig will be skidded 300 feet north to begin another hole. Miller County, C. W. Hayes and others' No. 1 State, Section 31-15-25, drilling at 1,115 feet; King Oil Corp.'s No. 1 G. W. Crank, Section 19-16-25, drilling in broken lime at 2,830 feet, and C. V. Lenz' No. 1 Dean, Section 24-15-26, drilling at 1,380 feet.

EAST TEXAS

Cass County reports two new operations on the Rodessa trend. United Gas Public Service Co.'s No. 1 Thurman, 1,370 feet south and 1,320 feet west of the NE cor. of John Coleman Survey, has set 13⅜-inch surface at 415 feet and 9⅝-inch on the chalk at 2,072 feet. The test is 1,320 feet inside the Cass County line and about one-half mile north of the only gas well in that county from Rodessa, drilled a few years ago by United Gas. Five miles southwest, an interesting test will be American Liberty Oil Co.'s No. 1 J. B. Rodgers in the SE cor. of the C. M. Robinson Survey. The crew is moving in rig on location.

Estimated daily average crude oil production for the week ending October 26 follows:

NORTH LOUISIANA

Bellevue	525
Caddo light	4,470
Caddo heavy	2,295
Converse	1,225
Cotton Valley	400
De Soto and Red River	1,395
Elm Grove	425
Haynesville	3,375
Holly	160
Homer	2,620
Pleasant Hill	170
Rodessa	10,375
Sarepta-Carterville	485
Urania	2,785
Zwolle	1,380
Total	32,085

SOUTH ARKANSAS

Champagnolle	2,100
El Dorado	2,280
Lisbon	325
Miller County	1,455
Nevada	865
Smackover light	2,280
Smackover heavy	17,830
Stephens	610
Urbana	2,385
Total	30,130

Eric G. Schroeder, vice president and sales manager of the Kibele Manufacturing Company of Dallas, Tex., has recently returned from a business trip to New York. While in the East Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder spent their vacation at Boston and other New England points.

Michigan Field Report

NEW POOL MAY BE OPENED BY WELL IN SAGINAW AREA

By
PAUL A. ELLIOTT

MUSKEGON, Mich., Oct. 8.—The discovery well of a probable new Michigan pool was brought in last week by the King Drilling Co. on the Albert E. Kube lease, NE NE NE Section 31-12n-2e, Richland Township, in the northwest corner of Saginaw County. The new well, unexpectedly successful in the upper Traverse limestone, made an initial flow of 125 bbls. an hour, filled up 1,400 bbls. of field storage during the first 18 hours and the following day settled down to about 20 bbls. an hour. A conservative estimate of its daily production was 400 bbls.

Despite the fact production was encountered in the fickle Traverse formation, the new strike opening a third prospective field in Saginaw County in which Michigan's first commercial pool was brought in 10 years ago, aroused no little interest throughout the state and resulted in immediate plans by several operators to drill offsets and other nearby tests in this section.

The Traverse limestone was first encountered at about 2,632 feet and the well roared in with a considerable gas pressure at 2,738 feet, or more than 100 feet in the formation. Although drilling was proceeding with a control head in place the unpected flow sprayed an area half a mile from the well before a high wind. It was placed under control in a short time.

No Water from Traverse

The well made no water from the Traverse but showed a little seepage from the Marshall as the hole had not been cased below that depth. The operators planned to run a string of 5-inch casing and possibly drill a foot or more farther into the pay before completion.

Located 3 miles west of Hemlock, 3 miles east of Merrill and 14 miles due south of Midland, the Kube well is the first of six tests in this vicinity to prove successful. Five dry holes had been drilled, the nearest about a mile away. The well is about 11 miles southeast of the Porter Field where principal production comes from the Dundee formation, about 400 feet below the upper Traverse. It also is about 15 miles due west of the original Saginaw Field where production was found in the Berea in 1925.

The King Drilling Co., developers, hold leases on about 3,000 acres around the well including all except one of the offset locations. N. A. King of St. Louis, Mich., is head of the company, which plans an immediate offset. Associated with him in drilling the Kube wildcat are Elmer Brehm, of Mount Pleasant, who recently completed the first commercial Traverse well in Geneva Township, Midland County; T. R. McFall and Siegel Judd, both of Grand Rapids, and B. J. Skinner, president of the Mid-West Refinery, of Alma.

Crude from the new well, which tested a gravity of 40.6, or slightly higher than the Michigan average from other fields, is being trucked to the Mid-West refinery with the possibility a 1½-mile line may be laid to the nearest railroad.

Additional field storage tanks were set up on the lease within 48 hours after the well started flowing. This week Michigan operators were speculating as to the possibility of developing a new field within the area already partially defined by previous "dusters." The hope of Dundee production beneath the Traverse also aroused additional interest with the probability other tests will be drilled to this major Michigan producing formation.

The third producing field in Saginaw County, other than the original Saginaw Township Pool in and near the City of Saginaw and the prospective new Hemlock or Richland Township Pool, is the Birch Run Township Pool where the Smith Petroleum Co. has been bringing in a series of 10 to 25-bbl. shallow Berea producers at the rate of almost one a week during recent months.

Other Fields

Completions in four proved fields and four wildcat territories ran an even race last week with eight successful oil producers adding about 2,200 bbls. aggregate daily initial and seven tests finishing as dry holes.

Greatest new production was uncovered in the Crystal-Ferris Field of Montcalm County, now the leading producing area in the state. However, three of the seven dry holes also were recorded in this field.

Midland County added two small Dundee wells in the Porter Township Field, leading producing area for two years, and created new interest with Berea and Traverse shows in two other townships, namely, Larkin and Mount Haley.

Crystal-Montcalm

Six projects were completed in Crystal and Ferris Townships, Montcalm County, three of them as successful Dundee oil producers and three as dry holes.

Largest of the new producers was the Burnstein Oil & Gas Corp.'s No. 3 J. J. Keel, SW NE SE Section 35-11n-5w, Ferris Township, which had an initial pressure production of 800 bbls. a day at a total depth of 3,195 feet.

Of greater interest in this area, bowever, was the completion of the Shell Petroleum Corp.'s No. 1 E. Bogert, NE NW SW Section 26, same township, with an initial flow of 500 bbls. a day at 3,240 feet. It was the first commercial producer brought in near the United-Conners well, the discovery in this area north of the main Ferris Township Field.

T. F. Caldwell, Inc.'s No. 4 Jesse Flint, NE SE SW Section 35, Ferris Township, also was brought in for about 300 bbls. initial in the Dundee limestone topped at 3,170 feet and drilled to 3,181 feet.

Eastern Gulf Oil Co.'s No. 1 A. C. Conner, NW NW NW Section 35, Ferris, which topped the Dundee limestone at 3,211 feet but hit water at 3,232 feet, had been drilled to about 3,280 feet without success, and may be continued for a Monroe test or plugged and abandoned.

In Section 26 of the same township, Morris-Barnes Oil & Gas Syndicate's No. 2 Pugsley, SW NE SW, was being plugged back to a show of oil at 3,243 feet after striking a hole full of water at 3,247 feet. If successful in plugging back it will be treated with acid.

Warren Oil Co. was nearing completion of its No. 1 Warren Estate, SW SE NW Section 26, Ferris Township, east offset to the United-Conners well.

Operators and others interested in the area still farther north than the United-Conners territory were encouraged when James H. Hibbard's No. 1 Bessie Nickerson Sartor, SW SE NE Section 22, Ferris Township, struck a flow of gas in the Michigan Stray sands gauged at 3,283,000 feet a day. Drilling was continued with casing to be set through the Marshall for a shutoff at 1,275 feet. Stray sand was topped at 1,062 feet. The hole will be carried to the Traverse or Dundee.

Swanson Oil Co. also hit a smaller flow of natural gas at 1,121 feet in No. 1 LaForest E. Davenport, NE NE NE Section 28, same township, and drilled into water at 1,130 feet. This test also will be carried on to lower formations in search of oil.

Two Crystal Township tests close to present production were completed as failures in the Dundee. One was Daily Crude Oil Co.'s No. 4-A John Tow, NW SE SE Section 3-10n-5w, and the other was J. W. Leonard, Jr., trustee's No. 3 Ida M. Husted, SE SW SW Section 2. Water was struck in the latter at 3,220 feet and the hole plugged and abandoned.

Charles Van Keuren, trustee, also was plugging his No. 1 Maud Evans, NE NE NE Section 22, Crystal Township, after failing to strike production in the Traverse, Dundee or Monroe.

Three other Crystal Township tests had been cased above the Dundee pay sands and were expected to drill in within a few days. They were: Stork Oil Co.'s No. 6 George Dickenson, SW NW SE Section 3, cased at 3,178 feet; Daily Crude Oil Co.'s No. 3 W. Robbins, NE NW NE, also in Section 3, cased at 3,160 feet, and Daily's No. 2-A John Tow, SW SE SE, same section, also cased at 3,160 feet.

Midland County

The Pure Oil Co. completed two Dundee producers, one in Jasper Township and the other in Porter Township, both in Midland County.

Pure's C No. 1 Ann Corning Estate, C S SE SE Section 1-13n-2w, Jasper Township, made 118 bbls. a day when completed at a total depth of 3,446 feet. The production figure was announced after acid treatment and after the well was placed on the pump. The same company's B No. 2, J. H. Miller, SW NE NE Section 18-13n-1w, Porter Township, flowed 208 bbls. during a 24-hour gauge after acid treatment. It was drilled into the Dundee at 3,386 feet and to a total depth of 3,436 feet, but was plugged back to 3,430 feet. Before treatment it made only 35 bbls. daily by heads.

Ladd, Lush & Knight's No. 1 A. E. and Nellie L. Hill, SE SE SE Section 8, Porter Township, had been treated for a hole full of oil struck at 3,432 feet, or 21 feet in the Dundee, but no initial gauge was available pending installation of field tankage.

Two other Porter Township tests had been cased above the Dundee and were drilling in, namely: Pure's A No. 6 J. H. Miller, NE SW SW Section 17, which topped the Dundee limestone at 3,358 feet and was cased 2 feet lower, and the Carter Lease, Inc.'s No. 8 William Maywood Carter, NW SE SW Section 18, in which the Dundee was struck at 3,413 feet and casing run at 3,416 feet. Both were expected to be completed this week.

Pure's No. 3 State-Porter, SE NE SE Section 15, struck a good show of oil in the upper Traverse at 2,922 feet, making a flow of 53 bbls. in 24 hours before it quit producing and the operators decided to drill on to the Dundee, although at first considering completion in the upper formation.

An interesting show of oil was encountered in the Riverside Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 1 State of Michigan wildcat test located C NE NE Section 32-15n-2e, Larkin Township, Midland County. Originally started under a permit issued to Karl K. Liebrand, trustee, this test revealed the Berea show at 2,492 feet. After drilling 4 feet more operations were suspended for 24 hours to determine possible commercial production. The test is located on property owned by Dr. Kenneth McKay, but the state owns the mineral rights. It is located about 3 miles north of the City of Midland.

New interest also was aroused last week in future possibilities in the vicinity of the Brehm & Bond Syndicate's No. 1 Gould brought in several months ago as the first producer in

Geneva Township, Midland County. Its flow was increased to about 200 bbls. a day by recent acid treatment.

The same operators have made location for the No. 1 McCann, NW NW SE Section 20-15n-2w, Geneva Township, on a lease about a mile southeast of the Gould well to be drilled by the St. Louis Pipe & Supply Co. Royalty buyers have been seeking to get in on this possible new central Michigan play.

W. Hunter Atha is drilling on to the Dundee in his No. 1 A. Miller, C N NE SE Section 28-13n-1e, Mount Haley Township, in which a good show was struck in the upper Traverse at 3,002 feet and the well filled up about 500 feet. The test was drilling at about 3,200 feet.

Four Dry Holes

Four dry holes were completed last week in four wildcat locations in as many widely separated townships and counties.

McClanahan Oil Co.'s No. 1 Paul Dahlke, SE SW SW Section 27-17n-4e, Pinconning Township, Bay County, was plugged at about 3,120 feet after striking bottom water in the Dundee topped at 2,878 feet. It was a northeast lower Michigan test.

M. C. Fordyce's No. 1 Mike Suszko, SE SE NE Section 11-18n-3e, Gibson Township, Bay County, on a wildcat location one township north and one west of the McClanahan-Dahlke, was cased at 2,822 feet and expected to drill into the Dundee soon. A show of oil was encountered several weeks ago in the Traverse limestone in this test.

The first of several Ionia County tests planned by J. V. Wicklund was completed as a dry hole last week when his No. 1 E. E. Cutler, NW SW NW Section 10-8n-6w, Ronald Township, struck a hole full of water at 3,195 feet. Dundee limestone was topped at 3,082 feet. The hole will be plugged and abandoned. Three other wildcat tests are now drilling in Ionia County, one in Section 33, Ronald Township, and two others in Orleans and North Plains Townships. All are south of the Crystal-Montcalm area.

Sun Oil Co. quit drilling last week at a total depth of 4,009 feet in its No. 1 Davy & McLachlan, C NW NW Section 35-17n-8w, Evart Township, Osceola County. It was about 100 feet in the Dundee and will be plugged and abandoned. It is the third "duster" drilled in Evart Township by the Sun.

Robert L. Tope also completed his No. 1 J. McFarlane, C NW NE Section 1-15n-4w, Isabella Township and County, as an unsuccessful gas test to be plugged and abandoned. Michigan Stray sand was topped at 1,298 and the hole drilled into water at 1,315 feet.

Ogemaw County

Three new Dundee producers were completed in the Mills and West Branch Township areas of Ogemaw County last week, making an aggregate initial of about 250 bbls. after acid treatment.

Largest of the three was Louis Dery and O. S. Fowler's No. 1 Wobig heirs, NW NW NE Section 6-21n-3e, Mills Township, which produced 210 bbls. of oil during the first 24 hours but was expected to settle down to 150 to 200 bbls. a day. Dundee was topped at 2,466 feet and the well drilled to 2,618 feet.

Muskegon Oil Corp. completed its No. 3 A. Fisk, NE SE NE Section 29-22n-2e, West Branch Township, for about 60 bbls. a day. It made 160 bbls. during the first 24 hours after acid treatment but later averaged 60 bbls. daily for five days. Dundee was topped at 2,510 feet and drilling suspended at 2,687 feet with 250 feet of oil in the hole.

Weber Oil Co.'s No. 1 W. S. and E. H. Crawford, NW SE SE Section 28, also West Branch Township, was rated at 32 bbls. a day when completed in the Dundee at a total depth of 2,722 feet. Limestone was first encountered at 2,538 feet.

A brief flow of oil was encountered in the upper Traverse in the Melling Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 2 L. Roma, SW NW NW Section 6, Mills Township, east offset to the Fortney Oil Co.'s big lower Traverse producer in Horton Township. Traverse limestone was topped at 1,685 feet and the drill was going deeper seeking the big lower Traverse pay.

Casing was set at 2,700 feet in Goll, Graves & Mechling's No. 1 Dr. William Kerr, SW SW SE Section 27-23n-3e, a Cummings Township wildcat test in Ogemaw County soon to be drilled into the Dundee.

Several new tests, including offsets, have been started near the big lower Traverse producer from which crude started moving in large quantities last week after development of a treating compound now obtaining satisfactory results in preparing the emulsified crude for the markets.

Trouble developed when the well started cutting as it flowed against heavy back pressure. The 15,000 bbls. of crude in field storage was expected to move rapidly again through two pipe lines and by tank truck. The well blew in unexpectedly from the lower Traverse pay sands several weeks ago at an initial rate of 500 bbls. an hour and was estimated already to have produced 75,000 bbls. from a depth of about 1,800 feet.

Petroleum Imports

OTTAWA, Canada, Oct. 26.—Imports of petroleum, asphalt and their products into Canada in August were appraised at $4,518,707, representing a decline of 7.3 per cent from the July total of $4,874,685. Sources of supply in August, with percentages, were: United States, 78.1; Columbia, 13.8; Venezuela, 4.1; Peru, 2.3.

Imports of crude petroleum in August totaled 126,729,590 gallons, valued at $3,714,858, compared with 133,650,600 gallons worth $3,849,401 in July. The sources of the August imports were: United States, 90,963,762 gallons; Colombia, 21,846,925 gallons; Venezuela, 10,688,720 gallons; Peru, 3,230,183 gallons.

Exports of petroleum and its products in August were valued at $35,629 against $130,003 in July.

Canadian Gasoline Sales

OTTAWA, Canada, Oct. 26.—Canadian gasoline sales for July, as compiled by the federal department of trade and commerce from returns of the provincial gasoline tax departments, show increases in all six provinces reporting over the figures for July, 1935. Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan did not report. All the provinces reporting except British Columbia showed increases for the seven-month period of 1935 over the corresponding period of 1934.

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The Oil and Gas Journal
Tulsa, Oklahoma

U. S. Bureau of Mines Statistics, August, 1935

SUPPLY AND DEMAND OF ALL OILS

(Thousands of barrels of 42 gallons)

	August, 1935	July, 1935	August, 1934	Jan.-Aug., 1935	Jan.-Aug., 1934
NEW SUPPLY:					
Domestic production:					
Crude petroleum	84,816	85,485	79,105	646,486	608,517
Daily average	2,736	2,758	2,552	2,660	2,504
Natural gasoline	3,058	3,132	3,057	24,800	23,712
Benzol*	159	144	123	1,171	1,220
Total production	88,033	88,761	82,285	672,457	633,449
Daily average	2,840	2,863	2,654	2,767	2,607
Import†					
Crude petroleum:					
Bonded warehouses	802	479	516	4,719	2,506
For domestic use	2,552	2,041	2,230	16,557	21,126
Refined products:					
Bonded warehouses	956	1,237	598	8,201	6,844
For domestic use	502	467	526	6,107	2,777
Total new supply, all oils	92,845	92,985	86,165	708,041	666,702
Daily average	2,995	3,000	2,780	2,914	2,744
Decrease in stocks, all oils	7,959	2,041	4,132	6,095	11,940
DEMAND:					
Total demand	100,804	95,026	90,297	714,136	678,642
Daily average	3,252	3,065	2,913	2,939	2,793
Exports:					
Crude petroleum	4,946	5,832	3,696	33,210	26,665
Refined products	6,631	7,093	5,947	47,329	49,210
Domestic demand:					
Motor fuel	42,901	41,203	39,105	283,644	269,184
Kerosene	3,631	2,885	2,803	29,435	27,493
Gas oil and fuel oil	27,389	23,454	24,595	224,598	216,376
Lubricants	1,667	1,655	1,494	13,072	12,588
Wax	75	70	53	605	605
Coke	517	552	552	4,300	5,238
Asphalt	2,223	2,034	1,817	10,678	9,008
Road oil	1,453	1,204	1,288	4,725	4,769
Still gas (production)	4,608	4,814	4,240	33,445	29,349
Miscellaneous	130	177	214	1,443	1,413
Losses and crude used as fuel	4,583	4,053	4,493	27,652	26,744
Total domestic demand	89,227	82,101	80,654	633,597	602,767
Daily average	2,878	2,648	2,602	2,607	2,481
STOCKS:					
Crude petroleum	324,966	329,351	351,092	324,966	351,092
Natural gasoline	5,578	5,816	4,790	5,578	4,790
Refined products	227,509	230,845	234,376	227,509	234,376
Total, all oils	558,053	566,012	590,258	558,053	590,258
Days' supply	172	185	203	190	211

*From Coal Division. †Imports of crude as reported to Bureau of Mines; imports of refined products from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM BY STATES AND PRINCIPAL FIELDS

(Thousands of barrels of 42 gallons)

	August, 1935 Total	August, 1935 Dly. av.	July, 1935 Total	July, 1935 Dly. av.	Jan.-Aug., 1935	Jan.-Aug., 1934
Arkansas	917	29.6	936	30.2	7,373	7,539
California:						
Huntington Beach	1,329	42.2	1,322	42.7	9,590	10,194
Kettleman Hills	2,229	71.9	1,906	61.5	15,272	14,115
Long Beach	2,443	78.8	2,402	77.5	16,968	15,454
Santa Fe Springs	1,284	44.6	1,241	40.0	9,502	10,079
Rest of State	11,209	361.6	10,547	340.2	75,615	67,176
Total California	18,604	600.1	17,418	561.9	127,148	117,018
Colorado	134	4.3	124	4.0	1,021	732
Illinois	379	12.2	377	12.2	2,821	3,120
Indiana	71	2.3	62	2.0	495	575
Kansas	4,613	148.8	4,865	156.9	36,615	31,223
Kentucky	454	14.7	467	15.1	3,545	3,076
Louisiana:						
Gulf Coast	3,617	116.7	3,596	116.0	25,338	14,124
Rest of State	758	24.5	716	23.1	5,634	6,167
Total Louisiana	4,375	141.2	4,312	139.1	30,972	20,301
Michigan	1,337	43.2	1,257	40.5	9,352	7,117
Montana	426	13.7	416	13.5	2,938	2,157
New Mexico	1,822	58.8	1,804	58.2	13,346	11,052
New York	369	11.9	372	12.0	2,799	2,463
Ohio:						
Central and Eastern	224	7.6	264	8.5	2,084	2,170
Northwestern	77	2.4	85	2.8	628	564
Total Ohio	311	10.0	349	11.2	2,712	2,834
Oklahoma:						
Oklahoma City	4,365	140.8	4,895	157.9	38,053	43,800
Seminole	2,935	128.6	4,306	138.9	21,675	26,123
Rest of State	7,007	226.0	7,234	233.4	54,054	52,144
Total Oklahoma	15,357	495.4	16,435	530.2	122,782	122,067
Pennsylvania	1,305	42.1	1,376	44.4	10,626	9,667
Texas:						
Gulf Coast	5,229	168.7	5,287	170.5	41,255	29,966
West Texas	4,600	148.4	4,634	149.5	36,427	32,249
East Texas	15,198	490.3	15,279	492.9	118,090	122,390
Panhandle	1,665	53.7	1,774	57.2	14,305	13,293
Rest of State	6,155	198.5	6,323	204.0	49,211	45,638
Total Texas	32,847	1,059.6	33,297	1,074.1	259,288	255,536
West Virginia	317	10.2	339	10.9	2,631	2,724
Wyoming:						
Salt Creek	515	16.6	522	16.8	4,179	4,242
Rest of State	659	21.3	752	24.3	4,785	3,988
Total Wyoming	1,174	37.9	1,274	41.1	8,964	8,330
Other*	4	.....	4	.....	28	35
Total United States	84,816	2,736.0	85,485	2,757.6	646,486	608,517

*Includes Missouri, Tennessee and Utah.

PRODUCTION OF MOTOR FUEL

(Thousands of barrels of 42 gallons)

	August, 1935 Total	August, 1935 Dly. av.	July, 1935 Total	July, 1935 Dly. av.	Jan.-Aug., 1935	Jan.-Aug., 1934
Refinery gasoline:						
Straightrun	19,152	618	19,784	638	143,051	139,101
Cracked	18,769	605	18,644	562	134,802	119,075
Natural gasoline:						
Production	3,058	99	3,132	101	24,800	23,712
Deduct losses	193	6	202	6	1,796	2,632
Benzol	159	5	144	4	1,171	1,220
Total motor fuel	40,945	1,321	41,521	1,339	302,028	280,476

COMPARATIVE ANALYSES

(Thousands of barrels of 42 gallons)

	August, 1935 Total	August, 1935 Dly. av.	July, 1935 Total	July, 1935 Dly. av.	Jan.-Aug., 1935	Jan.-Aug., 1934
CRUDE PETROLEUM:						
Runs to stills	84,584	2,729	84,903	2,739	629,592	595,657
MOTOR FUEL:						
Production	40,945	1,321	41,521	1,339	302,028	280,476
Imports:						
Bonded warehouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
For domestic use	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Exports*	2,822	91	3,022	97	18,641	17,000
Stocks:						
Gasoline	45,932	.....	50,472	.....	45,932	49,438
Natural gasoline	5,578	.....	5,816	.....	5,578	4,790
Domestic demand	42,901	1,384	41,203	1,329	283,644	269,184
KEROSENE:						
Production	4,390	142	4,212	136	36,835	35,141
Exports	530	17	468	15	4,400	6,555
Stocks	9,398	.....	9,169	.....	9,398	7,651
Domestic demand	3,631	117	2,885	93	29,435	27,493
GAS OIL AND FUEL OIL:						
Production	28,228	911	27,603	890	218,056	216,779
Transfers†	1,133	36	1,316	42	8,203	5,523
Imports:						
Bonded warehouses—for supplies of vessels	956	31	1,236	40	8,179	6,312
For domestic use	493	16	444	14	5,836	2,349
Exports	2,461	79	2,497	81	16,791	18,612
Stocks	109,282	.....	108,322	.....	109,282	118,979
Domestic demand	27,389	884	23,454	757	224,598	216,376
Railroad (Class I)‡	(§)	(§)	3,739	121	¶26,489	¶25,265
Pub. util. pow. plants‖	1,005	32	918	30	6,877	6,893
Other	26,384	851	18,797	606	191,232	184,218
Bunker oil—foreign	2,676	86	2,590	84	19,581	19,918
Bunker oil—coastwise	1,279	41	2,247	72	16,244	16,317
LUBRICANTS:						
Production	2,399	77	2,213	71	18,014	17,686
Imports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Exports	600	19	896	29	5,624	5,359
Stocks	6,649	.....	6,517	.....	6,649	6,841
Domestic demand	1,667	54	1,655	53	13,072	12,588
WAX (thousands of lbs.):						
Production	35,000	1,129	32,480	1,048	292,600	318,360
Imports:						
Bonded warehouses	70	2	.....	.....	294	3,499
For domestic use	1,257	41	1,509	49	16,341	24,974
Exports	17,666	570	16,862	544	139,301	126,760
Stocks	136,646	.....	138,941	.....	136,646	119,702
Domestic demand	20,956	676	19,692	635	169,424	169,488
COKE (short tons):						
Production	131,000	4,226	139,800	4,510	1,003,200	850,200
Stocks	458,300	.....	440,900	.....	458,300	478,000
ASPHALT (short tons):						
Production	380,000	12,258	352,000	11,355	2,101,800	1,879,300
Imports (natural)	.....	.....	2,000	65	24,200	14,000
Stocks	363,400	.....	405,200	.....	363,400	339,000

*Includes benzol, 56,146 bbls. in August, 1935. †Net transfers in California. ‡I.C.C. §Not available. ¶January-July. ‖U. S. Geological Survey.

RECORD OF WELLS FOR IMPORTANT FIELDS AND DISTRICTS, AUGUST, 1935*

	Completions: Oil	Gas	Dry	Total initial production (bbls.)	Average initial production (bbls.)	Drilling end month
Texas	741	23	265	597,800	810	1,066
East Texas	300	...	25	432,000	1,440	126
Gulf Coast	61	6	23	23,800	390	135
Panhandle	75	7	4	58,300	780	149
West Texas	78	1	18	44,100	570	227
California	78	...	33	48,400	620	258
Kettleman Hills	3	...	...	4,900	1,630	23
Long Beach	22	...	2	4,500	200	55
Oklahoma	142	11	51	126,700	890	507
Pontotoc County (Fitts)	25	...	5	27,000	1,080	63
Seminole district	18	2	1	15,000	830	42
Louisiana	32	9	23	22,300	700	142
Gulf Coast	25	1	8	15,500	620	57
Rodessa	1	...	...	6,000	6,000	11
Other states	435	74	115	149,000	340	1,174
Total United States:						
August, 1935	1,428	117	487	944,200	660	3,147
July, 1935	1,348	112	425	979,900	730	3,173
August, 1934	1,210	135	387	959,400	790	3,008
January-August, 1935	10,213	929	3,267	8,326,600	820	3,147
January-August, 1934	8,201	806	2,696	7,553,100	920	3,008

*From The Oil and Gas Journal and California Office of the American Petroleum Institute.

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM BY DISTRICTS

(Thousands of barrels of 42 gallons)

	August, 1935 Total	August, 1935 Dly. av.	July, 1935 Total	July, 1935 Dly. av.	Jan.-Aug., 1935	Jan.-Aug., 1934
Appalachian:						
Pennsylvania Grade	2,088	67.4	2,205	71.1	17,050	15,850
Other (inc. Kentucky)	592	19.1	614	19.8	4,642	4,197
Lima-N. E. Ind.-Mich.	1,414	45.6	1,342	43.3	9,980	7,797
Ill.-S. W. Ind.	450	14.5	440	14.2	3,336	3,679
Mid-Continent:						
N. La. and Ark.	1,675	54.1	1,652	53.3	13,007	13,706
W. Tex.-S. E. N. Mex.	6,387	206.0	6,407	206.7	49,520	44,051
East Texas	15,198	490.3	15,279	492.9	118,090	122,390
Other (Okla., Kans., N. Tex., etc.)	27,792	896.4	29,399	948.3	223,927	213,256
Gulf Coast	8,846	285.4	8,853	286.5	66,593	54,100
Rocky Mountain	1,770	57.1	1,846	59.6	13,193	11,473
California	18,604	600.1	17,418	561.9	127,148	117,018
Total	84,816	2,736.0	85,485	2,757.6	646,486	608,517

SHIPMENTS OF MOTOR FUEL BY PIPE LINES

(Thousands of barrels of 42 gallons)

	August, 1935	July, 1935	August, 1934	Jan.-Aug., 1935	Jan.-Aug., 1934
Motor fuel turned into lines	5,072	4,521	4,210	33,113	29,474
Motor fuel delivered from lines	4,734	4,618	4,221	32,690	29,463
Shortage	22	23	19	179	76
Stocks in lines and working tanks end of month	2,287	1,971	1,250	2,287	1,250

RUNS TO STILLS AND OUTPUT OF REFINERIES, AUGUST, 1935

(Thousands of barrels of 42 gallons)

	Crude runs			Unfinished rerun (net)		
INPUT—	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Crude gasoline	Other	Natural gasoline
East Coast	12,641	2,579	15,220	—98	—152	71
Appalachian	3,258	.....	3,258	2	193	26
Ind., Ill., Ky., etc.	11,536	.....	11,536	90	—94	191
Okla., Kans., Mo.	10,010	.....	10,010	—87	—2	550
Texas Inland	5,677	.....	5,677	109	—295	340
Texas Gulf	16,467	352	16,819	153	235	258
Louisiana Gulf	3,151	203	3,354	20	—79	26
Ark. and La. Inland	1,423	.....	1,423	3	—8	43
Rocky Mountain	1,912	.....	1,912	17	27	50
California	15,375	.....	15,375	—3	—164	*1,002
Total	81,450	3,134	84,584	206	—339	2,567
OUTPUT—	Gasoline	Kerosene	Gas oil and distillate fuels	Residual fuel oils	Lubricants	Wax (thou. of lbs.)
East Coast	6,319	807	1,338	3,853	625	16,240
Appalachian	1,646	239	216	448	462	6,440
Ind., Ill., Ky., etc.	6,723	382	794	1,329	197	2,800
Okla., Kans., Mo.	5,659	688	844	1,754	289	2,240
Texas Inland	3,093	338	334	1,582	24	280
Texas Gulf	7,705	1,119	2,159	4,436	512	4,200
Louisiana Gulf	1,395	384	171	872	75	840
Ark. and La. Inland	645	81	93	429	13	.....
Rocky Mountain	1,061	55	149	295	22	1,960
California	6,242	297	2,031	6,234	180	.....
Total	40,488	4,390	8,129	21,232	2,399	35,000
OUTPUT—	Coke (tons)	Asphalt (tons)	Road oil	Still gas	Miscellaneous	Shortage
East Coast	6,400	162,300	86	868	58	99
Appalachian	2,600	10,500	5	242	23	104
Ind., Ill., Ky., etc.	63,200	70,900	529	947	15	91
Okla., Kans., Mo.	21,600	6,700	206	505	16	357
Texas Inland	2,600	6,000	1	118	6	288
Texas Gulf	18,800	19,300	15	1,165	16	123
Louisiana Gulf	6,000	25,800	12	186	2	59
Ark. and La. Inland	200	11,500	43	41	6	46
Rocky Mountain	9,400	10,700	128	121	1	61
California	200	55,300	342	415	27	137
Total	131,000	380,000	1,367	4,608	170	1,365

*Includes 71,000 bbls. run through pipe lines.

CRACKING OPERATIONS

Fresh cracking stock charged to stills; crude, 5,258,000 bbls.; other oils,	41,076,000 bbls.
Gasoline produced by cracking	18,769,000 bbls.
Fuel oil produced by cracking	16,538,000 bbls.

STOCKS HELD BY REFINING COMPANIES, AUGUST 31, 1935

(Thousands of barrels of 42 gallons)

	Finished gasoline					Gas oil and distillate fuel oils
	At refineries	Bulk and pipe lines	Unfinished gasoline	Total gasoline	Kerosene	
East Coast	4,481	10,038	983	15,502	2,660	5,799
Appalachian	1,202	1,117	321	2,640	234	236
Ind., Ill., Ky., etc.	4,814	3,458	683	8,955	699	2,937
Okla., Kans., Mo.	2,972	1,738	658	5,368	419	1,122
Texas Inland	1,344	59	181	1,584	187	223
Texas Gulf	4,363	192	1,608	6,163	2,700	4,666
Louisiana Gulf	471	527	220	1,218	831	2,112
Ark. and La. Inland	214	114	31	359	32	50
Rocky Mountain	700	.....	103	803	136	147
California	5,988	2,140	980	9,108	1,500	6,568
Total	26,549	19,383	5,768	51,700	9,398	23,860

	Wax (thou. of lbs.)			
	Residual fuel oil	Lubricants	Crude scale	Refined	Total
East Coast	6,988	2,009	24,434	24,446	48,880
Appalachian	377	816	16,469	3,228	19,697
Ind., Ill., Ky., etc.	2,756	440	16,496	1,425	17,921
Okla., Kans., Mo.	3,084	464	3,331	824	4,155
Texas Inland	2,025	100	.....	272	272
Texas Gulf	8,101	1,676	892	23,460	24,352
Louisiana Gulf	2,874	85	662	1,247	1,909
Ark. and La. Inland	500	26	.....	.....	.....
Rocky Mountain	474	91	18,285	1,175	19,460
California	58,243	942	.....	.....	.....
Total	85,422	6,649	80,569	56,077	136,646
	Coke (tons)	Asphalt (tons)	Road oil	Miscellaneous	Other unfinished	Natural gasoline
East Coast	28,500	121,800	36	73	8,376	212
Appalachian	10,300	9,000	9	35	2,041	1
Ind., Ill., Ky., etc.	68,000	76,900	197	15	5,737	47
Okla., Kans., Mo.	43,500	5,600	203	22	5,897	59
Texas Inland	6,600	.....	54	5	1,078	10
Texas Gulf	103,700	9,000	17	16	11,875	126
Louisiana Gulf	36,000	38,400	12	4	1,633	1
Ark. and La. Inland	200	32,700	41	1	472	4
Rocky Mountain	79,600	7,600	392	6	1,713	88
California	81,900	62,400	221	53	5,470	2,055
Total	458,300	363,400	1,182	230	44,291	2,603

Grand total stocks refined products 227,509,000 bbls.

INDICATED DOMESTIC DEMAND FOR CRUDE PETROLEUM

(Thousands of barrels of 42 gallons)

	August, 1935		July, 1935		Jan.-Aug.,	Jan.-Aug.,
	Total	Dly. av.	Total	Dly. av.	1935	1934
Domestic petroleum by fields of origin:						
Appalachian:						
Pennsylvania Grade	2,140	69.0	2,095	67.6	16,694	16,374
Other (inc. Kentucky)	657	21.2	569	18.3	4,801	4,401
Lima-N. E. Ind.-Mich.	1,333	43.0	1,222	39.4	9,702	8,055
Ill.-S. W. Ind.	419	13.5	601	19.4	3,324	3,419
Mid-Continent:						
N. La. and Ark.	1,472	47.5	1,413	45.6	12,038	15,196
W. Tex.-S. E. N. Mex.	7,197	232.2	5,421	174.9	48,603	47,643
East Texas	16,699	538.7	17,657	569.6	121,949	130,355
Other (Okla., Kans., N. Tex., etc.)	30,893	996.5	32,948	1,062.8	235,997	207,715
Gulf Coast	8,960	289.0	8,240	265.8	61,000	51,320
Rocky Mountain	2,067	66.7	1,908	61.6	13,503	10,710
California*	16,749	540.3	16,747	540.2	123,820	111,541
Total demand	88,586	2,857.6	88,821	2,865.2	651,441	606,729
Exports	4,946	159.5	5,832	188.1	33,210	26,665
Domestic demand	83,640	2,698.1	82,989	2,677.1	618,231	580,064
Foreign petroleum	3,562	114.9	3,299	106.4	21,862	23,474
Total domestic demand	87,202	2,813.0	86,288	2,783.5	640,093	603,538

*Demand less net transfers from crude.

STOCKS OF CRUDE PETROLEUM BY DISTRICTS AND GRADES

(Thousands of barrels of 42 gallons)

	Aug. 31, 1935	July 31, 1935	Aug. 31, 1934
At refineries by location:			
East Coast: Domestic	11,371	11,505	11,885
Foreign	2,568	2,427	2,434
Appalachian	1,744	1,638	1,403
Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan	4,375	4,151	4,047
Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri	4,920	5,106	5,676
Texas: Inland	1,280	1,493	1,962
Gulf Coast: Domestic	10,139	10,144	9,731
Foreign	406	253	304
Louisiana Gulf Coast: Domestic	4,590	4,427	3,612
Foreign	647	732	475
Arkansas and Inland Louisiana	1,035	1,129	612
Rocky Mountain	12,980	13,075	13,291
California	7,245	7,007	9,036
Total	63,300	63,088	64,468
At refineries by origin:			
Pennsylvania Grade	1,480	1,444	1,288
Other Appalachian (inc. Kentucky)	597	573	583
Lima-N. E. Indiana-Michigan	604	551	307
Illinois-S. W. Indiana	128	131	120
North Louisiana and Arkansas	2,855	2,869	2,192
West Texas and S. E. New Mexico	3,320	3,807	4,082
East Texas	6,491	6,208	8,055
Oklahoma, Kansas, North Texas, etc.	15,390	15,090	15,530
Gulf Coast	8,600	8,938	6,792
Rocky Mountain	12,969	13,057	13,260
California	7,245	7,007	9,036
Foreign	3,621	3,413	3,213
Total	63,300	63,088	64,468
Pipe-line and tank-farm:			
Pennsylvania Grade	3,751	3,834	3,791
Other Appalachian (inc. Kentucky)	422	511	669
Lima-N. E. Indiana-Michigan	961	933	1,197
Illinois-S. W. Indiana	11,354	11,320	11,326
North Louisiana and Arkansas	8,165	7,938	8,265
West Texas and S. E. New Mexico	27,435	27,778	25,168
East Texas	20,816	22,650	30,976
Oklahoma, Kansas, North Texas, etc.	125,002	128,188	144,260
Gulf Coast	15,726	15,492	12,084
Rocky Mountain	14,784	14,978	14,970
California	24,074	23,713	25,624
Total	252,490	257,335	278,320
Lease (producers') stocks	9,176	8,928	8,294
Total refinable crude in the United States	324,966	329,351	351,092

MOVEMENT OF CRUDE OIL AND REFINED PRODUCTS TO EASTERN PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES

(Thousands of barrels of 42 gallons)

	August, 1935	July, 1935	August, 1934	Jan.-Aug., 1935	Jan.-Aug., 1934
California to East Coast:					
Gasoline	916	695	730	5,508	5,266
Kerosene	.....	79	75	903	1,001
Gas oil and fuel oil	.....	.....	1,227	564	11,372
Lubricants	4	8	10	55	48
Miscellaneous	73	69	3	445	124
Total	993	851	2,045	7,475	17,811
Gulf to East Coast:*					
Crude	12,259	12,125	(†)	96,190	(†)
Gasoline‡	5,869	5,715	(†)	48,825	(†)
Kerosene	945	301	(†)	8,065	(†)
Gas oil and fuel oil	3,792	2,865	(†)	33,286	(†)
Lubricants	118	117	(†)	1,315	(†)
Miscellaneous	.....	16	(†)	58	(†)
Total	22,983	21,139	(†)	187,739	(†)
Foreign crude to East Coast:					
Colombia	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,921
Ecuador	.....	.....	.....	.....	79
Mexico	58	325	375	1,452	3,307
Trinidad	58	.....	.....	117	23
Venezuela	2,609	1,872	2,303	15,053	15,762
Total	2,725	2,197	2,678	16,622	22,091
Foreign crude to Gulf Coast:					
Colombia	434	323	.....	2,735	.....
Mexico	60	.....	.....	558	1,005
Venezuela	135	.....	68	1,361	536
Total	629	323	68	4,654	1,541

*From Division of Investigations, Department of the Interior. †Not available. ‡Includes natural gasoline.

GASOLINE PRODUCTION BY THE VARIOUS METHODS, AUGUST, 1935

(Thousands of barrels of 42 gallons)

	Straightrun			Cracked			Nat. gaso.		Gasoline	
		Per cent			Per cent			Per cent		Per cent
	Total	(*)	(†)	Total	(*)	(†)	Total	(†)	Total	(*)
East Coast	2,573	16.9	40.7	3,675	24.2	58.2	71	1.1	6,319	41.1
Appalachian	793	24.3	48.2	827	25.4	50.2	26	1.6	1,646	49.7
Ind., Ill., etc.	2,680	23.3	39.9	3,852	33.4	57.3	191	2.8	6,723	56.6
Okla., Kans., Mo.	2,861	28.6	50.6	2,248	22.4	39.7	550	9.7	5,659	51.0
Texas Inland	1,960	34.5	63.4	793	14.0	25.6	340	11.0	3,093	48.5
Texas Gulf	3,124	18.6	40.5	4,323	25.7	56.1	258	3.4	7,705	44.3
Louisiana Gulf	750	22.4	53.8	609	18.1	43.6	36	2.6	1,395	40.5
Ark. & La. Inland	329	23.1	51.0	273	19.2	42.3	43	6.7	645	42.3
Rocky Mountain	502	26.3	47.3	509	26.6	48.0	50	4.7	1,061	52.9
California	3,580	23.3	57.4	1,660	10.8	26.6	1,002	16.0	6,242	34.1
Total	19,152	22.6	47.3	18,769	22.2	46.4	2,567	6.3	40,488	44.8

*Per cent of crude run. †Per cent of total gasoline output.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF NATURAL GASOLINE

(Thousands of barrels of 42 gallons)

	August, 1935		July, 1935		Jan.-Aug.,	Jan.-Aug.,
	Total	Dly. av.	Total	Dly. av.	1935	1934
Production	3,058	99	3,132	101	24,800	23,712
Decrease in all stocks	238	7	35	1	.....	.....
Total	3,296	106	3,167	102	24,800	23,712
Blended at refineries	2,567	83	2,158	70	16,775	15,494
Run through pipe lines in California	71	2	61	2	435	904
Jobbers, exports, etc.	465	15	745	24	4,432	3,572
Increase in all stocks	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,362	1,110
Losses	193	6	203	6	1,796	2,632
Total	3,296	106	3,167	102	24,800	23,712

WILDCAT OPERATIONS

OKLAHOMA WILDCATS

Week Ending October 26

NORTHERN OKLAHOMA

Alfalfa County

Marathon Oil Co.'s No. 1 Werner, NW NW SW Sec. 18-29-9w.
Location.

Tex-O-Kan Oil Co.'s No. 1 Acre, C SW NE Sec. 14-24-11w.
Lost circulation at 6,622 ft.; cementing with 250 sackfuls.

Beaver County

Anderson & Kerr et al's No. 1 Davis, C SW SE Sec. 36-5-26 (Cimarron Meridian). Dolomite 2,970-90 ft.; sand 2,990-3,010 ft.; lost circulation.

Beckham County

G. E. Martin's No. 1 Hood, C NE NW Sec. 7-8-23w.
Drlg. 2,202 ft.

Star Oil Co.'s No. 1 Blair, C NW SE Sec. 32-9-26w.
Rig and tools.

Caddo County

Denver Prod. & Ref. Co.'s No. 1 Sah-Can, C SE SE Sec. 32-10-10w.
T.D. 8,330 ft.; salt wtr.; P.B. to 8,200 ft. and csg. collapsed; cemented at 6,600 ft.; drlg. at 7,580 ft.

H. W. Lee et al's No. 1 Horton, NE cor. Sec. 9-6-13w.
Drlg. 1,290 ft.

F. A. Turner et al's No. 1 Sapin, NE NE SW Sec. 1-5-11w
T.D. 3,166 ft.; U.R. 5-3/16-in. csg.

Cleveland County

Ann Lee Mayes, Inc.'s No. 1 Parsons, SW SW SE Sec. 30-9-1.
Rig.

Hall-Briscoe, Inc.'s No. 1 Fant, SW SW NE Sec. 27-10-2w.
T.D. 6,830 ft. in Hunton lime; cemented off 655 ft. of drill pipe; drlg. by.

Coal County

Carter Oil Co. et al's No. 1 Thompson, C S½ NE NW Sec. 34-2-9.
Woodford 5,630 ft.; Hunton 5,735 ft.; Sylvan 5,881 ft.; Viola 5,970 ft.; T.D. 5,990 ft.; conditioning hole.

Southern Oil Co.'s No. 1 Fish, SW SW SW Sec. 6-1s-8.
Spudded and S.D.

Comanche County

Oscar Jones' No. 1-A Scheets, NE SW Sec. 26-3-10w.
Rigged up.

John Nicholas' No. 1 Householder, NE NE SW Sec. 3-2-10w.
Drlg. 597 ft.

Garfield County

Ross Cummings et al's No. 1 Gage Est., SE NW Sec. 27-22-2w.
R.U. cable tools.

Herndon Drlg. Co. et al's No. 1 Whitaker, SE cor. Sec. 27-24-3w.
Drlg. 3,475 ft.

Earl McBride's No. 1 Gage, SE SE NW Sec. 27-22-2w.
T.D. 610 ft.; ran 12-in. pipe; S.D.

Garvin County

Charles Carter and W. S. Key, Inc.'s No. 1 Wood, NW SW SE Sec. 5-4-3e.
T.D. 2,405 ft.

Suggett & McElreath's No. 1 Camp, NE NE SE Sec. 22-4-1w.
Drlg. 2,095 ft.

Grady County

Sayre Oil Co.'s No. 1 Anderson, NE SE SE Sec. 34-4-6w.
Drlg. 2,700 ft.

Grant County

Heimerich & Payne's No. 1 Crouse, C NE SW Sec. 29-25-3w.
Top Wilcox 6,615 ft.; T.D. 6,684 ft.; shot off pipe at 4,443 ft.; flowed mud and some oil; rerun 8-in. csg.; will run tubing and test Wilcox sand.

Shell Pet. Corp.'s No. 1 Foster, NW SE Sec. 36-27-4w.
Drlg. 5,675 ft. (correction).

Wentz Oil Corp. et al's No. 1 Wirtz (Community), SE SE NW Sec. 23-28-4w.
Mississippi lime 4,766 ft.; T.D. 4,994 ft.; whipstock at 3,700 ft.; drlg. by at 3,-846 ft.

Southern Oil Co. et al's No. 1 Allen, SW SE Sec. 36-26-4w.
Rigging up rotary.

Greer County

H. N. Payne et al's No. 1 Tressell, NW cor. Sec. 1-7-22w.
T.D. 1,786 ft.; U.R. 8-in. csg.; to deepen; cleaning out.

Hughes County

Caprock Oil Co.'s No. 1 Parks, SW SW SE Sec. 24-7-8.
S.D. 360 ft.

Sivalls et al's No. 1 Montgomery, NW SW NW Sec. 7-9-9.
Drlg. 1,245 ft.

Texas Co.'s No. 1 Keaton, NW SW Sec. 4-8-10.
Set 5-in. csg. 3,950 ft.; shot 15 qts. 3,-985-4,038 ft.; acidized; 650 ft. oil and 1,-250 ft. water in hole; pulled 5-in. csg. and plugging back to 3,848 ft.; acidized with oil load, flowed 50 bbls. oil gross in one head, then "went dead."

Kay County

Heimerich & Payne's No. 1 Roth, SW SW SW Sec. 3-28-2w.
Cellar.

A. D. Morton's No. 1 Warren, SE SE NW Sec. 19-29-4.
Drlg. 1,205 ft.

Robinson Drlg. Co.'s No. 1 Hermes, SW SW NW Sec. 6-26-4.
Drlg. 3,740 ft.

Kiowa County

Rajah Oil Co.'s No. 2 Stone, C SE NE Sec. 34-7-17w.
Drlg. 1,504 ft.

Regan Oil Co.'s No. 1 King, SE SE NW Sec. 11-6-18w.
Spudded 30 ft.

Leflore County

McCraw et al's No. 1 Tidwell, C NW SE Sec. 17-3-22.
Set 15-in. pipe 377 ft.

Lincoln County

W. N. Anthony's No. 1 Fruin-Eckman, SE SE SW Sec. 4-16-1e.
Rigging up standard tools; T.D. 5,181 ft.; bailed at 300 ft.; small show of oil and water; shut down.

M. W. Cozart's No. 1 Sekovaty, NE NE NW Sec. 14-14-3.
Cellar and pits.

J. Garfield Buell et al's No. 1 Seward, NE NW NE Sec. 25-14-3.
Drlg. 1,870 ft.

Fred McDuff's No. 1 Jacob, NE NE SE Sec. 10-15-3.
Cellar and pits.

Logan County

Sinclair Prairie and Slick-Urschel's No. 1 Koatsch, SW cor. Sec. 23-15-3w.
Second Wilcox 6,322-43 ft.; wtr.; P.B. to 6,294 ft. in Simpson; making 50 bbls. oil per day; S.I. for tanks.

Stanolind O. & G. Co., Amerada Pet. Corp. and Eason O. & R. Co.'s No. 1 Gragg, SW SW NE Sec. 20-18-4w.
T.D. 5,870 ft.; cemented off drill pipe; pulled whipstock; fishing 5,448 ft.; P.B. with 900 sacks of cmt.

Texas Co. et al's No. 1 Wood, SW SW NE Sec. 34-15-4w.
Top Wilcox 6,394 ft.; T.D. 6,433 ft., fishing for drill pipe; plugged back and set whipstock at 5,830 ft.; drlg. at 6,020 ft.

Okfuskee County

W. J. Sherry et al's No. 1 Washington, SW SW NE Sec. 21-13-7.
Rigging up rotary.

Stanolind and Amerada's No. 1-A Washington, SE NE NE Sec. 12-13-7.
Location.

Sunray Oil Co.'s No. 1 Culla, NE SW NE Sec. 13-12-8.
1,000,000 ft. gas at 3,996 ft.; drlg.

Oklahoma County

Sinclair Prairie O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 Corbett, NE NW NE Sec. 17-13-3w.
Wilcox sand 6,645-6,706 ft.; plugged back to 6,524 ft.; flowed 72½ bbls. gasoline in 15 hrs.; estimated 6,000,000 to 8,000,-000 ft.; gas, hole bridged; used 90 gals. acid with no results.

Osage County

J. A. Freeberg et al's No. 1, NE cor. SE Sec. 1-25-6.
Drlg. 3,075 ft.

Pawnee County

Stanolind Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 1 Denton, NE SW SE Sec. 32-22-2. (Old well drilling deeper).
Cored 4,300-17 ft., recovered portion slightly stained; abd.

Pittsburg County

Vaughn Production Co. et al's No. 1 Chunn, 990 ft. N and 614 ft. W of C Sec. 29-4-14.
Drlg. 1,170 ft.

Pontotoc County

Ada Petroleum Co.'s No. 1 Simmons, CWL NW NW Sec. 8-2-6.
Viola 4,157 ft.; drlg. 4,290 ft.

E. M. Blanchard's No. 1 Crabtree, NE SE NE Sec. 27-2-6.
S.D. 2,920 ft.

Continental Oil Co.'s No. 1 McCarty, C SE NW Sec. 12-1-7e.
McLish 4,427 ft.; T.D. 4,446 ft.; gas blew tools up the hole; bridged; trying to kill gas and fishing for tools.

Delaney et al's No. 1 Fox, 1,337 ft. from N and 1,091 ft. from E lines of SE Sec. 2-1-7.
Cellar and Pits.

Franks Bros.' No. 1 Abbott, SW NW NE Sec. 34-3-6.
Rig.

Gypsy Oil Co.'s No. 1 Emry, SW SW NE Sec. 15-2-6.
Gilcrease series 2,190 ft.; drlg. 2,330 ft.

McBride, Inc., et al's No. 1 Copeland, SE NW Sec. 31-4-5.
Viola 1,636 ft.; T.D. 1,950 ft.; sulphur water; underreaming 6-in. csg.

Orbit Oil Co.'s No. 1 Federal Land Bank, SE SW SW Sec. 10-4-3.
Rig.

Southern Oil Co.'s No. 1 Perry SW SW NW Sec. 11-4-6.
Drlg. 2,560 ft.

Pottawatomie County

Ross Oil Co. et al's No. 1 Sparkman, SE NE Sec. 33-8n-4e
Rigging up rotary.

Seminole County

L. Cooper's No. 1 Chandler, NE SE SW Sec. 4-5-6.
S.D. 1,780 ft.

Deep Rock Oil Co.'s No. 1 Robert, SW NW NW Sec. 32-9-8.
Drlg. 3,345 ft.

Ray Dorris and J. T. Hall's No. 1 Dorris, SE SE SW Sec. 31-10-7.
Sand 520-60 ft.; H.P.W.; abd.

Texas County

Cabot Carbon Co.'s No. 1 Mathews, C NW Sec. 8-3-15 (Cimarron Meridian).
3,500,000 ft. gas 2,675-80 ft.; S.D. 2,680 ft.; pipe trouble.

Washita County

L. P. McWhirter's No. 1 fee, SW cor. Sec. 34-8n-19w.
T.D. 1,085 ft.; U.R. 6⅝-in. csg.

SOUTHERN OKLAHOMA

Atoka County

L. O. Garner et al's No. 1 Garner, C NE NW NE Sec. 27-1n-15 (800-ft. test).
S.D. 825 ft.

Malarnee et al's No. 2 D.O.K. land, C SE SE Sec. 35-2s-13.
T.D. (corrected) 3,136 ft.; cleaning out.

Mid-Continent Pet. Corp. et al's No. 1 Fulton, SW cor. Sec. 19-1s-12e.
T.D. 3,005 ft. in Atoka; tools moved out.

R. H. Pierce et al's No. 1 Aetna Life Ins. Co., NW SW NE Sec. 10-1n-13e.
Drlg. 1,650 ft.

A. J. Sanders' No. 1 Redden, NE SW SW Sec. 19-1n-15e.
Drlg. 220 ft.

Vierson et al's No. 1 Williams, NE SW NW Sec. 34-2s-10.
T.D. 2,236 ft.; plugged back to 2,136 ft.

Bryan County

H. B. Smith et al's No. 1 Henry, C NW NE Sec. 10-8s-7e.
T.D. 288 ft., cleaning out.

Carter County

Carter Oil Co.'s No. 1 Carter-Williams, SW NE SW Sec. 27-2s-3w.
Drlg. 8,058 ft.; show of oil at 8,034 ft.

Louis Sikes' No. 1 Byrd, SW SE SW Sec. 4-2s-2w.
S.D. at 20 ft.

Choctaw County

Rhodes et al's No. 1 Possumik Savings Bank, SW NW Sec. 1-5s-17.
Fishing tools at 605 ft.

Comanche County

George Pace et al's No. 1 Spencer, SW SW SE Sec. 21-3-10w.
Set 12½-in. pipe 70 ft.

Imbodin et al's No. 1 Woods, SE SW SE Sec. 27-2-10w.
Pits.

F. F. Stevens' No. 1 Green, SE SE SW Sec. 2-1n-13w.
Fishing for tools 1,892 ft.

Jackson County

Associated Oil Co.'s No. 1 Harrell, NE NE SE Sec. 13-1s-21w.
S.D. 1,360 ft.

Gypsy Oil Co.'s No. 1 Stokes, SE NW SW Sec. 11-1-20w.
Lime 1,709-11 ft.; T.D. 1,732 ft.; S.D.

Jefferson County

M. H. Barrett's No. 1 Mose, C N½ NW SW Sec. 9-6s-7w.
Dry sand 492-508 ft.; drlg. 690 ft.

Gypsy Oil Co.'s No. 1 James, SW SE SE Sec. 30-5s-6w.
S.D. 2,102 ft.

Johnston County

Equitable O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 Bellsey, NE SW Sec. 12-2s-4e.
Drlg. 458 ft.

Franklin & Duncan's No. 1 Woolsey, NW NW SE Sec. 10-3s-6w.
Drlg. 1,000 ft.

Godfrey & Neff's No. 1 Everets, NE cor. SE SW SW Sec. 20-4s-6.
Drlg. 150 ft.

Moore & Wirick's No. 1 Westheimer & Daube, SE NW NE Sec. 19-3s-6e.
Tools on ground.

Love County

Amerada Pet. Corp.'s No. 1-A Westheimer & Daube, SW SE SW Sec. 27-6s-2e.
Drlg. 160 ft.

Sinclair Prairie Oil Co.'s No. 1 Stockton SE SE SW Sec. 26-6s-2w (5,000-ft. test).
Coring; T.D. 5,915 ft.

Marshall County

Jess Cook et al's No. 1 May, NE NW Sec. 12-8s-5.
Drlg. 75 ft.

Norman Smith's No. 1 Chestnut, NE cor. Sec. 23-8s-5e.
S.D. 275 ft.

Paul Robb's No. 1 Vittetoe, C NE SE Sec. 11-6s-4e.
Top Sylvan shale 5,405 ft.; T.D. 5,441 ft.; S.D.

Selby Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 2 Gilbert, SE cor. SW NE SW Sec. 25-8s-7e.
Tools on ground.

Pushmataha County

C. W. Whitehead et al's No. 1 Misser, SE SW SW Sec. 35-3s-18e.
Drlg. 3,480 ft.

Stephens County

Franklin & Duncan's No. 1 Woolsey, NW NW SE Sec. 10-3s-6w (old well deepening).
T.D. 1,050 ft.; pulled rig in.

Prince Bros.' No. 1-A Williams, C SW SE Sec. 19-2-8w.
Drlg. 1,724 ft.

Shasta Oil Co.'s No. 1 Fuqua, NE NW NW Sec. 13-1s-7w.
Drlg. 73 ft.

Tillman County

J. B. Connelly's No. 1 McCord, NW SE NE Sec. 15-1-17w.
Drlg. 665 ft.

Gypsy Oil Co.'s No. 1 Schenck, SE NW SE Sec. 31-1s-18w.
Drlg. 1,256 ft.

Loper et al's No. 1 Conrad, NE cor. Sec. 35-1s-19w.
Drlg. in brown shale 1,660 ft.

KANSAS WILDCATS

Week Ending October 26

(Descriptions are East unless marked otherwise)

Barton County

Lario O. & G. Co. et al's No. 1 Peter, NW cor. Sec. 24-20-11w.
Siliceous 3,273-91 ft.; pumped 305 bbls. in 12 hrs.; will acidize.

Lario O. & G. Co. et al's No. 1 Smith, SW NW NW Sec. 26-18-13w.
Rigged up.

Murphy & Morgan's No. 1 Robinson, NE NE SW Sec. 21-16-14w.
Cellar and ponds.

C. L. Price et al's No. 1 Ehrlich, NW NW SE Sec. 10-16-13w.
Water at 3,375 ft.; S.D.

Suppes & Witt's No. 1 Hayes, NW cor. Sec. 7-16-15w.
Drlg. 3,470 ft.

Terry & Fenster's No. 1 Feist, NE NE SE Sec. 29-18-11w.
Siliceous lime 3,430-32½ ft.; T.D. 3,200 ft.; oil in hole.

W. E. Witt's No. 1 Murry, NW NW SW Sec. 14-17-14w.
Spudded and S.D.

Butler County

Mohawk Oil Co.'s No. 1 Overstreet, NW cor. (Lot 21), Sec. 19-26-5.
K.C. lime 2,952 ft.; pay 2,958-67 ft.; acidized.

Palmer et al's No. 1 Ellis, NE cor. Sec. 7-25-4.
T.D. 2,680 ft. (correction.)

Western Kansas O. & R. Co.'s No. 1 King & Marshall, NW NW SW Sec. 11-28-6.
Siliceous lime 3,044-49 ft.; acidized; pumped 208 bbls. in 12 hrs.; shut in for pipe line.

Cowley County

E. B. Shawver et al's No. 1 Hanna, NE NW SE Sec. 29-30-3.
Drlg. 2,440 ft.

T. C. Johnson's No. 1-A Ferguson, NW SW SE Sec. 17-30-3.
Drlg. 1,760 ft.

Wakefield et al's No. 1 Auman, SE SE NE Sec. 32-33-3.
Chat 3,338 ft.; 100 ft. oil in hole; water at 3,348 ft.; P.B. to 3,338 ft.; shot 30 qts. and swabbed 15 bbls. oil and 7 bbls. water in 8 hours.

Earl Wakefield's No. 1 Hanna, NE NE NW Sec. 2-31-4.
Drlg. 2,065 ft.

Winkler, Koch et al's No. 1-B Harlan, C NW NE Sec. 13-31-7.
Shut down 1,400 ft.

Dickinson County

Dutch Oil Co.'s No. 1 Phillips, C NE NW Sec. 15-15-1e.
Drlg. 3,325 ft.

Elk County

T. C. Johnson's No. 1-A Ferguson, NW SW SE Sec. 17-30-8.
Drlg. 1,250 ft.

Ellis County

Helmerich & Payne et al's No. 1 Kuhn, C NE quarter Sec. 16-14-20w.
Lamotte sand 3,897 ft.; fishing at 3,900 ft.; moving in rotary tools.

P. G. Reynolds et al's No. 1 Walter, SE NE SW Sec. 2-12-18w.
Moving in material.

L. Roark et al's No. 1 Bemis, SE cor. Sec. 16-11-17w.
Pay 3,032-40 ft.; acidized; pumped 514 bbls. in 24 hrs.; completed.

Twin Drlg. Co.'s No. 1 Goetz, SW SW SE Sec. 3-14-17w.
Drlg. 405 ft.

Ellsworth County

Gypsy Oil Co. and Texas Co.'s No. 1 Lapham, SW cor. Sec. 27-16-7w.
Drlg. 2,269 ft.

Tom Palmer's No. 1 Splitter, NW NE SE Sec. 17-17-8w.
Drlg. 1,753 ft.

Slick, Pryor & Lockhart's No. 1 Sturn, NW NW SW Sec. 26-17-10w.
Rigged up.

Graham County

Cusco Oil Co.'s No. 1 Kaufman, C NE NE Sec. 18-6-24w.
Rigging up.

Vickers Pet. Co. & Phillips Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Hutton, 430 ft. W and 330 ft. S of NE SE Sec. 29-8-22w.
T.D. 875 ft.; fishing job; will skid rig south.

Grant County

Piney Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 1 Kennedy, C SW¼ Sec. 10-29-36w.
Rigging up rotary.

Haskell County

Helmerich & Payne's No. 1 Elliott, C SW Sec. 30-29-33w.
Drlg. well for drilling water.

Kingman County

D. R. Lauck's No. 1 Skilling, SE NE SW Sec. 33-27-8w.
T.D. 3,800 ft.; drill stem stuck.

Logan County

Alma Pet. Co. and McNeely's No. 1 Watchorn, C SW NE Sec. 13-15-33w.
Mississippi lime 4,472 ft.; drlg. 5,550 ft.; Dolomite at about 5,000 ft.

McPherson County

Anderson & Kerr's No. 1 Wernet, NW cor. Sec. 24-20-6w.
Mississippi lime 3,354 ft.; T.D. 3,596 ft.; no showing.

Carey & Miller's No. 1 Husband, SE SE NW Sec. 6-19-3w.
Viola 3,630 ft.; water at 3,698-3,700 ft.; drlg. 3,703 ft.

Whan et al's No. 1 Stromquist, SW SE SE Sec. 2-19-3w.
Drlg. 2,240 ft.

Norton County

Lario O. & G. Co. and Elwell's No. 1 Kennedy, SW SW NW Sec. 22-3-23w.
Ponds dug; drlg. for drilling wtr.

Pratt County

Skelly Oil Co. et al's No. 1 Comm. Gilchrist, C SE¼ Sec. 7-28-11w.
K.C. lime 3,595 ft.; T.D. 3,653 ft.; no showing.

Reno County

Allison & Fitzwilliams' No. 1 Dukelow, NE NE NE Sec. 11-22-6w.
Arbuckle 4,181 ft.; water at 4,124-34 ft.; drlg.

Dawe & Dustin's No. 1 Ghormley, C NE NW Sec. 17-24-7w.
Spudded and shut down.

Foraker et al's No. 1 Hiett, SE SW NE Sec. 34-24-4w.
U.R. 12-in. csg. to 1,485 ft.

Shell Pet. Corp.'s No. 1 Reese, center W½ W½ SW¼ Sec. 11-26-9w.
Viola 4,128 ft.; flowed 878 bbls. in 24 hrs.; set 8-in. csg. 4,135 ft.; T.D. 4,156 ft.

Stanolind & Amerada's No. 1 J. J. Hilger, A, NE NE SW Sec. 21-26-4w.
Top Misener 4,023 ft.; top Viola 4,056 ft.; coring.

Winkler & Koch et al's No. 1 Brownlee, C NW SW Sec. 31-24-10w.
Building rotary rig.

Rice County

Day's No. 1 Mason, NW NE NE Sec. 28-21-7w.
S.D. 2,690 ft.

Detrick et al's No. 1 Monroe C NE NE Sec. 9-20-7w.
Drlg. 975 ft.

Empire O. & R. Co.'s No. 1 Schroeder, SW SE SE Sec. 7-18-9w.
Cleaning out at 785 ft.

James Davis' No. 1 Bernstorf, SE cor. Sec. 19-19-10w.
Siliceous lime 3,365-66 ft.; hole full water; abd.

Detrick et al's No. 1 Conner, C NE NE Sec. 28-19-7w.
Fshg. job at 2,275 ft.; S.D.

L. E. Douglas and Hutchinson O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 Hammell, NE NE NE Sec. 16-19-10w.
Siliceous lime 3,341-50 ft.; hole full water; abd.

Rooks County

El Dorado Refining Co.'s No. 1 Marshall, C SE SE Sec. 8-7-17w.
Water at 2,505-20 ft.; underreaming 10-in casing.

F. A. Gillespie & Sons' No. 1 Low, NE NE NW Sec. 12-6-18w.
T.D. 1,516 ft.; drlg. by fish at 1,355 ft.

Murfin et al's No. 1 Wasthusin, NE NE SE Sec. 19-9-16w.
S.D. 1,300 ft.

Lario O. & G. Co. et al's No. 1 Fisher, NE cor. Sec. 22-10-18w.
Hole full water; abandoned 3,774 ft.

Rush County

E. L. Byers et al's No. 1 Ewing, NW SW SW Sec. 35-19-15w.
Bldg. rig.

Darby Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Jacobs, SW SW NW Sec. 3-16-19w.
Location.

Ramsey Pet. Co. et al's No. 1 Darkes, C W½ W½ NW Sec. 5-17-20w.
T.D. 3,952 ft.; U.R. 5-in. csg.

Russell County

Central Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Boxberger, NW cor. Sec. 36-15-15w.
T.D. 560 ft.

Coralena Oil Co.'s No. 1 Berrick, NE NW NE Sec. 6-15-13w.
Oswald 2,894-2,928 ft.; swabbed 65 bbls. oil in 6 hrs.; water 3,219-20 ft.; plugged back to 2,918 ft.

L. D. Davidson et al's No. 1 P. Polcyn, SE SW NW Sec. 6-14-15w.
Rig.

Hartman & Blair's No. 1 Claussen, SE NE SW Sec. 34-12-14w.
Oswald 2,751 ft.; pay 2,796-2,800 ft.; T.D.; acidized; potential 112 bbls. of oil, 57 bbls. water; hole full water 3,122 ft.; Siliceous lime 3,089 ft.

T. C. Johnson et al's No. 1 Mermis, NE NE SW Sec. 29-13-15w.
Drlg. 2,235 ft.

Sam Murphy et al's No. 1 Enschutz & Schaffer, SW cor. Sec. 10-15-13w.
Moving in material.

Murfin et al's No. 1 Gorham estate, NE NE SE Sec. 29-14-15w.
T.D. 292 ft.; waiting for fuel oil.

Nassau Oil Corp.'s No. 1 Karst, NW SW NE Sec. 27-15-14w.
Siliceous 3,315-18 ft.; T.D.; potential 287 bbls.; completed.

Roth & Faurot's No. 1 Shaffer, C NW NE Sec. 31-13-12w.
Oswald at 2,965-3,000 ft.; potential 274 bbls. oil and 70 bbls. water; completed.

Sedgwick County

Derby et al's No. 1 Bartholomew, SW NW NW Sec. 8-27-4w.
Siliceous 4,137 ft.; T.D. 4,155 ft.; water; P.B. 4,006 ft. and drilled to 4,017 ft.; acidized; no test.

Dickey Oil Co. et al's No. 1 Chase, SE cor. Sec. 11-27-2.
Siliceous 3,262-79 ft.; pumped 50 bbls. oil, 60 bbls. water; then 48 bbls. oil in 24 hrs.

Stafford County

Atlantic Oil Producing Co., Phillips Petroleum Co. et al's No. 1 Brown C NW NE Sec. 16-23-13w.
Lansing lime 3,546 ft.; T.D. 3,670 ft.; testing.

Atlantic Oil Prod. Co. and Phillips Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Cornwall, C NE SW Sec. 4-25-13w.
Drlg. 4,250 ft.

Sumner County

Orcutt & Stewart's No. 1 Newton, SE cor. Sec. 21-30-2.
Spudding.

C. Pulse's No. 1 Buss, NW cor. Sec. 12-32-2.
Drlg. 170 ft.

D. J. Wilson et al's No. 1 Clark, 1,320 ft. from W and 25 ft. from S line of NW Sec. 15-35-1w.
Sand 2,275-90 ft.; water; drlg. 2,320 ft.

Winkler & Koch et al's No. 1 Belsley, SW SW NW Sec. 2-32-2w.
Drlg. 4,230 ft.

Trego County

Central Commercial's No. 1 Wagg, NW NW SE Sec. 17-13-21w.
Ran 15-in. csg. to 579 ft.

Hansa & Lauck and Olson Drlg. Co.'s No. 1 Lang, SE SE NW Sec. 1-14-21w.
Siliceous lime 3,898-3,900 ft.; tested ¾-bbl. per hour; set pipe 3,898 ft.

Vickers et al's No. 1 Secor, NW NW NW Sec. 25-15-24w.
2 bbls. per hour at 4,305 ft.; gravity 37.6 degrees; flowing through 160 ft. of casings; cleaning out.

GULF COAST WILDCATS

Week Ending October 26

Raccoon Bend—Austin County

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 8-X Hellmuth, 3,095 ft. from NW line, southeasterly along N line of S. Hellmuth tract, 464 ft. SW at right angles from NE line of lease, Wm. Harvey Sur.
Drlg. shale 579 ft.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 1-B Washington (workover).
T.D. 4,144 ft.; I.P. 118 bbls. per day on pump.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 15 Woodley, 1,150 ft. NW of SE line, 750 ft. NE of SW line, 607 ft. southerly from No. 14-X, William Harvey Sur.
T.D. 4,144 ft.; 7-in. csg. at 4,117 ft.; top sand 4,134 ft.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 8 Wilson, 150 ft. NE of SW line, 1,000 ft. SE No. 6-X, William Harvey Sur.
T.D. 4,174 ft.; P.B. to 2,933 ft.; D.S.T. from 3,280-95 ft.; open 9 min.; tested 180 ft. of oil and fresh wtr., 90 ft. of mud; set 7-in. csg. at 3,275 ft.; T.D. 3,-295 ft.; swabbed; would not flow.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 3 H. F. Granen, 682 ft. NE of No. 1, 150 ft. SE of NW¼ of 62.8-ac. tract, Smeathers Sur. Location.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 7-X McCasland, 190 ft. NW line, 168 ft. SE line of Smeathers & White Sur. Location.

Damon Mound—Brazoria County

Intercoastal Oil Co.'s No. 14 Wisdom, 34 ft. NE of SW line, 43 ft. NW of SE line of Lot A, Blk. 51, A. Darst Sur. Location.

Hastings—Brazoria County

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 2 Cannon, 330 ft. out of NE cor. of 60-ac. tract, H.T. &B. Sur. No. 36.
Drlg. lime 4,084 ft.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 1 J. F. Bridges, center of N 10 acres of 20-ac. lease, A.C.H.&B. Sur. No. 2.
Location.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 2 J. F. Bridges, center of S 10 acres of 20-ac. lease, A.C.H.&B. Sur. No. 2.
Location.

Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s No. 2 Hutchinson, 330 ft. E and 2,404 ft. N of SW cor. of 40-ac. tract, H.T.&B. Sur. No. 36.
Drlg. shale 5,140 ft.

Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 Whiton, 330 ft. S, 500 ft. W of the NE cor. of G. W. Whiton 10-ac. tract, A.C.H.&B. Survey No. 3.
Coring sand 6,047 ft.

Stanolind Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 3 Drake, 330 ft. N, 330 ft. E of SW cor. of 120-ac. tract, H.T.&B. Sur. No. 36.
T.D. 5,830 ft.; I.P. 534 bbls. per day, ¼-in. choke; T.P. 750 lbs.; C.P. 875 lbs

Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s No. 2 Ford, 330 ft. N, 3,092 ft. W of SE cor. of 199.3-ac. tract, A.C.H.&B. Sur. No. 1.
T.D. 6,102 ft.; 7-in. csg. at 6,084 ft.; I.P. 3,025,000 ft. of gas through ¼-in. choke; 16 bbls. of fluid; C.P. 2,000 lbs.; T.P. 1,970 lbs.; killed well to deepen.

Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s No. 2 Kidd, A.C. H.&B. Sur. No. 2, 330 ft. E of most easterly W line, 416 ft. S of N line of 58.4-ac. tract.
T.D. 6,115 ft.; 7-in. csg. at 6,083 ft.; Preparing to swab.

Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s No. 2 Miller, A.C.H.&B. Sur. No. 2, 831 ft. S, 258 ft. W of NE cor. of 39.39-ac. tract.
T.D. 6,080 ft.; 7-in. csg. 6,001 ft..

Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s No. 3 Williams, A.C.H.&B. Sur. No. 1, 330 ft. W, 119.4 ft. S inside of NW cor. of 88.5-ac. tract. Running tubing and screen at 6,106 ft.; 7-in. csg. at 6,093 ft.

Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s No. 2 Drake, 330 ft. N, 1,650 ft. W from SE cor. of 120-ac. lease, H.T.&B. Sur. No. 36.
Derrick.

Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s No. 2 Pennock, 330 ft. N, 1,650 ft. W from SE cor. of 40-ac lease, H.T.&B. Sur. No. 36.
T.D. 1,526 ft.; 16-in. csg. at 106 ft.

Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s No. 4 Sneed, 330 ft. S, 330 ft. W of NE cor. of Lot 12, D. M. Jay Subd., on Sneed 225-ac. tract, A.C. H.&B. Sur. No. 2.
Coring shale 7,971 ft.

Manvel—Brazoria County

Alpha Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Hart, 185 ft. NSL. 330 ft. EWL. Lot 9, H.T.&B. Sur.
Drlg. shale and lime 5,125 ft.

Gulf Prod. Co.'s No. 5 Colby, 330 ft. from NW line of lease, 660 ft. SW of No. 3, T. Spraggins Sur.
Drlg. shale and boulders 2,395 ft.

Jay Simmons' No. 1 Wilson, center of Lot 25, H.T.&B. Sur. No. 23.
Location.

Sinclair Prairie Oil Co.'s No. 1 Michaelson, 330 ft. E of W line and midway of N and S lines, Lot 19, H.T.&B. Sur. No. 24.
Location.

J. W. Sorrells' No. 1 Swift, Blk. 21, Abst. 318, H.N. Little Sur.
Derrick.

Texas Co.'s No. 2 John Groce, 857 ft. S, 200 ft. E of NW cor. of Chas. O'Donnell Sur.
Derrick.

Texas Co.'s No. 1 Doonan, 990 ft. N, 42 deg. E and 330 ft. S, 48 deg. E from W cor. of Lot 17, T. Spraggins Sur.
Drlg. gumbo 1,133 ft.

Texas Co.'s No. 4 Rash, 48 deg. E, 1,650 ft. S and 42 deg. W, 330 ft. N of NE cor. of lease, T. Spraggins Sur.
Drlg. sand and shale 4,117 ft.

Texas Co.'s No. 16-B Belcher, 1,560 ft. N, 48 deg. W and 360 ft. N, 42 deg. E of SW cor. of lease, H. N. Little Sur.
Drlg. sandy shale 5,137 ft. (corrected).

Texas Co.'s No. 1 Richard, 2,475 ft. N, 330 ft. W of SE cor. of Lot 15, H.&T.B. Sur., Sec. 23.
7-in. csg. at 4,047 ft.; taking potential test.

Texas Co.'s No. 1 A. Cooper, 347.5 ft. N, 330 ft. E of SW cor. of Lot 20, H.T.&B. Sur., Sec. 34.
Abd. 5,756 ft.

Texas Co.'s No. 2 Dawson, 347 ft. S, 341 ft. W of NE cor. of Lot 54, H.T.&B. Sur. No. 33.
Location.

Old Ocean—Brazoria County

Harrison & Abercrombie's No. 3 Bernard River, 1,000 ft. N, 54 deg. W, 400 ft. S, 36 deg. W of No. 1, Charles Breen Sur.
Drlg. shale 7,484 ft.

Pledger—Brazoria County

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 3 Smith, 5,127 ft. NE of most southerly SW line, 2,103 ft. NW of SE line, D. McNeel Sur.
Drlg. shale 4,497 ft.

West Columbia—Brazoria County

Varner Oil Co.'s No. 1 Hogg, 800 ft. from most easterly W line and 2,600 ft. from N line of 400-ac. tract, M. Varner Sur.
Spudded and S.D.

Port Lavaca—Calhoun County

Crown Central Oil Co.'s No. 1 Wilson, 600 ft. NW line, in center of tract, A. Esparza Sur.
T.D. 6,315 ft.; plugged back 3,959 ft.; sidetracked at 4,045 ft.

Halliburton Oil Co.'s No. 4 Burton, M. Sanches Sur.
Coring from 6,169-73 ft.; top 3 ft. gas sand, bottom shale.

Anahuac—Chambers County

Gulf Prod. Co.'s No. 1 Knowles, 2,154 ft. SN line, 467 ft. EW line, Sec. 48, H.&T.C. Sur.
Drlg. shale 3,443 ft.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 10 Milton, 466 ft. from N and E lines of A. Milton Sur. No. 58.
Location.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 6 Broussard, 3,058.4 ft. from W line, 466 ft. from N line, H.&T.C., Sec. 63.
Location.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 7 Clark, 1,205.5 ft. from N line, 466 ft. from W line, H.&T.C., Sec. 57.
Location.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 1 Zappe, 466 ft. from S and E lines, H.&T.C., Sec. 51.
Location.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 2 Broussard, 869 ft. E of No. 1-B, 466 ft. S of N line, Sec. 59, H.&T.C. Sur.
Location.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 3-B Broussard, 869 ft. E from No. 2-B, 466 ft. S of N line, Sec. 59, H.&T.C. Sur.
Location.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 9 Milton, 873 ft. S of No. 5, 466 ft. W of E line, Sec. 58, H.&T.C. Sur.
Derrick.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 3 White, 933 ft. W from No. 2, 466 ft. N of S line of lease, James McGahee Sur.
T.D. 1,591 ft.; 10¾-in. csg. at 1,509 ft.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 1-B Broussard, 466 ft. S of N line, 466 ft. E of W line of Sec. 59, H.&T.C. Sur.
Drlg. shale 6,836 ft.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 5 Broussard, 2,212 ft. E of W line, 466 ft. S of N line of Sec. 62, H.&T.C. Sur.
T.D. 7,081 ft.; top sand 6,941 ft.; 7-in. csg. at 7,030 ft.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 5 Clark, 1,945 ft. S of N line, 466 ft. E of W line, Sec. 57, H.&T.C. Sur.
T.D. 7,085 ft.; 7-in. csg. at 7,041 ft.; testing.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 6 Clark, 1,339 ft. N of S line, 466 ft. E of W line of Sec. 57, H.&T.C. Sur.
Location.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 7 Middleton, 466 ft. E of W line and N of S line of 100-ac. tract in NE cor. of Sec. 56, H.&T.C. Sur.
Location.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 6 Engel's, 1,000 ft. E of No. 1 466 ft. N of S line, 1,474 ft. E of W line, Sec. 59, H.&T.C. Sur.
Reaming 7,081 ft.; top sand 6,853 ft.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 8 Middleton, 2,212 ft. E of W line, 466 ft. N of S line of Sec. 58, H.&T.C. Sur.
Location.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 2 Broussard, 2,332 ft. E of W line, 2,332 ft. N of S line of Sec. 63, H.&T.C. Sur.
Location.

Sun Oil Co.'s No. 3 White, 507 ft. S of N line, 1,933 ft. W of No. 2 James McGahey Sur.
Drlg. shale and lime 6,195 ft.

Johnson & Anderson's No. 1 J. T. White, 466 ft. from S and E lines of N 400 acres of James McGahey Sur.
T.D. 830 ft.; 10¾-in. csg. at 820 ft.; W.O.C.

Barbers Hill—Chambers County

Sun Oil Co.'s No. 18 Wilburn, 80 ft. N. 75 ft. E of SW cor. of tract, Wm. Hodges Sur.
Rig up.

Big Creek—Fort Bend

Gulf Prod. Co.'s No. 65 Davis, 2,260 ft. NE along SE line of Davis 2,228-ac. tract or NW cor. Texas Co.'s 360-ac. tract and 1,775 ft. NW at R.A.A. 500 ft. SE of No. 64 M. Young Sur.
W.O.C. 3,893 ft.; 7-in. csg. at 3,775 ft.

Blue Ridge—Fort Bend County

San Jacinto Oil Co.'s No. 8 Blakely, 260 ft. due E of No. 5, 325 ft. W from center of road, Lot 8, Blk. E, E. Drew Sur.
Moving in.

Trans State Oil Co.'s No. 1-B Blakely, 100 ft. E of W line, 175 ft. N of S line Lot 6, Blk. G, E. Drew Sur.
Drlg lime 2,950 ft.

Boling—Fort Bend County

Mack Hawk Oil Co.'s No. 2 E. C. Farmer, 367 ft. from NE line, 548 ft. from NW

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line of 50-ac. tract, J. Scott Sur.
T.D. 4,650 ft.; 7⅝-in. csg. at 4,400 ft.; W.O.C.

Texas Co.'s No. 14-A Taylor, 409 ft. NW of No. 13-A, 200 ft. NE of No. 9-A, S. F. Austin League.
Drlg. sand and lime 1,766 ft.; 10-in. at 543 ft.

Orchard—Fort Bend County

Gulf Prod. Co.'s No. 1-A J. M. Moore, 1,430 ft. W, 110 ft. N of SE cor. of sur. Durman Imigration A-177.
Drlg. shale and lime 927 ft.

Gulf Prod. Co.'s No. 44 Moore, 500 ft. NW of No. 42, Leo Burknapp Sur.
Drlg. sandy shale 3,156 ft.

Gulf Prod. Co.'s No. 43 Moore, 350 ft. E along S line of SW cor. of E.M.&G. Co. Sur. and 740 ft. N at R/A to said line of lease, 350 ft. E of No. 3 Moore.
Drlg. shale 7,106 ft.

Thompson—Fort Bend County

Gulf Prod. Co.—Humble Oil & Ref. Co.'s No. 26-A Booth, 921 ft. W of No. 23, 884 ft. N of S line of lease, S. Kennedy Sur.
Drlg. shale and lime 4,824 ft.

High Island—Galveston County

Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s No. 1-B Smith Royalty Acct., 200 ft. EW line, 1,660 ft. NS line, Susan Hope Sur. No. 3.
Spudded.

Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s No. 50 Cade, 850 ft. WE line, 950 ft. NS line of 460-ac. tract, N. Fitzsimmons Sur.
Rig up.

Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s No. 51 Cade, 690 ft. SN line, 620 ft. WE line of 460-ac. tract, Fitzsimmons Sur.
Rig up.

Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s No. 49 Cade, 372 ft. from NW line, 150 ft. from NE line of N. Fitzsimmons Sur.
Coring sand 5,813 ft.

Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s No. 3-A Taylor, 62.5 ft. from W line of lease, 164 ft. S of No. 1-A, M. Dunman Sur.
T.D. 5,049 ft.; comp.; I.P. 230 bbls. pipe line oil per day, ¼-in. choke.

Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s No. 4-A Taylor, 62.5 ft. from W line of 15.7-ac. tract, 120 ft. N of No. 1-A M. Dunman Sur.
T.D. 4,812 ft; P.B. and sidetracked at 4,285 ft.; drlg. shale and lime 4,520 ft.

Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s No. 48 Cade, 900 ft. SE and 150 ft. NE of SW corner Block 4, Fitzsimmons Survey.
Drlg. shale and sand 5,896 ft.

Dickinson—Galveston County

Coast Pet. Co.'s No. 2 Maco Stewart, 660 ft. due W of No. 1, 330 ft. NS line of lease, W. K. Wilson Sur.
10¾-in. csg. at 2,496 ft.; W.O.C.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 3-B Stewart, 3,954 ft. S along E line from NE cor. and 577.2 ft. W at right angles, J. Sellers Sur.
Rig up.

Humble Oil & Ref. Co.'s No. 2 Townes, 923 ft. E of No. 1, 1,133 ft. W of E line, 2,604 ft. N along E line of SE cor. of B.B.B.&C. Sur.
Drlg. shale 7,860 ft.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 1-B Bayou Dev. Co., 500 ft. S of lake in NW cor. of lease, 600 ft. E of W line, John Sellers Sur.
Drlg. shale 7,685 ft.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 1 San Leon Farm, 1,300 ft. N of N bank of Dickinson Bayou, 100 ft. E of EL of J. S. Jones Sur. in 300-ac. tract, A. Edwards Sur.
Drlg. shale 2,000 ft.; 16-in. csg. at 211 ft.

Humble Oil & Refg. Co.'s No. 6-A Maco Stewart, 6,087 ft. S of NE corner, 1,390 ft. W of E line and 1,390 ft. E of W line and 466 ft. N of S line of Stewart 863-acre lease, J. Sellers Sur.
T.D. 8,427 ft.; made D.S.T. from 8,238-8,336 ft.; open 17 min.; tested 10 thrihbles mud; cored sand and shale 8,337-27 ft.; preparing to make D.S.T.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 5-A Stewart, 466 ft. W of E line of Stewart "A" Lease, 5,500 ft. due S of No. 2-A Stewart, John Sellers Sur.
Rig.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 1 E. E. Anderson, 375 ft. N of S line, and midway between E and W lines of Lot No. 4, John Sellers Sur.
Coring sand 9,100 ft.; top sand 9,000 ft.

Pure Oil Co.'s No. 2 J. W. Shelor, 779 ft. N, 182 ft. W of N. I. Shelar, B.B.B. &C. Sur.
T.D. 8,481 ft.; P.B. 4,815-4,650 ft.; sidetracking at 4,814 ft.

Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s No. 3 State, 633 ft. SE of No. 1, 218 ft. N of S bank of Dickinson Bayou Sur., Tract No. 3.
Drlg. shale 6,946 ft.

Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s No. 2 State, 1,369 ft. E of No. 1 State.
T.D. 7,401 ft.; 9⅝-in. csg. at 7,389 ft.; drilled out cement to 7,387 ft.; W.O.C.

Turman Oil Co.'s No. 2 Piazza, 231 ft. W of E line, 730 ft. S of N line, 945 ft. E of No. 1, J. S. Sherman Sur.
Location.

Arriola—Hardin County

Houston Oil Co.'s No. 6-X fee, 2,620 ft. from E line, 400 ft. SW of No. 5, E. Arriola Sur.
(O.W.D.D.); drlg. sand 3,139 ft.

Republic Oil Co.'s No. 10 fee (old well).
Testing 4,212 ft.

Batson—Hardin County

D. & L. Prod. Co.'s No. 1 Hooks, 190 ft. S of N line, 300 ft. E of W line 26.75-ac. tract, W. Donoho Sur.
Drlg. shale 5,040 ft.

John Deering et al's No. 1 J. W. Whitley, 160 ft. SN line, 240 ft. EW line of 130-ac. tract, W. Donoho Sur.
Drlg. gumbo 329 ft.

Shell Pet. Corp.'s No. 2 Jackson, 190 ft. W EL, 395 ft. N of SL of lease, W. Donoho Sur.
Location.

Texas Co.'s No. 1 Christian, 100 ft. from W line, 350 ft. from N line of 26.45-ac. tract, W. Donoho Sur.
T.D. 4,980 ft.; P.B. 4,635 ft.

Saratoga—Hardin County

Fauntaine and Poggi's No. 1 Enloe and Teel, 600 ft. WE line, 100 ft. SN line of league, T. Gainer Sur.
Drlg. shale and gumbo 1,500 ft.

Hines' No. 2 Caswell, 8,600 ft. N of S line, 1,376 ft. E of W line of B.B.B.&C.R.R. Co. Sur. No. 72.
Drlg. rock 2,687 ft.

Pierce Junction—Harris County

J. S. Abercrombie et al's No. 7 John Ritter, 535 ft. E of W line, 156 ft. N, 17 deg. 42 ft. W at right angles, James Hamilton Sur.
Drlg. rock 1,050 ft.

Gulf Prod. Co.'s No. 11 H. C. Cain, 390 ft. from W line, thence 429 ft. at R/A to N line of 130-ac. tract, Jas. Hamilton Sur. No. 98.
Drlg. shale 6,115 ft.

Navarro Oil Co.'s No. 3-B Cain, Jas. Hamilton Sur.
T.D. 7,078 ft.; shale; heaved to 7,018 ft.; P.B. to 6,130 ft.; sidetracked and drilled at 5,554 ft.; twisted off D.S.; fishing.

Rio Bravo Oil Co.'s No. 1-A Settegast fee, on line between B.B.&C. and Joseph Kopman Sur., 350 ft. due W of SE cor. of Settegast 68.25-ac. tract on survey and property line.
Drlg. 100 ft.

Rio Bravo Oil Co.'s No. 3 Rio Bravo, G.H.&S.A.R.R., 1,400 ft. EW line of survey, 10 ft. SN line at right angles, J. Hamilton Sur.
Drlg. sand and boulders 1,072 ft.

Humble—Harris County

Sun Oil Co.'s No. 30 Bender, 2,392 ft. N, 3,050 ft. W of most northerly SE cor. of lease; E. Adams Sur.
Abd. 6,040 ft.

Texas Co.'s No. 38 Koehler, 1,750 ft. N, 500 ft. E of SW cor. of the tract, J. B. Stevenson Sur.
Reaming 4,466 ft.

Mykawa—Harris County

Danciger O. & R. Co.'s No. 4 Minnetex, 300 ft. WE line, 250 ft. SN line of Lot 192, Wm. Lovett Sur.
Drlg. shale 4,310 ft.

West Prod. Co.'s No. 5 Irwin, 795 ft. SN line, 806 ft. WE line of lease, W. B. Walker Sur.
Location.

West Prod. Co.'s No. 2 Lobit, 403 ft. EW line, 200 ft. SN line, Lot 17, F. J. Rothas Sur.
Shale 4,020 ft.

West Prod. Co.'s No. 5 Platt, 806 ft. W of E line, 508 ft. N of S line of lease, W.C. Walters Sur.
T.D. 4,456 ft.; 7⅝-in. csg. at 4,420 ft.; I.P. 18 bbls. per hour, ¼-in.

West Prod. Co.'s No. 4 Irwin, 200 ft. EW line, 220 ft. SN line of lease, W. B. Walker Sur.
Drlg. shale 4,344 ft.

South Houston—Harris County

Diadem Oil Co.'s No. 1 Mrs. Alice Dean, center of Lot 152, H.T.&B. Sur. No. 6, 141 ft. EW line, 100 ft. SN line of lot.
Drlg. 2,795 ft.; shale.

Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s District 19, No. 1, center of Lot 8, Blk. 77.
T.D. 1,800 ft.; 10¾-in. csg. at 1,783 ft.

Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s District 21, center Lot 1, Blk. 62.
Rig up.

Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s District 22, No. 1, center of Lot 8, Blk. 71.
Drlg. shale 1,237 ft.

Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s District 27, No. 1, center Lot 1, Blk. 102.
Moving in material.

Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 Meadowbrook, 417 ft. at right angles from NE line, 417 ft. from center line of Berry Gully, 414 ft. NW along NE line and 417 ft. southwesterly at right angles.
Drlg. shale 4,264 ft.

Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s Drlg. District 5, No. 1, center of Lot No. 2, Blk. 7.
T.D. 1,777 ft.; 10¾-in. csg. at 1,764 ft.

Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s Drlg. District 8, No. 1, center Lot 16, Blk. 32.
16-in. csg. at 880 ft.

Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s Drlg. District 10, center Lot 16, Blk. 28.
Drlg. shale and shells at 2,300 ft.

Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 fee, 330 ft. S, 300 ft. E of NW cor. of 20-ac. tract, H.T.&B. Sur. No. 5.
Shale and sand 5,229 ft.

Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 Ed Wells, C Lot 3, Blk. 146, 1,340 ft. E, 2,270 ft. N of No. 1, H.T.&B. Sur. No. 5.
T.D. 5,600 ft.; 7⅝-in. csg. at 5,514 ft.

Tomball—Harris County

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 1 Wilke, 466 ft. SN line, Lot 175, 211.5 ft. EW line, 466 ft. WE line, J. Pruitt Sur.
Drlg. shale 1,321 ft.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 2-A Holdereith, 821 ft. southward at right angles to N line, 596 ft. NE of SW line, C. N. Pillot Sur.
Drlg. shale 4,020 ft.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 2-B Michel, 466 ft. S of N line of Sec. 190, 331 ft. E of W line, Jesse Pruitt Sur.
T.D. 5,580 ft.; 7-in. csg. at 5,572 ft.; I.P. 107.7 bbls. per day, ¾-in. choke; T.P. 160 lbs.; C.P. 760 lbs.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 1 Mrs. Jessie Mahaffey, 550 ft. E of W line, 432 ft. N of S line of 132-ac. tract, Jesse Pruitt Sur.
Drlg. sand 5,496 ft.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 4 Rudel, 2,741 ft. NS line, 160 ft. W of most easterly E line, 639 ft. NE of No. 2, J. House Sur.
T.D. 5,600 ft.; top sand 5,577 ft.; setting 7-in. csg.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 1 Michel, 491 ft. E of W line of Sur. and on line between lots 178 and 182 Tomball Townsite, J. Pruitt Sur.
Location.

Shell Pet. Corp.'s No. 4 Rudel, 1,266 ft. W of E line, 420 ft. from N and S lines of 30-ac. tract, J. Pruitt Sur.
T.D. 5,580 ft.; 7-in. csg. at 5,550 ft.

Mauritz-Jackson County

Shell Pet. Corp.'s No. 1-A T. N. Mauritz, 682 ft. S, 466 ft. W of NE cor. of 160-ac. lease, A. Kountz Sur.
Drlg. shale 4,581 ft.

Smith and McDannald's No. 1 Mauritz, 467 ft. WE line, 394 ft. NS line of survey, J. Cummings Sur., Abst. 236.
Coring 5,678 ft.

Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co. and Venza Oil Co.'s No. 1 J. M. Rosborough, 330 ft. each way out of NW cor. of 416-ac. lease of M.C. Sur. No. 37.
T.D. 117 ft.; 16-in. csg. at 47 ft.

Big Hill—Jefferson County

Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s No. 2-A Pipkin & Davis, 1,430 ft. SW of NE cor. of Pipkin & Davis lease along SE line of same and 50 ft. SE at right angles, William McFaddin Sur.
Drlg. shale and lime 6,157 ft.

Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s No. 1-B Pipkin & Davis, 2,225 ft. from E line and 2,385 ft. from N line of survey, Wm. McFadden Sur.
T.D. 8,500 ft.; reaming shale 6,678 ft.

Fannett—Jefferson Couny

Blue Eagle Oil Co.'s No. 1 Junker, 50 ft. each way out of NW cor. of lease, W. H. Smith Sur.
T.D. 4,116 ft.; running 7-in. csg.

Gulf Prod. Co.'s No. 9 Burrell, 2,010 ft. N along W line of 232-ac. tract from SE cor. of Thomas 446-ac. tract, thence 350 ft. E at right angles, W. H. Smith Sur.
Drlg. hard sand 3,280 ft.

Cleveland—Liberty County

Gulf Prod. Co.'s No. 11-C Kirby, 1,034 ft. N, along W line of J. Pleasant Sur., from NE cor. of J. Eldridge Sur. and 1,400 ft. E at R/A to said line, J. Pleasant Sur.
W.O.C. 5,840 ft.

Esperson—Liberty County

General Crude Oil Co.'s No. 20 Esperson (workover).
Drlg. 3,129 ft.

General Crude Oil Co.'s No. 3 Davis (O. W.D.D.)
T.D. 4,121 ft.; put on pump; no gauge yet.

General Crude's No. 1 Hlavaty, 467 ft. out of SE cor. of F. M. Gardner Sur.
Drlg. shale and hard streaks at 7,965 ft.

Hankamer—Liberty County

Eastman-Ward's No. 1 R. E. Lee, 115 ft. from N line of lease and 76 ft. W of west bank of White Bayou, Geo. Stengler Sur.
S.D. 2,707 ft.; drlg. water well.

Eljean Oil Co.'s No. 2 Ezzell, 600 ft. due W of No. 1, 130 ft. from N and S lines of Levi-Barrow Sur.
S.D. 4,346 ft.

Eljean Oil Co.'s No. 1 Thomas, 300 ft. W of E line, 300 ft. SN line, Levi Barrow Sur.
Abd. location.

Gulf Prod. Co.'s No. 5 Crow & Jacobs, 2,900 ft. N, 2,140 ft. E of SW cor. of 300-ac. lease, H.&T.C. Sur.
Drlg. sand and lime 5,313 ft.

Gulf Prod. Co.'s No. 23 Boyt.
T.D. 5,110 ft.; P.B. 2,676 ft.; I.P. 225 bbls. of fluid per day, 12 per cent b.s.&w.

Wilson-Broach Oil Co.'s No. 3 McLean-Crook, 100 ft. NS line and EW line of 23-ac. tract, L. Barrow Sur.
S.D. 4,600 ft.

Hull—Liberty County

Baggett and Hutcheson's No. 1 Nelson, 50 ft. N of S line, 76 ft. W of E line of Nelson 644-ac. tract.
T.D. 401 ft.; oil sand; rigged up to pump.

W. B. Flynn's No. 8-B Able, 50 ft. S, 300 ft. W of NE cor. of old Humble 10-ac. tract.
Drlg. lime 610 ft.

Gulf Prod. Co.'s No. 110 Phoenix, 1,943 ft. S along W line from NW cor. of 300-ac. lease, and 1,225 ft. E at right angles, J. Devore League.
T.D. 3,483 ft.; I.P. 480 bbls. per day.

Republic Prod. Co.—Houston Oil Co.'s No. 158 Dolbear, 170 ft. NW of No. 99 and 250 ft. SW of No. 156, J. Devore League.
Drlg. rock 1,483 ft.

Markham—Matagorda County

Hamill & Hamill's No. 3 Kountze, 150 ft. due E of No. 2, Parker Sur.
Location.

Van Vleck—Matagorda County

Skelly Oil Co.'s No. 3 Cobb "B," 2,750 ft. from NW line, 2,900 ft. from SW line of M. Cummings Sur.
T.D. 8,708 ft.; perforated 7-in. csg. from 8,224-30 ft.; flowed 20 bbls. fluid, 16 per cent b.s., 8 per cent salt wtr.; now pulling screen and liner; to make a squeeze-out cement job.
Skelly Oil Co.'s No. 1 Sally Johnson, 487 ft. W of E line, 395 ft. SN line of 27-ac. tract, M. Cummings Sur.
13⅜-in. csg. at 1,212 ft.; drlg. shale 1,869 ft.
Skelly Oil Co.'s No. 1 Cobb, (work over) Cored sand showing oil from 7,454-56 ft.; preparing to make D.S.T. from 7,487-95 ft.

Conroe—Montgomery County

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 78-A South Texas Dev. Co., 467 ft. NS line, 603 ft. EW line, Theo. Slade Sur.
T.D. 5,061 ft.; 7-in. csg. at 5,049 ft.; I.P. 39 bbls. per hour, ½-in. choke; T.P. 575 lbs.; C.P. 360 lbs.
Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 77-A South Texas Dev. Co., 912 ft. N of No. 76-A, 1,603 ft. NE of SW line Theodore Slade Sur.
T.D. 5,089 ft.; perforated csg.; swabbed 50 per cent oil and 50 per cent salt wtr.; shut down.
Sun Oil Co.'s No. 10 Keystone Mills. Derrick.

Splendora—Montgomery County

Bryce McCandless et al's No. 1 Texas Long Leaf Lbr. Co., 330 ft. from N and E lines of the W½ of Blk. No. 8, Walker County School Land Sur.
Derrick.

Orange—Orange County

Orange Pet. Co.'s No. 12 Chisson.
T.D. 4,320 ft.; temp. abd.
Trio Oil Co.'s No. 2 Cormier.
S.D. 3,035 ft.

Port Neches—Orange County

Texas Co.'s No. 4-A Polk, 400 ft. N, 125 ft. E from SE cor. of Mary Hall Sur. No. 1, being in the T. J. Notgrass Sur.
T.D. 3,739 ft.; 7-in. csg. at 3,714 ft.

Livingston—Polk County

Gem Oil Co.'s No. 2 Cavanaugh-Collins, 660 ft. S of No. 1, 330 ft. E of Center Road, A. Viesca Sur.
T.D. 4,228 ft.; set 7-in. pipe at 4,206 ft.; I.P. 11 bbls. per hour, 10/64-in. choke; T.P. 700 lbs.; C.P. 1,150 lbs.
Hawkeye Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Nelson, 330 ft. N of S line, 460 ft. E of W line of 300-ac. tract, A. Viesca Sur.
10-in. csg. at 382 ft.
Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 17 Granbury, 4,238 ft. NW line, 1,275 ft. NE line of Sec. 10, A. Viesca Sur.
T.D. 4,232 ft.; top sand 4,220 ft.; 7-in. csg. at 4,218 ft.
Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 16 Granbury, 1,399 ft. from NW and 466 ft. from NE lines of Block No. 11, A. Viesca Sur. Location.
Kettle & Gronoski's No. 1 Kingsbury County Holding Corp. (workover).
Old T.D. 4,362 ft.; bldg. derrick to workover.
Ownby-Shell Pet. Corp.'s No. 4 Pratt, 466 ft. out of NW cor. of 197-ac. lease, A. Viesca Sur.
Derrick.
Sun Oil Co.'s No. 9 Pratt, 660 ft. W of No. 6, 330 ft. S line of lease, A. Viesca Sur.
Location.
Sun Oil Co.'s No. 6 Pratt, 330 ft. from S line of lease, 660 ft. W of No. 2, A. Viesca Sur.
T.D. 4,245 ft.; 7-in. csg. at 4,232 ft.; I.P. 3 bbls. in 3 hrs. 9/64-in. choke; T.P. 1,200 lbs.; C.P. 1,225 lbs.

Tom O'Connor—Refugio County

Quintana Pet. Co.'s No. 22-A Thomas O'Connor, 5,250 ft. to W line, 933 ft. E of No. 7-A, 933 ft. N of No. 5-A, J. M. Swisher Sur., Sec. 4.
Drlg. shale 3,330 ft.
Quintana Pet. Co.'s No. 23-A Thomas O'Connor, 4,500 ft. to E line, 1,500 ft. to NW line of J. M. Swisher Sur., Sec. 3.
Drlg. 3,960 ft.

Coletto Creek—Victoria County

Camp's No. 1 Kastner, 330 ft. from NE and SE lines of 52-ac. tract, Manchola Sur.
Moving in.

Placedo—Victoria County

Barnsdall-Felmont Oil Co.'s No. 2 Pickering, 330 ft. NE of NE line of G.H.&S.A. R.R. Sur., Lot 1, Lander, Pickering and Traylor Subd. of the Mitchell Pastures, Black and Sanderson Sur.
Drlg. shale 3,435 ft.
Barnsdall Oil Co.'s No. 1 Smith, 330 ft. from NW line, 420 ft. from railroad, A. Murey Sur.
Drilled plugs at 4,778 ft.
Eastern Texas Pet. Co.'s No. 1-A Schovajsa, 50 ft. NW of Costa's No. 1 Schovajsa, W. Ripley Sur.
Location.
J. McDowell's No. 1 Kirasek, center Blk. 45, Placedo Townsite.
Fishing 4,736 ft.
C. F. McGrew's No. 1 Hadley, center of 20-ac. lot, S.A.&M.G. Sur., Sec. 9, Blk. 49, Lots 1 and 2.
Location.
Smith and Gulf Prod. Co.'s No. 1 Boehn, 330 ft. each way out of NE cor. of Lot 8, S.A.&M.G. Sur.
Top oil sand 4,771 ft.; coring 4,777 ft.
E. L. Smith Oil Co.'s No. 1 Wright, 660 ft. SE of No. 1, 330 ft. SW of railroad T.D. 4,787 ft.; I.P. 5 bbls. pipe line oil per hour, 3/16-in. choke; T.P. 160 lbs.; C.P. 400 lbs.
Sun Oil Co.'s No. 1 Schneider, 330 ft. from R.R., 330 ft. from SE line of Lot 132, NE offset to Sun's No. 2 Marek, S.A.& M.G. Sur.
Derrick.
Sun Oil Co.'s No. 2 Marek, 420 ft. from E line, 320 ft. from S line of J. M. Brownson Sur.
T.D. 4,773 ft.; 7-in. csg. at 4,758 ft.
Westgate Oil Co.'s No. 1 Henderson and Pickering, 330 ft. each way out of SW cor. of Lot 76, S.A.&M.G. Sur.
Coring 4,766 ft.

Clay Creek—Washington County

Joe Pamykol's No. 2 Clapp, 300 ft. NE of No. 1, 450 ft. SW line, 150 ft. NW line of lease, N. Clay Sur.
Skidding derrick to location.
Sun Oil Co.'s No. 3 Theo Qeube, 450 ft. from SE line and 150 ft. from NE line of 68.3-ac. tract, J. T. Perry Sur.
Coring 867 ft.; no report.

Louise—Wharton County

Pure Oil Co.'s No. 1 H. F. Whiteside, 660 ft. NE and 330 ft. SE of W cor. of 80-ac. tract, M.&C. Sur., Sec. 19.
Drlg. shale 3,436 ft.
Pure Oil Co.'s No. 1-B Garrett, 506.47 ft. NE, 429.5 ft. SE from W cor. of Sur No. 27, Morris & Cummings Sur.
T.D. 6,448 ft.; preparing to make D.S.T.

Pickett Ridge—Wharton County

Texas Co.'s No. 4-A Pierce, 1,980 ft. S, 32 degrees E from Pierce No. 3-A H.& G.N. Sur., Sec. 38.
Drlg. shale and lime 3,331 ft.
Texas Co.'s No. 5-A Pierce, 1,320 ft. N, 58 deg. E, 660 ft. S, 32 deg. E from No. 3-A, I.&G.N. Sur. No. 36.
Rig up.

SOUTH LOUISIANA FIELDS

Black Bayou—Cameron Parish

Shell Pet Corp.'s No. 27 Watkins, 1,921 ft. S, 179 ft. E of NW cor. of Sec. 17-12s-12w.
Coring sand showing oil at 4,387 ft.
Shell Pet. Corp.'s No. 28 Watkins, 1,929 ft. S, 925 ft. E of NW cor. of Sec. 17-12s-12w.
Rig up.
Shell Pet. Corp.'s No. 26 Watkins, 3,320 ft. W, 100 ft. S of NE cor. of Sec. 18-12s-12w.
Location.
Shell Pet. Corp.'s No. 24 Watkins, 2,832 ft. W, 695 ft. S of NW cor. Sec. 18-12-12.
T.D. 4,370 ft.; reaming.

Bay St. Elaine

Texas Co.'s No. 3 School Board, Sec. 16-22s-15e.
Location.

Caillous Island—Terrebonne Parish

Texas Co.'s No. 1 State Terrebonne Bay, Sec. 19-23s-20e.
T.D. 6,017 ft.; P.B. to 5,016 ft. and stuck drill stem while reaming to 4,811 ft.
Texas Co.'s No. 27 State, Sec. 17-23s-20e.
Sand and lime 5,674 ft.; no report.

Bosco—Acadia Parish

Superior Oil Co.'s No. 11 Larcade, 3,119 ft. E, 100 ft. S of NW cor. of Sur. 35.
Drlg. sand and shale 6,372 ft.

Tepetate—Acadia Parish

Continental Oil Co.'s No. 1 Federal Land Bank, cen. of S½ of NW¼, NW¼ Sec. 28-7s-2w.
T.D. 8,317 ft.; 7-in. csg. 8,317 ft.; drlg. plug.
Continental Oil Co.'s No. 1 Henry Klumpp, 660 ft. W, 330 ft. S of NE cor. of Sec. 34, Twp. 7s-2w.
T.D. 9,000 ft.; P.B. and set 7-in. csg. at 8,442 ft.; W.O.C.; showed mud and some gas on D.S. test 8,334-60 ft.
Continental Oil Co.'s No. 1 Homeseekers Dev. Co., 3,300 ft. W, 2,640 ft. N of SE cor. of Sec. 29-7s-2w.
T.D. 8,800 ft.; 7-in. csg. 8,617 ft.

Darrow—Ascension Parish

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 8 Gumble, 505 ft. SW of No. 6, 1,147 ft. SE of No. 2, Sec. 31-10s-2e.
Rig up.
Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 4 Gumble, 323 ft. at right angles to SW line of 121.9-ac. tract and 541 ft. SE from No. 2, Sec. 33-10s-2e.
Coring sandy shale 6,017 ft.
Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 6 Community, 510 ft. S of No. 5, 353 ft. SW from NE line, 1,230 ft. SE from No. 2, Sec. 31-10s-2e.
T.D. 5,686 ft.; 7-in. csg. at 5,660 ft.; I.P. 407 bbls. per day; ¼-in. choke; T.P. 700 lbs.; C.P. 800 lbs.

Sorrento—Ascension Parish

Athens Oil Co.'s No. 3 United Land, 400 ft. W of No. 2, Sec. 15-10s-4e.
Location.

Cameron Meadows—Cameron Parish

Magnolia Pet. Co.'s No. 15 Cameron Meadows, 1,700 ft. W, 650 ft. S of NE cor. of NE¼ of Sec. 21-14s-13w.
Derrick.
Burton Sutton Oil Co.'s No. 9 School Land, 551 ft. N of S line, 293 ft. W of E line of Sec. 16-14s-13w.
Drlg. sand and shale 1,795 ft.
Burton Sutton Oil Co.'s No. 4 School Land, Sec. 16-14s-13w.
Derrick.

Choctaw Dome—Iberville Parish

Standard Oil Co.'s No. 6 Gay, 400 ft. N, 50 ft. W of No. 5, Sec. 52-9s-11e.
Location.
Zeni Oil Co.'s No. 1 Schwing, Sec. 19-17s-24e.
T.D. 6,163 ft.; sidetracked at 5,769 ft.; running electrical coring test.

Dog Lake—Terrebonne Parish

Texas Co.'s No. 11 State, 1,100 ft. N, 2,476 ft. W of SE cor. of Sec. 21-21s-16e.
S.D. 2,014 ft.

Four Isle—Terrebonne Parish

Texas Co.'s No. 6 State, 1,933 ft. S, 2,100 ft. W of NE cor. of Sec. 23-21s-16.
Fishing 5,733 ft.
Texas Co.'s No. 8 La. Land & Expl. Co., 2,177 ft. E, 1,385 ft. S of NW cor. Sec. 24-21s-16e.
Drlg. wtr. sand 5,872 ft.
Texas Co.'s No. 5 State, 585 ft. S, 2,327 ft. E of NW cor. of Sec. 24-21s-16e.
Location.

Garden Island Bay—Plaquemines Parish

Texas Co.'s No. 17 State, 1,970 ft. N, 1,648 ft. E of SW cor. of Sec. 37-23s-33e.
Location.
Texas Co.'s No. 18 State, 1,265 ft. N, 2,318 ft. E of SW cor. of Sec. 37-23s-33e.
Location.
Texas Co.'s No. 13 State, 3,291 ft. S and 1,604 ft. W of NE cor. Sec. 107-23-32.
Rig up.

Gillis—Calcasieu Parish

Fohs Oil Co.'s No. 8 Castle, 275 ft. N and E of SW cor. NE¼ of SE¼ Sec. 14-9s-8w.
Drlg. sand and gravel 215 ft.
Fohs Oil Co.'s No. 7 Castle, 1,115 ft. S, 350 ft. E of NW cor. of NW cor. of NW¼ of SE¼ Sec. 14-9s-8w.
Drlg. sandy shale 6,933 ft.
Union Sulphur's No. 5 Barbe, 1,160 ft. W, 589 ft. N of SE cor. of NE¼ Sec. 11-9s-8w.
10¾-in. csg. at 1,367 ft.; W.O.C.
Union Sulphur's No. 14 State, 1,462 ft. N, 69 ft. W of SE cor. NE¼ Sec. 11-9s-8w. Location.
Union Sulphur's No. 4 Powell, 585 ft. S, 1,621 ft. E of NW cor. of Sec. 12-9s-8w. Derrick.
Union Sulphur Co.'s No. 4 Barbe, 996 ft. N, 329 ft. W of SE cor. of NE¼ Sec. 11-9s-8w.
T.D. 6,776 ft.; running electrical coring test.
Union Sulphur Co.'s No. 4 Reeves, 950 ft. W, 290 ft. S of NE cor. of SW¼, NW¼ Sec. 12-9s-8w.
Drlg. shale 6,268 ft.
Union Sulphur Co.'s No. 3 Castle.
T.D. 8,580 ft.; P.B. 5,075 ft.; cored oil sand from 5,770-77 ft.; P.B. to 5,175 ft.; sidetracked at 4,565 ft.; drlg. shale and lime 4,585 ft.
Union Sulphur Co.'s No. 7 State, 1,316 ft. N, 199 ft. E of SW cor. Sec. 12-9s-8w.
Location.
Union Sulphur Co.'s No. 12 State, 2,310 ft. N, 1,850 ft. E of SW cor. of Sec. 12-9s-8w.
T.D. 7,694 ft.; P.B. 7,545 ft.; cutting and pulling liner.
Union Sulphur Co.'s No. 13 State, 1,464 ft. E, 2,088 ft. N of SW cor. of Sec. 12-9s-8w.
Location.

Gueydan—Vermillion Parish

Pure Oil Co.'s No. 6 Alliance Trust, 667 ft. E, 1,787 ft. S line of lease, Sec. 34-11s-1w.
T.D. 9,545 ft.; P.B. to 9,220 ft.; preparing to pull liner to test upper sand.

Hackberry—Cameron Parish

Calcasieu Oil Co.'s No. 5 Hansen, 2,520 ft W, 803 ft. S of NE cor. of Sec. 14-12s-10w.
Drlg. shale and lime 5,462 ft.
Gulf Refg. Co.'s No. 19 Erwin, 1,315 ft. W along S line of the SE cor. of Sec. and 960 ft. at R/A to S line, Sec. 13-12-10w.
Shale 7,738 ft.; no report.
Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s No. 15 Gulf Land, 1,650 ft. S, 750 ft. W from NE cor. SW¼ of Sec. 14-12s-10w.
Rig up.
Texas Co.'s No. 18 State, N 13 deg. 20 ft. W, 4,000 ft. from No. 13, Sec. 44-12s-9w.
Rig up.

New Iberia—Iberia Parish

Canal Oil Co.'s No. 2 Sabatier et al, 200 ft. NE along lease line from W cor. of Canal-Bernard lease in Sec. 54, thence NW at right angles of Sec. 53-12s-7e.
Set 8-in. csg. at 733 ft.
Harrison & Abercrombie's No. 4 Schwing, Sec. 56-12s-7e.
T.D. 6,780 ft.; preparing to set csg.
Kitos Oil Co.'s No. 1 Sealy, Sec. 56-12s-7e.
Derrick.

Jennings—Acadia Parish

Abshire-Bolyard's No. 3 Clemonds, 2,500 ft. N, 95 ft. E of SW cor. Sec. 46.
T.D. 2,039 ft.; pumped 25 bbls. net oil, 50 per cent salt wtr.; S.D.
Yount Lee Oil Co.'s No. 15 Houssiere-Latriele.
Drlg. sand and shale 6,293 ft.

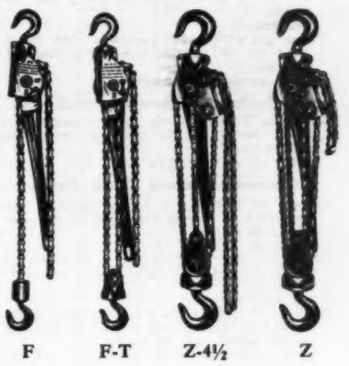
Lafitte—Jefferson Parish

Texas Co.'s No. 2 Rigolet Co-operative Co., 467 ft. S, 1,194 ft. W of NE cor. Sec. 30-19s-24e.
Location.

Lake Hermitage—Plaquemines Parish

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 1 State Land,

COFFING •
• HOISTS
. . . wherever
A LIFT OR A PULL
is needed . . .



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These hoists operate on a simple ratchet principle. The load is raised or lowered with short pumping strokes of the handle. A small lever on the side of the hoist frame controls the movement, up or down. The load chain can be freed for fast adjustment, up or down, if there is no load on the hoist. Coffing ratchet hoists can be used in any position and have been factory tested to operate at 100% over rated capacity.

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The above picture shows a Coffing model Z, six-ton hoist being used in a Texas oil field to lift a pipe line for cleaning.

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COFFING HOIST CO.
DANVILLE • ILLINOIS

1,080 ft. E, 280 ft. N of Texas Gulf No. 6, Sec. 11-18s-25e.
T.D. 4,402 ft.; P.B. to 2,930 ft.; sidetracked at 2,950 ft.; drlg. shale 2,930 ft.

Lake Pelto—Terrebonne Parish

Texas Co.'s No. 14 State, Sec. 8-23s-18e.
Drlg. sandy shale 4,277 ft.

Leesville—Lafourche Parish

Texas Co.'s No. 39 Leesville, 125 ft. S, 1,481 ft. W of NE cor. SE¼ of Sec. 27-21s-22e.
Derrick.
Texas Co.'s No. 38 L.L.&E., 201 ft. W and 292 ft. S of NE cor. of SE¼ of Sec. 27-21s-22e.
Drlg. shale 3,886 ft.
Texas Co.'s No. 25 Leesville.
Derrick.
Texas Co.'s No. 23 Leesville, 975 ft. S, 1,975 ft. W of NW cor. of SW¼ Sec. 26-21-22.
Derrick.
Texas Co.'s No. 32 Leesville, 890 ft. S, 2,484 ft. W of NE cor. SE¼ Sec. 27-21s-22e.
Drlg. sandy lime 3,876 ft.

Lockport—Calcasieu Parish

Magnolia Pet. Co.'s No. 10 Farquhar, 200 ft. S, 200 ft. E of NW cor. SE¼ SE Sec. 8-10s-9w.
Drlg. shale and lime 3,980 ft.

Roanoke—Jefferson Davis Parish

Glassel et al's No. 1 La. Irrigation Mill Co., 695.5 ft. E and 475 ft. N of SW cor Sec. 1-9s-4w.
Location.
Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 4 Kratzer, 75 ft. SN line, 375 ft. WE line of Sec. 11-4w-9s.
Rig up.
Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 3 Kratzer, 1,333 ft. NS line, 440 ft. WE line of M. Kratzer 120-ac. tract, Sec. 11-9s-4w.
Drlg. sandy shale at 3,389 ft.; 10¾-in. csg. at 3,025 ft.
Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 1 Nelson Thomas, 850 ft. W of No. 2 Kratzer, 440 ft. N and W of SE cor. of 200-ac. tract.
T.D. 7,030 ft.; P.B. 7,006 ft.; perforated 6,929-34 ft. with 10 holes; swabbed salt wtr.; sbd.

Sweet Lake—Calcasieu Parish

Pure Oil Co.'s No. 13 Yount Lee, 300 ft. S, 66 deg. 42 ft. E of No. 12, Sec. 13-11.
Drlg. sandy shale 7,189 ft.

Sulphur—Calcasieu Parish

Union Sulphur Co.'s No. 814 fee, 2,666 ft. N, 411 ft. W of Center Sec. 29-9s-10w.
Drlg. sand 3,353 ft.
Union Sulphur Co.'s No. 813 fee, 1,995 ft. S, 90 ft. E of NW cor. of Sec. 29-9s-10w.
T.D. 5,309 ft.; 7-in. csg. at 5,134 ft.; W.O.C.

White Castle—Iberville Parish

Shell Pet. Corp.'s No. 2 Shingle, 250 ft. S, 275 ft. E of NW cor. of Shingle lease.
Location.
Shell Pet. Corp.'s No. 8 Wilbert.
T.D. 6,003 ft.; making electric coring test.
Shell Pet. Corp.'s No. 1 Adams, 2,340 ft. S, 100 ft. E of SW cor. of lease.
T.D. 8,942 ft.; flowed at rate 128 bbls. per day for 8 hrs.; went dead; pulling tubing; preparing to bail.

Port Barre—St. Landry Parish

Gulf Ref. Co.'s No. 13 Wilson Cochran, 400 ft. E of W line, 750 ft. E of Texas Co.'s No. 2 Botany Bay, Sec. 4-4s-5e.
Abd. 2,970 ft.

Miscellaneous Wildcats

TEXAS

Austin County

T. F. Wood et al's No. 1 Trenchman, 330 ft. from SE line of a 50-ac. tract, James Cummins Sur.
S.D. 750 ft.

Brazoria County

British-American Oil Prod. Co.'s No. 1 W R. Nash, 1,191 ft. E of W line, 335 ft S of N line of Thos. Alsberry League.
Drlg. shale 1,620 ft.
Gulf Prod. Co.'s No. 1 Wilkes & Smith, 5,510 ft. W along N line of 250-ac. tract from NW cor. of 211-ac. tract, thence 999 ft. S at B/A James Hall Sur.
Rig up.
R. R. Osborne's No. 1 John L. Jones 430 ft. each way out of N cor. of S½ of Lot 7, Blk. 1, J. C. Smith Sur.
S.D. 20 ft.
Texas Co.'s No. 2 Freeport Sulphur Co., Conception Arcola Sur.
12-in. csg. at 608 tf.

Burleson County

Carl Dyer et al's No. 1 C. W. Young, 750 ft. EW line, 330 ft. SN line of 140-ac. tract, John Byrd Sur.
Preparing to set surface csg. at 60 ft.

Chambers County

Black Gold Oil Co.'s No. 1 Borrow, 6,423 ft. NW of the SE line, 3,080 ft. SW of NE line, Ruben Borrow Sur.
Location.
Salt Dome Oil Co.'s No. 1 A. B. Lawrence, James Grant Sur., 2,650 ft. NW of SE line, 6,660 ft. SW of NE line.
Cored sand with oil odor and show of gas from 5,471-72 ft.; S.D. 5,557 ft.
South Gulf Oil Co.'s No. 1 J. T. White, 1,653 ft. from E line, 466 ft. from S line of 1,476-ac. tract, James McGahey Sur.
Location.

Calhoun County

Continental Oil Co.'s No. 3 American National Realty Co., 660 ft. from NW line, 666 ft. from NE line of Sec. 6, Blk. C, Pedro Garcia Sur.
Cut 6-in. csg. 7,114 ft.; will sidetrack

Colorado County

Trans-State et al's No. 1 Witte, 150 ft. S and E of most westerly NW cor. of H. White Sur.
Abd. 5,008 ft.
Coyle & Concord's No. 1 fee, 550 ft. from N line, 1,950 ft. from E line of Sec. 45 I.&G.N. Sur.
10¾-in. csg. 610 ft.; T.D. 698 ft.

Fort Bend County

Bunte O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 A. P. George, 4,132 ft. NW along SW line from S cor. of survey, thence due N 1,330 ft., thence due E 2,970 ft., thence due N 330 ft. to location, approx. 2,100 ft. NW along SW line from S cor. of survey and 2,750 ft. NE at right angles, J. Jones Sur.
W.O.C. 650 ft.
Texas Gulf Prod. Co.'s No. 1 K. B. Winston, 1,490 ft. E of W line, 238 ft. N of S line of 350-ac. tract, S. Isaacs Sur.
Drlg. shale 4,250 ft.

Galveston County

Sun Oil Co.'s No. 1 J. D. Hughes, 1,660.9 ft. NW line, 1,212 ft. NE line of W. M C. Baker Sur.
Rig up.

Grimes County

Dr. Marshall et al's No. 1-B Todd, 300 ft. from E line and 175 ft. from N line of 150-ac. tract in extreme NW cor. of county (25 ft. N of No. 1).
7-in. csg. 2,678 ft.; T.D. 2,815 ft.; could not bail fluid down in csg.; bailing.

Harris County

Cockburn Oil Co. and Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 J. B. Hines, 7,617 ft. NS line and 330 ft. EW line of survey, A. McCormick Sur.
Drlg. shale and lime 3,902 ft.
A. C. Hill's No. 1-A Swilley 5,426 varas E of W line and 1,960 varas N of S line of Sur.-C. Victor Blanco Sur.
Bldg. roads.
A. C. Hill's No. 1-B Swilley 6,141 varas E of W line, 1,960 varas N of S line of Sur., center of 200-ac. lease, 365 varas S of N line and 773 varas W of E line of lease, Victor Blanco Sur.
Bldg. roads.
E. E. Young, tr.'s No. 2 P. S. Griffith, 2,476 ft. S of N line, 2,030 ft. E of W line of A. R. Bodman Sur.
S.D. 4,275 ft.

Hardin County

Frank Beaudoin et al's No. 1 Walton, A. L. Lancaster Sur.
S.D. 1,900 ft.

Houston County

Zeni Oil Co.'s No. 1 Houston County Timber Co., I.&G.N. Sur.
T.D. 350 ft.; running 10-in. csg.

Jefferson County

Jack Frazier et al's No. 1 A. Oswald, 372 ft. N and E line of Oswald 102.6-ac. tract, M. Pevitot Sur.
Drlg. shale 6,512 ft.
Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 1 R. C. Miller et al, 1,299 ft. S, 460 ft. W from NE cor. of Blk. No. 7, Garden Villas Subd., approx. 6,650 ft. WE line, 5,500 ft. NS line of survey, A. Savery Sur.
Bldg. derrick.
Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 1-B McFaddin, C. T. Cade Sur., 330 ft. from S and W lines of the E 240-ac. tract.
Drlg. sandy shale 2,797 ft.
Sun Oil Co.'s No. 1 Herbert & Braussard, 6,890 ft. NW along SW line and 660 ft. NE at R/A to SW line, B. Blackman Sur., Abst. No. 2.
Shale 8,282 ft.; 9⅝-in. csg. 8,210 ft.; flowed S.W.; ¾-in. choke; C.P. 2,700 lbs.; T.P. 600 to 700 lbs.; flowed 800 bbls. in 18 hrs; S.W. light show of oil; T.P. 950 lbs.
Tatum and Pendergrass No. 1 B. W. Owens, 160 ft. E of W line and 225 ft. S of N line of Lot No. 3, Blk. 9, Range 9, Port Arthur Land Co. subdv., Joseph Grigsley Sur.
Drlg. shale 484 ft.; (corrected).

Matagorda County

Continental Oil Co.'s No. 1 Feife, J. S. Criswell Sur., 3,000 ft. E of W line, 2,800 ft. N of S line of survey.
T.D. 6,073 ft.; going in hole with special csg. to resume drilling.
Hammon Exploration Co.'s No. 1 Cleveland, 330 ft. NS line, and WE line of 68-ac. tract, E. Hall Sur.
10¾-in. csg. at 1,400 ft.; W.O.C.
Helmerich & Payne's No. 1 Hawkins, 850 ft. S, 70 deg. W of Cockburn Oil Co.'s No. 6 Hawkins.
T.D. 5,970 ft.; 8⅝-in. csg. 5,956 ft.; preparing to drill plugs.
Horace M. Smith, Inc.'s No. 1 Wadsworth ranch, 150 ft. out of S cor. of Lot No 5, S. R. Fisher Sur.
T.D. 8,853 ft.; washing out to bottom to rerun screen.
Sterling O. & R. Co.'s No. 1 Baer Estate, 5,274 ft. SW of S cor. of Van Dorn and Bates Sur., 499 ft. NW at right angles in Samuel Hart Sur.
T. D. 1,820 ft.; 10¾-in. csg. set at 1,820 ft.; W.O.C.
Sun Oil Co.'s No. 1 Craig, 1,546.9 ft. SW from N cor. along NW line of lease and survey, thence 157.3 ft. SE at right angles in Thomas Williams Sur.
Drlg. sand and clay 105 ft.

Montgomery County

W. M. S. Thomson's No. 1 Scott, 1,191 ft. SN line, 482 ft. WE line, 1,623 ft. EW line of the F. A. B. Wheeler Sur.
S.D. 3,674 ft.

Orange County

Blue Line Oil Co.'s No. 1 J. E. Peet Richard, 900 ft. W of E line and 150 ft. S of N line of most easterly NE cor. of 138-ac. tract. Baileu Sur.
Drlg. shale 1,843 ft.
Coker Oil Co.'s No. 1 S. T. Mansfield, 500 ft. S, 500 ft. W from NE cor. of 80-ac. tract, J. W. Hall Sur.
S.D. 1,280 ft.
Smith & Ellis' No. 1 Pell.
S.D. 2,095 ft.

Polk County

Perry Morgan et al's No. 1 K. H. Root, L. Costillian Sur.
T.D. 28 ft.; S.D.

Refugio County

Cecil Hagen et al's No. 1 Edith Clarkson, 1,736 ft. from N line, 3,620 ft. from E line of J. Coughlin Sur.
Location.

Victoria County

Heep Oil Corp.'s No. 1 J. J. Welder, 300 ft. SW line, 750 ft. from SE line of Nursery area, Phillip Graves Sur.
Location.
Shell Pet. Corp.'s No. 2 McFadden, 11,250 ft. from NE cor. along N line, 2,310 ft. S of N line at R/A.
Location.

Wharton County

Pure Oil Co.'s No. 1 Paige, 1,397 ft. NE and 467 ft. SE from W cor. of 159.27-ac. lease, James Pirie Sur.
T.D. 5,851 ft.; oil sand 5,831-51 ft.; reaming to make D.S. test.
Sterling Oil & Ref. Co.'s No. 1 Frank Janik Sr., 1,859 ft. from N line, 467 ft. W from SE cor. of Janik tract, Johathan Scott Sur.
T.D. 8,667 ft.; 5-in. csg. at 7,831 ft.; flowed salt wtr. with very small show of gas; reaming cmt. out of csg.; S.D.
Texas Co.'s No. 1-C Pierce Est., 12,225 ft. W along S line of the W. M. Pettus Sur., 3,400 ft. N in the John Caldwell League.
Drlg. shale 5,786 ft.

SOUTH LOUISIANA

Beauregard Parish

Richardson & Martin's No. 1 Southwest Lbr. Co.
Location.

Calcasieu Parish

Fred Oil Co.'s No. 2 Faist, 262 ft. E and 8 ft. S of NW cor. SE¼ Sec. 26-8s-10w.
S.D. 4,051 ft.
Wheeler Oil Corp.'s No. 1 School Lot, 1,708 ft. E, 1,325 ft. N of SW cor. Sec. 16-9s-7w.
T.D. 6,886 ft.; ran electrical coring test.

Cameron Parish

Magnolia Pet. Co.'s No. 1 J. B. Broussard, 330 ft. E and S, out of NW cor. of the SW¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 13-12s-9w.
Drlg. sand and shale 3,907 ft.
Steinberger Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Drew, 330 ft. out of NW cor. NE¼ of Sec. 26-10s-11w.
Location.

Evangeline Parish

J. E. Ladue's No. 4 Vidrien, Sec. 34-3-2.
Drlg. 1,635 ft.
Sparks-Mitchell and Jacobson's No. 1 Vidrine, 1,114 ft. S, 1,060 ft. W of NE cor. Sec. 47-4s-3e.
Shale 1,618 ft.; no report.

East Feliciana Parish

Thompson Creek Oil Co.'s No. 1 Fannie Noland, 2,600 ft. E and 1,580 ft. N of SW cor. Sec. 70.
S.D. 1,589 ft.

Iberia Parish

Jefferson Lake Oil Co.'s No. 1 State, Twp. 12s-5e.
T.D. 8,444 ft.; shot drill stem at 4,256 ft.
Meade Oil Co.'s No. 1 Hamilton, near town of Loze, in the NW cor. of parish, Sec. 38-12-5.
S.D. 200 ft.
Texas Co.'s No. 1 State Fausse Point.
Drill stem stuck at 6,400 ft.; fishing.

Jefferson Davis Parish

Shell Pet. Corp.'s No. 1 Lacassan, 990 ft. N, 1,980 ft. E of SW cor. of Sec. 20-11s. 5w.
Coring sandy shale 5,607 ft.

LaFourche Parish

Coastal Oil Co.'s No. 2 Constantine, 1,476 ft. N, 809 ft. E of SW cor. Sec. 26-21-22e.
Location.

St. Bernard Parish

F. F. Kramer's No. 1 Robinson, 200 ft. S, 200 ft. W of NE cor. of Sec. 78-14s-14e.
T.D. 100 ft.; reported slight gas show.
Emerald Pet. Corp.'s "Shell Beach Properties" No. 1, on S edge of Bayou Louis, Sec. 31-13s-15e.
T.D. 7,385 ft.; hole caved in while S.D. at 5,480 ft.; reaming to set 7⅝-in. csg.

St. Mary Parish

Herton Oil Co.'s No. 1 Roame, 1,386 ft. N, 688 ft. E, SW cor. of Lot 13, Sec. 38-13s-9e.
Drlg. gumbo 1,414 ft.

St. Martin Parish

Texas Co.'s No. 1 State Lake, 5,180 ft. E, 350 ft. N of SW cor. of Sec. 10-10s-9e.
Drlg. sandy shale 5,049 ft.
Tide Water Oil Co.'s No. 1 Smedes, 990 ft. from N and E lines of 1,000-ac. tract, Sec. 57-11e-6w.
S.D. 5,430 ft.

Plaquemines Parish

Lo-Tex Expltn. Co.'s No. 1 Hero Plantation, Sec. 72-14s-24e.
Fishing 5,343 ft.
Southern Sulphur Co.'s No. 1 Manhattan Fruit Co.
Drlg. shale and sand 2,947 ft.

Rapides Parish

Amerada Pet. Corp.'s No. 1 Wells Land Co., 490 ft. from W line, 2,450 ft. from S line of Sec. 53-1s-2e.
Drlg. shale 6,230 ft.

St. Tammy Parish

Danciger O. & R. Co.'s No. 1 Holdsworth, C NW¼ SE¼ Sec. 26-8s-14e.
T.D. 1,152 ft.; 18⅝-in. csg. at 67 ft.

Vermillion Parish

Delcambre & Shelton's No. 1 Adam Delcambre, south degrees E, 825 ft. from most northerly cor. of irregular Sec. 63-17-5.
S.D. 2,521 ft.

Terrebonne Parish

Duiac Oil Co.'s No. 1 Bourg, Sec. 10-20-17e.
S.D. 4,072 ft.
Shell Pet. Corp.'s No. 1 Realty Operators, 2,000 ft. due S of E cor. of triangular Sec. 76, Sur. 103, 17s-17e.
Bldg. derrick.

IMPORTANT NORTHERN CALIFORNIA WILDCATS

Company, well and location—	S.T.R.	Depth	Status
Shell Oil Co., No. 8 Capitan, Santa Barbara Co.	5- 4-30	3,242	cmtd. 3,068
Shell Oil Co., No. 9 Capitan, Santa Barbara Co.	5- 4-30	2,713	bailing
General Petroleum, No. 15 Capitan, Santa Barbara Co.	32- 5-30	323	suspended
Shell Oil Co., No. 2 Coleta, Santa Barbara Co.	10- 4-29	2,042	sd. sh. drlg.
Honolulu Oil Corp., No. 9 Elwood, Santa Barbara Co.	tideland	4,236	redrlg. 4,100
Barnsdall-Rio Grande, No. 12 Elwood, Santa Barbara	tideland	6,703	P.B. 3,605
Barnsdall-Rio Grande, No. 2 Elwood, Santa Barbara	15- 4-29	6,492	P.B. 3,836
Bankline Oil Co., No. 10 Elwood, Santa Barbara Co.	tideland	3,835	redrlg. 3,060
Pacific Western, No. 16 Elwood, Santa Barbara Co.	tideland	1,851	sd. sh. drlg.
Field, O. C., No. 1 Santa Maria, Santa Barbara Co.	28-10-33	1,350	sd. sh. drlg.
Freeman, M. J., No. 1 Purisima, Santa Barbara Co.	11- 7-33	1,399	sd. sh. drlg.
Mar Monte Oil Co., No. 1 Summerland, Santa Barbara	16- 4-26	316	sd. drlg.
Santa Barbara Oil Co., No. 1 Carpinteria, S. Barbara	29- 4-25	197	sd. sh. drlg.
Dietzman, Julius, No. 1 Carpinteria, Santa Barbara Co.	8- 4-25	....	rigged up
Las Posas Pet., No. 1 Las Posas, Ventura Co.	22- 3-20	8,116	P.B. 6,400
Union Oil Co., No. 1 Bardsdale, Ventura Co.	12- 3-20	4,887	sd. sh. drlg.
Monticello Oil Co., No. 1 Bardsdale, Ventura Co.	12- 3-20	3,960	reaming
The Texas Co., No. 1 Filimore, Ventura Co.	20- 4-19	4,878	sd. sh. drlg.
Laying & Jacobs, No. 1 Shiells Canyon, Ventura Co.	32- 4-19	975	sd. sh. drlg.
El Rancho Oil Co., No. 1 South Mountain, Ventura Co.	9- 3-19	1,110	cleaning out
Bankline Oil Co., No. 1 South Mountain, Ventura Co.	3- 3-19	3,650	sd. sh. drlg.
The Texas Co., No. 1 South Mountain, Ventura Co.	4- 3-19	4,061	pump 210 b.d.
Hull, James, No. 1 Susana, Ventura Co.	2- 2-18	1,150	sd. sh. drlg.
Ventura Expl. Co., No. 1 Saticoy, Ventura Co.	30- 3-22	6,898	hd. sd. drlg.
Prop. Service Corp., No. 1 Lloyd, Ventura Co.	24- 3-23	9,582	flow. water
General Pet., No. 1 Oxnard, Ventura Co.	26- 2-23	7,652	sd. sh. drlg.
Honolulu Oil Corp., No. 2 Rincon, Ventura Co.	tideland	295	sd. sh. drlg.
Continental Oil Co., No. 5 San Miguelito, Ventura Co.	15- 3-24	....	grading
C. C. M. Oil Co., No. 1 San Miguelito, Ventura Co.	23- 3-24	7,906	P.B. 7,564
Standard Oil Co., No. 1 Lost Hills, Kern Co.	2-26-20	5,824	recmtd. 5,766
Cumberland Oil Co., No. 1 Devil's Den, Kern Co.	17-26-18	3,313	suspended
Belmac Drlg. Co., No. 1 McKittrick, Kern Co.	22-29-21	3,896	br. sh. drlg.
Belmac Drlg. Co., No. 2 McKittrick, Kern Co.	21-29-21	197	sd. sh. drlg.
Big McKittrick Oil Co., No. 1 McKittrick, Kern Co.	30-30-22	623	suspended
Bering, R. E., No. 1 McDonald, Kern Co.	12-28-19	361	sd. drlg.
General Pet. Co., No. 1 South Belridge, Kern Co.	30-28-21	11,377	suspended
Standard Oil Co., No. 2 North Belridge, Kern Co.	36-27-20	8,501	cmtd. 8,148
Standard Oil Co., No. 3 North Belridge, Kern Co.	36-27-20	7,087	br. sh. drlg.
Belridge Oil Co., No. 32-36 North Belridge, Kern Co.	36-27-20	8,487	cleaning out
Belridge Oil Co., No. 33-36 North Belridge, Kern Co.	36-27-20	7,863	cmtd. 7,802
Belridge Oil Co., No. 48-36 North Belridge, Kern Co.	36-27-20	2,105	sd. sh. drlg

Continental Oil Co., No. 6 North Belridge, Kern Co.	36-27-20	7,095	hd. sh. drlg.
Union Oil Co., No. 19 North Belridge, Kern Co.	36-27-20	7,898	br. sh. drlg.
Union Oil Co., No. 20 North Belridge, Kern Co.	36-27-20	8,064	br. sh. drlg.
Ohio Oil Co., No. 1 Maricopa Flats, Kern Co.	11-11-22	5,597	sd. sh. drlg.
Woods & Bailey, No. 1 McFarland, Kern Co.	16-26-26	2,490	suspended
Standard Oil Co., No. 1 Delano, Kern Co.	1-25-23	2,455	gas; shut in
Standard Oil Co., No. 2 Delano, Kern Co.	1-25-23	3,256	gas; shut in
Standard Oil Co., No. 4 Delano, Kern Co.	34-24-23	2,460	gas; shut in
Standard Oil Co., No. 5 Delano, Tulare Co.	33-24-23	2,495	sd. sh. drlg.
Trico Oil & Gas Co., No. 1 Delano, Kern Co.	3-25-23	2,525	gas; shut in
Trico Oil & Gas Co., No. 3 Delano, Kern Co.	36-24-22	4,835	suspended
Trico Oil & Gas Co., No. 5 Delano, Kern Co.	3-25-23	2,467	gas; shut in
Richardson & Heaston, No. 1 Kern Front, Kern Co.	5-28-28	2,251	sd. sh. drlg.
McDonald & Deavin, No. 1 Kern Front, Kern Co.	10-28-27	231	suspended
National Oil Co., No. 1 Kern Front, Kern Co.	11-28-27	1,658	pump 240 b.d.
Kern River Oilfields, No. 5 Kern Front, Kern Co.	25-28-27	2,090	pump. 370 b.d.
Associated Oil Co., No. 5 Kern Front, Kern Co.	4-28-27	2,847	O.S. drlg.
Associated Oil Co., No. 6 Kern Front, Kern Co.	4-28-27	....	rigging up
Elliott Oil Co., No. 1 Kern Front, Kern Co.	6-28-27	....	bldg. rig
C. C. M. Oil Co., No. 8 Kern Front, Kern Co.	23-28-27	1,595	sd. sh. drlg.
C. C. M. Oil Co., No. 9 Kern Front, Kern Co.	23-28-27	....	rig; suspended
Kreighs, C. H., No. 1 Kern Front, Kern Co.	4-28-27	....	bldg. rig
Republic Petroleum, No. 6 Kern Front, Kern Co.	24-28-27	....	location
Standard Oil Co., No. 4 Kern Front, Kern Co.	5-28-27	2,625	rig. to pump
Standard Oil Co., No. 5 Kern Front, Kern Co.	5-28-27	2,785	O.S. drlg.
Standard Oil Co., No. 6 Kern Front, Kern Co.	5-28-27	....	rig; suspended
Barnsdall Oil Co., No. 5 Mountain View, Kern Co.	32-30-29	....	rig; suspended
Barnsdall Oil Co., No. 6 Mountain View, Kern Co.	30-30-29	908	sd. sh. drlg.
Gilmore-Snyder, No. 2 Mountain View, Kern Co.	24-30-28	5,200	sd. sh. drlg.
Canal Oil Co., No. 1 Mountain View, Kern Co.	30-30-29	5,438	O.S. reaming
Union Oil Co., No. 10 Mountain View, Kern Co.	23-30-28	....	rigging up
Hancock Oil Co., No. 8 Mountain View, Kern Co.	14-30-28	5,096	will redrl.
Hancock Oil Co., No. 9 Mountain View, Kern Co.	14-30-28	....	rig; suspended
Hogan Pet. Co., No. 6 Mountain View, Kern Co.	29-30-29	5,889	cmtd. 5,517
Hogan Pet. Co., No. 7 Mountain View, Kern Co.	4-31-29	4,987	sd. sh. drlg.
Hogan Pet. Co., No. 8 Mountain View, Kern Co.	32-30-29	....	bldg. rig
Hogan, Dana, No. 1 Mountain View, Kern Co.	32-30-29	5,971	flow. 4,719 b.d.
National Oil Co., No. 1 Mountain View, Kern Co.	30-30-29	5,899	flow. 2,256 b.d.
O'Kane and Brain, No. 2 Mountain View, Kern Co.	30-30-29	....	bldg. rig
Mohawk Oil Co., No. 13 Mountain View, Kern Co.	30-30-29	5,913	flow 4,020 b.d.
Mohawk Oil Co., No. 14 Mountain View, Kern Co.	30-30-29	5,100	sd. sh. drlg.
Mohawk Oil Co., No. 15 Mountain View, Kern Co.	30-30-29	3,160	sd. sh. drlg.
Mohawk Oil Co., No. 16 Mountain View, Kern Co.	30-30-29	....	bldg. rig
Ohio Oil Co., No. 1 Mountain View, Kern Co.	33-30-29	5,999	redrlg. 3,400
Shell Oil Co., No. 5 Mountain View, Kern Co.	32-30-29	3,775	sd. sh. drlg.
Hoyt, Otis, No. 1 Mountain View, Kern Co.	19-30-29	5,760	flow 700 b.d.
Standard Oil Co., No. 12 Mountain View, Kern Co.	24-30-28	5,109	flow 550 b.d.
Standard Oil Co., No. 13 Mountain View, Kern Co.	23-30-28	5,565	completing
Standard Oil Co., No. 14 Mountain View, Kern Co.	24-30-28	4,754	sd. sh. drlg.
Standard Oil Co., No. 15 Mountain View, Kern Co.	13-30-28	2,180	sd. sh. drlg.
Standard Oil Co., No. 16 Mountain View, Kern Co.	13-30-28	....	bldg. rig
Standard Oil Co., No. 17 Mountain View, Kern Co.	24-30-28	563	sd. sh. drlg.
Standard Oil Co., No. 18 Mountain View, Kern Co.	24-30-28	....	bldg. rig
Mountain View Oil Co.,No. 1 Mountain View, Kern Co.	25-30-28	5,650	suspended
Jergins Trust, No. 5 Mountain View, Kern Co.	24-30-28	5,761	P.B. 5,465
Jergins Trust, No. 6 Mountain View, Kern Co.	30-30-29	3,042	sd. sh. drlg.
United Expl. Co., No. 1 Bakersfield, Kern Co.	32-30-27	3,754	suspended
Standard Oil Co., No. 1 Round Mountain, Kern Co.	3-29-29	....	rig; suspended
Jerkins Trust, No. 10 Edison, Kern Co.	13-30-29	1,473	pump 305 b.d.
Jergins Trust, No. 11 Edison, Kern Co.	13-30-29	1,386	bailing
Jergins Trust, No. 12 Edison, Kern Co.	13-30-29	....	rig; suspended
Shell Oil Co., No. 9 Edison, Kern Co.	16-30-29	3,101	pump 90 b.d.
Shell Oil Co., No. 10 Edison, Kern Co.	14-30-29	....	location
Rogers & Osborne, No. 1 Edison, Kern Co.	19-30-30	776	sd. sh. drlg.
General Pet., No. 7 Edison, Kern Co.	14-30-29	1,885	pump 30 b.d.
General Pet., No. 8 Edison, Kern Co.	24-30-29	1,439	pump 350 b.d.
General Pet., No. 10 Edison, Kern Co.	24-30-29	....	rig; suspended
General Pet., No. 11 Edison, Kern Co.	10-30-29	....	rig; suspended
Appling, C. E., No. 1 Edison, Kern Co.	4-30-29	3,625	suspended
Bauer, J. H., No. 1 Edison, Kern Co.	21-30-29	4,538	sd. sh. drlg.
Seeple, J. O., No. 1 Elk Hills, Kern Co.	5-30-24	5,265	suspended
General Pet., No. 1 Arvin, Kern Co.	1-32-29	8,750	sd. sh. drlg.
Hall-Baker Co., No. 1 Arvin, Kern Co.	16-31-30	1,276	suspended
Hall-Baker Co., No. 4 Arvin, Kern Co.	20-31-30	1,830	sd. sh. drlg.
Hutcheson & Osborne, No. 2 Arvin, Kern Co.	32-30-30	700	sd. sh. drlg.
Arlington Prop., No. 1 Buttonwillow, Kern Co.	6-28-23	3,285	gas; shut in
Milham Exploration Co., No. 5 Buttonwillow, Kern Co.	5-28-23	3,127	gas; shut in
The Texas Co., No. 1 Buttonwillow, Kern Co.	6-28-23	2,425	gas; shut in
The Texas Co., No. 2 Buttonwillow, Kern Co.	8-28-23	2,475	gas; shut in
Superior Oil Co., No. 1 Semi-Tropic, Kern Co.	23-27-23	2,418	gas; shut in
Superior Oil Co., No. 2 Semi-Tropic, Kern Co.	34-27-24	5,052	sd. sh. drlg.
Fullerton Oil Co., No. 1 Semi-Tropic, Kern Co.	1-27-22	2,391	gas; shut in
Fullerton Oil Co., No. 2 Semi-Tropic, Kern Co.	14-27-23	2,463	gas; shut in
Fullerton Oil Co., No. 3 Semi-Tropic, Kern Co.	9-27-23	3,150	gas; shut in
Fullerton Oil Co., No. 4 Semi-Tropic, Kern Co.	26-27-23	2,395	gas; shut in
Fullerton Oil Co., No. 5 Semi-Tropic, Kern Co.	8-27-23	2,347	gas; shut in
Fullerton Oil Co., No. 6 Semi-Tropic, Kern Co.	25-27-23	2,441	gas; shut in
Fullerton Oil Co., No. 7 Semi-Tropic, Kern Co.	25-27-23	2,427	gas; shut in
Fullerton Oil Co., No. 8 Semi-Tropic, Kern Co.	25-27-23	2,439	cmtd. 2,373
Fullerton Oil Co., No. 9 Semi-Tropic, Kern Co.	26-27-23	2,431	gas; shut in
Fullerton Oil Co., No. 10 Semi-Tropic, Kern Co.	15-27-23	2,414	gas; shut in
Fullerton Oil Co., No. 13 Semi-Tropic, Kern Co.	22-27-23	....	rig; suspended
Standard Oil Co., No. 1 Semi-Tropic, Kern Co.	8-27-23	3,200	gas; shut in
Standard Oil Co., No. 3 Semi-Tropic, Kern Co.	7-27-23	2,355	gas; shut in
Standard Oil Co., No. 4 Semi-Tropic, Kern Co.	9-27-23	4,452	redrlg. 4,231
Standard Oil Co., No. 6 Semi-Tropic, Kern Co.	8-27-23	2,361	gas; shut in
Standard Oil Co., No. 7 Semi-Tropic, Kern Co.	1-27-22	3,876	redrlg. 3,400
Standard Oil Co., No. 8 Semi-Tropic, Kern Co.	12-27-22	2,426	gas; shut in
Standard Oil Co., No. 9 Semi-Tropic, Kern Co.	1-27-23	....	foundation
Standard Oil Co., No. 11 Semi-Tropic, Kern Co.	20-27-24	4,390	deep test
Standard Oil Co., No. 12 Semi-Tropic, Kern Co.	30-27-24	3,898	
Standard Oil Co., No. 13 Semi-Tropic, Kern Co.	6-27-23	2,408	gas; shut in
Standard Oil Co., No. 14 Semi-Tropic, Kern Co.	36-27-23	....	rigging up
Standard Oil Co., No. 15 Semi-Tropic, Kern Co.	16-27-23	3,165	sd. sh. drlg.
Standard Oil Co., No. 17 Semi-Tropic, Kern Co.	16-27-23	3,000	bl. sh. drlg.
Milham Expl. Co., No. 1 Semi-Tropic, Kern Co.	15-27-23	3,122	gas; shut in
Milham Expl. Co., No. 2 Semi-Tropic, Kern Co.	15-27-23	2,429	gas; shut in
Milham Expl. Co., No. 3 Semi-Tropic, Kern Co.	15-27-23	2,385	gas; shut in
Milham Expl. Co., No. 4 Semi-Tropic, Kern Co.	24-27-23	2,486	gas; shut in
Comanche Oil Co., No. 1 Comanche, Kern Co.	15-32-29	4,700	sd. sh. drlg.
Tejon Ridge Oil Co., No. 1 Comanche, Kern Co.	23-32-29	2,187	cleaning out
Shell Oil Co., No. 1 Buena Vista, Kern Co.	9-32-25	9,264	sd. sh. drlg.
Ohio Oil Co., No. 3 Buena Vista, Kern Co.	31-31-26	4,200	sd. sh. drlg.
Silver Gate Oil & Gas Co., No. 1 Tejon, Kern Co.	7-10-19	2,797	gr. sd. drlg.
Taft Well Drlg. Co., No. 1 Kreyenhagen, Fresno Co.	33-22-16	5,005	dry; abd.
Pacific Expl. Co., No. 1 Kreyenhagen, Fresno Co.	17-21-17	1,410	suspended
Union Oil Co., No. 1 Lillis-Kettleman, Fresno Co.	24-21-16	10,944	redrlg. 9,930
K.N.D.A., No. 54 Kettleman North, Fresno Co.	24-21-16	8,376	cleaning out
Standard Oil Co., No. 2 Kettleman Middle, Kings Co.	29-23-19	7,885	fishing
Pet. Sec., No. 1 Kettleman Middle, Kings Co.	30-23-19	6,156	br. sh. drlg.
Farrel Pet., Well No. 1, San Luis Obispo Co.	18-31-12	1,908	sd. sh. drlg.
Birch-Royer Oil Co., No. 1 Piamo, San Luis Obispo Co.	33-31-13	100	sd. sh. drlg.
Willett Oil Co., No. 1 Cholame, San Luis Obispo Co.	10-25-15	3,687	suspended
Milham Expl. Co., No. 1 Tulare Lake, Kings Co.	5-22-19	....	rigging up
Commonwealth Consd. Gas, No. 1, Tulare Lake, Kings	21-22-20	2,490	gas; shut in
Commonwealth Consd Gas, No. 2 Tulare Lake, Kings	21-22-20	1,380	sd. sh. drlg.
Dudley Ridge Dev. Co., No. 1 Dudley Ridge, Kings Co.	24-23-20	1,300	suspended
Amerada Pet., No. 1 F.L.D., San Joaquin Co.	15- 2-5	8,396	hd. sh. drlg.
Amerada Pet., No. 2 F.L.D., San Joaquin Co.	15- 2-5	4,063	producing gas
Amerada Pet., No. 3 F.L.D., San Joaquin Co.	22- 2-5	4,138	P.B. 4,089
Pure Oil Co., No. 1 Chowchilla, Madera Co.	7-10-14	3,402	gas; shut in
Pure Oil Co., No. 2 Chowchilla, Madera Co.	8-10-14	....	rigging up
Northern Counties Pet., No. 1 Tehama, Tehama Co.	25-24-3	4,995	recmtd. 4,904
Shell Oil Co., No. 1 Branch, Monterey Co.	34-24-10	5,762	sd. sh. drlg.
W. I. T. Syndicate, No. 1 Parkfield, Monterey Co.	31-22-14	....	location
Clark, George, No. 1 Ducor, Tulare Co.	31-23-28	....	rigging up
Seahawk Oil Co., No. 1 White River, Tulare Co.	24-24-28	....	material
Buttes Oilfields, Well No. 3 Sutter Co.	11-15-1	5,320	cmtd. 4,750

IMPORTANT SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WILDCATS

Company, well and location—	S.T.R.	Depth	Status
Larco Oil Co., No. 1 El Segundo, Los Angeles Co.	12- 3-15	7,600	suspended
Sovereign Oil Co., No. 1 El Segundo, Los Angeles Co.	23- 3-14	6,069	redrlg. 4,674
Pioneer Holding Co., No. 1 El Segundo, Los Angeles	33- 3-14	2,178	sd. sh. drlg.
Standard Oil Co., No. 10 Inglewood Deep, Los Angeles	8- 2-14	3,153	sd. sh. drlg.
Standard Oil Co., No. 11 Inglewood Deep, Los Angeles	8- 2-14	....	bldg. rig
Blackline Oil Co., No. 1 Del Rey, Los Angeles Co.	27- 2-15	6,634	redrlg. 6,254
Crest Oil Co., No. 1 Del Rey, Los Angeles Co.	27- 2-15	6,702	C.P. 6,455
Mathews Pet. Co., No. 1 Del Rey, Los Angeles Co.	27- 2-15	6,543	suspended
Birch Royer Oil Co., No. 1 Del Rey, Los Angeles Co.	34- 2-15	6,523	redrlg. 6,500
Joyce Oil Co., No. 1 Del Rey, Los Angeles Co.	27- 2-15	6,742	P.B. 6,675
Anglo American Oil Co., No. 1 Del Rey, Los Angeles	27- 2-15	6,705	hd. sh. drlg.
Union Oil Co., No. 17 Del Rey, Los Angeles Co.	27- 2-15	6,075	hd. sd. drlg.
Treasure Oil Co., No. 1 Del Rey, Los Angeles Co.	27- 2-15	5,175	sd. sh. drlg.
Yant Pet. Corp., No. 1 Newhall, Los Angeles Co.	1- 3-16	....	rigged up
Dabney Pet. Co., No. 1 Malibu, Los Angeles Co.	5- 2-18	65	tech. spud
Vanco Dev. Co., No. 1 Artesia, Los Angeles Co.	25- 3-12	5,817	suspended
Eyer Pet. Co., No. 1 Torrance, Los Angeles Co.	20- 4-13	....	rig; suspended
Monarch Oil Corp., No. 1 Topanga, Los Angeles Co.	5- 1-16	652	hd. sd. drlg.
Standard Oil Co., No. 78 Montebello, Los Angeles Co.	2- 2-12	3,835	reaming
Signal Oil Co., No. 1 Montebello, Los Angeles Co.	4- 2-11	1,581	sd. sh. drlg.
Woodward Oil Co., No. 2 Montebello, Los Angeles Co.	4- 2-11	....	bldg. rig
The Texas Co., No. 1 Montebello, Los Angeles Co.	5- 2-11	7,275	fish. D.P.
The Texas Co., No. 2 Montebello, Los Angeles Co.	5- 2-11	5,552	form. test
Universal Consd., No. 3 Montebello, Los Angeles Co.	5- 2-11	6,096	reaming
Universal Consd., No. 4 Montebello, Los Angeles Co.	5- 2-11	5,607	cmtd. 5,548
St. Helens Pet. Co., No. 2 Montebello, Los Angeles Co.	5- 2-11	....	location
Wilshire Oil Co., No. 1 Montebello, Los Angeles Co.	5- 2-11	5,971	milling
Wilshire Oil Co., No. 2 Montebello, Los Angeles Co.	4- 2-11	3,430	hd. sd. drlg.
Wilshire Oil Co., No. 3 Montebello, Los Angeles Co.	11- 2-11	2,945	sd. sh. drlg.
North American, No. 1 Monte' ello, Los Angeles Co.	30- 1-10	3,585	sd. sh. drlg.
Hillman & Long, No. 1 Montebello, Los Angeles Co.	28- 1-11	2,284	sd. sh. drlg.
Frontier Oil Co., No. 1 Pico, Los Angeles Co.	7- 2-11	5,246	suspended
Oil & Gas Associates, No. 1 Pico, Los Angeles Co.	9- 2-11	2,472	hd. sh. drlg.
Pressel & Tull, No. 1 Puente, Los Angeles Co.	30- 2-9	4,535	suspended
Fraser, N. M., No. 1 Saugus, Los Angeles Co.	31- 4-16	853	sd. sh. drlg.
International Oil Dev., No. 1 Saugus, Los Angeles Co.	34- 5-16	850	sd. sh. drlg.
Great Coastal Oil Co., No. 1 Elsinore, Riverside Co.	36- 5-5	1,530	sd. sh. drlg.
Domain Dev. Co., No. 1 Trabuco, Orange Co.	3- 6-7	1,086	suspended
Continental Oil Co., No. 1 Santa Ana, Orange Co.	14- 5-10	3,181	sd. sh. drlg.
Leaseholders Dev. Co., No. 1 Atwood, Orange Co.	26- 3-9	4,040	cleaning out
Cook, T. A., No. 1 Richfield, Orange Co.	36- 3-9	....	rigging up
Standard Oil Co., No. 1 Richfield, Orange Co.	36- 3-9	1,481	sd. sh. drlg.
Viking Oil Co., No. 1 Richfield, Orange Co.	29- 3-9	4,782	rig to pump
Hillman & Long, No. 1 San Juan, San Bernardino Co.	2- 3-8	2,418	suspended
Tehama Pet. Co., No. 1 Chino, San Bernardino Co.	33- 2-8	3,068	cmtd. 3,053

S. W. TEXAS WILDCATS

Week Ending October 26

Atascosa County

R. C. Lee's No. 1 Atascosa Trust, 160 ft. S line, 300 ft. E line, 152-ac. lease, J. T. Russell Sur. No. 1,222.
Rigging up.

Robert McIntyre's No. 1 Billimek, 1,104 ft. SW line, 3,700 ft. SE line, J. D. Woodruff Sur. No. 246.
Bldg. derrick.

Bandera County

Plateau Oil Co.'s No. 1 Garrison, G.C.&S. F. Sur. No. 508, 1,500 ft. from W and 2,970 ft. from N lines of survey.
Drlg. shale 4,615 ft.

Bastrop County

Marts & Beavens' No. 1 Ella Scott, 600 ft. NW line, 150 ft. SW line, 200-ac. tract. McMullen Sur.
T.D. 1,263 ft.; dry and abd.

Port Isabel Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 1 Storey, 450 ft. N and W lines, 205-ac. tract.
Drlg. 836 ft.

Bee County

Geo. W. Church's No. 1 Hearn, 2,000 ft. S No. 1 Wood.
Location.

D. V. Smith et al's No. 1 Atkins, M. M. Wood Sur.
Rigged up; standing.

Bexar County

Jas. B. Cunningham's No. 1 L. F. Ridder, 950 ft. S of Nelson Road, 1,300 ft. from E line, Block 5,196, Sur. No. 58
T.D. 860 ft.; perforated 450 ft.; trying to complete.

Dorine Oil Co.'s No. 2 Tudyk, 400 ft. E line, 260 ft. S line, 315-ac. tract, Cordenas Sur.
T.D. 760 ft.; P.B. 610 ft.; reworking.

Joe Dupree's No. 2 Coffey, 995 ft. SW line, 910 ft. SE line lease, Rodriquez Sur.
Drlg. 783 ft.

McPhee & Briggs' No. 1 F. Lamb, 9,200 ft from S line, 800 ft. from W line of Sur. No. 3 (Manuel de Luna).
Trace oil 2,455 ft.; S.D.

Morgan & Magna's No. 1 Kirkwood, Desaque Sur., 9 miles SW of San Antonio.
Location.

Bert Mowinkle's No. 1 Kotsur, 434 ft. N line, 150 ft. W line, Loringville Sur.
Rigging up.

Carroll C. Raborn's No. 1 Claude McCauley, 150 ft. from N and NW lines of tract in Sec. 52, Wm. Harrison Sur.
T.D. 965 ft.; dry and abd.

Fred Thorman's No. 1 Sahn, 330 ft. E line, 600 ft. S line of tract, Sur. No. 3.
Spudded in; waiting on rotary rig.

Brooks County

Winfield and Mosser's No. 1 Singer, 660 ft. N and E lines, SE¼ Sec. 312.
Drlg. 990 ft.

Caldwell County

Clark & Crouch's No. 1 Jolly, 310 ft. SW line, Crenshaw Sur., 4,950 ft. NW line, House Sur.
Cored Edward sand 1,387 ft.; set csg. 972 ft.; testing chalk.

J. J. Elam's No. 1 Brown, 450 ft. SE and SW lines of lease, Souvereign Sur.
Derrick.

Port Isabel Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 1 Baker, 990 ft. SE line, 330 ft. SW line, 167-ac. tract, Geo. W. James Sur.
Ready to spud in.

Cameron County

Joseph Anderson's No. 1 Browne, 320 ft. N line, Blk. 379, San Benito Subd., Espirito Santo grant, 3 miles N Rio Hondo.
Standing 5,195 ft.

Kingwood & Daniels' No. 1 Port Isabel Share 29.
Spudded in; S.D.

Dewitt County

Reginald F. Baurke's No. 1 W. C. Steinman Est., 937 ft. from N and S lines, Uriah Blue 1-3 League.
Sand 4,406-08 ft.; show gas; S.D. for repairs.

D. G. Glaspier's No. 1 Schuebel, 320 ft. from S and W lines of tract, Fitzgerald grant.
Set surface csg.; moving in larger rig.

Dimmitt County

Diamond Half Oil Co.'s No. 1 Eardley Est., 2,390 ft. SW line, 330 ft. NW line, E. A. McCorquodale Sur. No. 6.
Drlg. 3,890 ft.

Duval County

J. H. Chandler's No. 1 Rita Pena, 1,325 ft. of NW line, 3,825 ft. of SW line, Share 4, Mesquite grant.
T.D. 3,460 ft.; standing.

Magnolia Pet. Co.'s No. 1 D.C.R.C.-Sentz, 330 ft. S and E lines, Sur. 155.
Coring 1,845 ft.

A. E. Masterson's No. 1 Rogers, 2,310 ft. NE line, 1,650 ft. SE line, 40-ac. tract, H.&G.R. R.R. Co. Sur. 15.
Moving in material.

Plymouth Oil Co.'s No. 1 Cuellar, 330 ft. NW and NE lines, Sur. 123.
S.D.; T.D. 3,128 ft.

Texla Oil Corp.'s No. 1 N.L.&L. Co., 330 ft. from S and W lines, NE¼, Sur. 101, B.S.&F. Sur.
T.D. 1,580 ft.; S.D.

Trinity Drillers, Inc.'s No. 1 Sweden ranch (Driscoll-Sevier), 330 ft. N and E lines, Sec. 68, Santa Rosalie grant.
Location.

Edwards County

Paul Teas' No. 1 Stewart, C SE¼, Sec. 2, G.C.&S.F. Sur.
Location.

Frio County

W. D. Bacon's No. 1 Burns, 2,500 ft. S and W line, Thomas Clifton Sur.
Drlg. 2,100 ft.

Midland Oil Co.'s No. 1 Haiff & Oppenheimer, 330 ft. S and W lines, Sur. 11.
No report.

Goliad County

Hendricks et al's No. 1 Gillette, 330 ft. of NW and SW lines of tract, G. Gomez Sur.
Location.

Keystone Royalty Co.'s No. 2 M. Woods, 330 ft. S and E lines, SE¼ 160-ac. tract, Sec. 13, Josefa Rios Sur.
Top gas sand 5,975 ft.; T.D. 5,983 ft.; waiting on string; csg. set 5,983 ft.

Thompson Drlg. Co.'s No. 1 Hays Taylor estate, 900 ft. SE line, 2,400 ft. W cor. 791-ac. tract, Smith Sur.
Location.

Gonzales County

S. W. Forrester Oil Co., Inc.'s No. 1 Stein, 475 ft. of SW line, 1,033 ft. of SE line, 211-ac. tract, Bane Sur.
Set surface csg.; S.D.

Interallied Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Wells, 1,708 ft. S line, 185 ft. W line, Sec. 3, 648-ac. subvd., Wells Ranch.
Bane Sur.
Drlg. 3,550 ft.

Guadalupe County

J. E. Clark's No. 1 Larison, 150 ft. E line road, Davis Sur.
No report.

J. Harper's No. 1 Flucher, 220 ft. NE line (Creek), 150 ft. NW line tract Robert Smith Sur. No. 15.
S.D. 1,870 ft.

Hopkins Bros. No. 1 Gabriel, 150 ft. NE and SE lines lease, Geo. Allen Survey.
Comp. on pump est. 30 bbls. per day; T.D. 767 ft.

W. T. Scrutchin's No. 1 A. H. Smith, 15[illegible] ft. from E line, 1,350 ft. from N line of 34.5-ac. tract, Jas. B. Cowan Sur.
T.D. 835 ft.; S.D.

Hidalgo County

Downey & Morton's No. 1 Daskom, 450 ft from E line, 55 ft. from S line of Blk 34, Por. 45.
T.D. 4,115 ft.; S.D.

Gulf States Oil Co.'s No. 2 J. C. Engleman, 400 ft. S and E lines, Lot 3, Blk. 70, Las Mestanas grant.
Location.

Gulf States Oil Co.'s No. 1 Delta Orchards, 580 ft. from N line, 400 ft. W line, Lot 2, Blk. 73, Las Westanas Grant.
Rigging up.

Lenagraf-Walden-Carmen's No. 1 Brock & Showers, 330 ft. W line, 615 ft. S line, Lot 4, Blk. 12, Por. 80.
Drlg. 1,425 ft.

Maxwell-Mundy's No. 1 Southland Development Co., Lot 11, Blk. 20, Alamo Land & Sugar Co. Subd., Alamo tract, 10 miles SW McAllen.
Location.

Sloan et al's No. 1 Brock & Showers, 25[illegible] ft. S and W lines, Lot 9, Blk. 16, Por [illegible]
T.D. 4,003 ft.; oil and gas show 4,000-4,700 ft.; csg. set 4,715 ft.; perforated and tubing run; washing in.

Jim Hogg County

S. L. Miller Oil Co.'s No. 1 Yeager, 150 ft. E line, 477 ft. S line, Blk. 6, Sur. 30.
Rigging up.

Jim Wells County

Putnam & Stewart's No. 1 Hawkins, 1,200 varas N. SW cor. lease, at R.R. and lease point, thence 1,200 varas W.
Drlg. 1,620 ft.

Smith & Storey's No. 1 McGill, 660 ft. S No. 1 Dilworth.
Rigging up.

J. E. Walsh's No. 1 Wade, 750 ft. NW line, 300 ft. NE line, Lot 3, Blk. C.
Spudded in; S.D.

Kendall County

J. C. Freeman's No. 1 J. M. Gerffers, 1,200 ft. out of SW cor. of 119-ac. tract, Mara Hodgson Sur., Sec. 796.
T.D. 102 ft.; S.D

H. W. Martin's No. 2 Edwin Houston. I.T.&N. Sur. 598.
Location.

Southwestern Dev. Co.'s No. 1 Werner, 765 ft. W line, 1,645 ft. N line, J. F Torrey Sur. No 7[illegible]
T.D. 910 ft.; reaming.

Kerr County

Auld and Evans' No. 1 Heffner, 660 ft. N line, 330 ft. E line, Sec. 13, B.S.&F. Sur.
Rigged up; S.D.

Eastland Oil Co.'s No. 5-E Love, 1,580 ft E line, 300 ft N line, Sur. 1,591.
T.D. 5,625 ft.; S.D.

Kleberg County

John Bartlett's No. 1 Anton Deitz, SE¼ SE¼ Sec. 48, K.T.&I. Subd.
Spudded in; S.D.

Harry Clark's No. 1 Rodgers, Lot 5, Blk. 36.
S.D. 750 ft.

Fidelity Oil Co.'s No. 1 Flato, 150 ft. S and E lines, Blk. 14, Sec. 40, K.T.&I. Sur. Location.

Fidelity Exp. Co.'s No. 1 Sam Michalk et al, 330 ft. from N line and 775 ft. from S line, Blk. 37, Sec. 5; 5 miles SE Kingsville.
Drlg. 2,250 ft.

LaSalle County

Bier & Witherspoon's No. 1 LaSalle Co., 1,320 ft. S and W lines, Sec. 19, Bland & Nelson Subd., O'Connor ranch.
Spudded in; S.D.

Lee County

J. Spivey's No. 1 First National Bank, 300 ft. S and E lines, 846-ac. tract, Mack Sur.
Location.

Live Oak County

G. C. Beauchamp's No. 1 S. A. Joint Stock Land Bank, 150 ft. N and E lines, Turner Sur.
Location.

E. H. Buchner's No. 1 McNeill, 300 ft. of SW cor. of 40-ac. tract, Blk. 8, McNeill Subd.
Location.

Earl Calloway's No. 1 Lyne, 895 ft. of W line, 330 ft. of N line, SW¼ SW¼ of M. M. Lyne Sur.
Hockley sand 2,949-62 ft.; tested salt wtr.; drlg. 2,970 ft.

Conway & Beuscher's No. 1 Sanger, 50 ft. W line, 150 ft. SW line, 640-ac. lease, Sur. 224.
T.D. 2,781 ft.; reaming.

L. O. Gleason's No. 1 Fitzpatrick, Sur. 52.
Drlg. 50 ft.

Santa Clara Oil Co.'s No. 1 Corbett, Sec. 2, R. H. Corbett Sur.
Location.

Trinity Drillers, Inc.-Groups' Nos. 1 and 2 Oil Corp.'s No. 1 McNeill, 40-ac. tract, Tract 1, Blk. 10, Jane Curry Sur.
Location.

McMullen County

Aransas Oil Co.'s No. 1 Reed, 330 ft. E line, 1,320 ft. S line, Spicer Sur.
T.D. 1,680 ft.; S.D.

Darby Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Hagist, 660 ft., N and W lines, Sur 125
Mirando sand 1,940-59 ft.; tested salt wtr.; drlg. 2,042 ft.

C. O. Garney's no. 1 Hagist, 330 ft. N and W lines, SE¼, Sur. 6.
Location

Marzo Oil Co.'s No. 1-B Hagist, 330 ft., S and E lines, Sec. 6.
Drlg. 900 ft.

Texas Inland Oil Co.'s No. 1-B Lark, 165 ft. NW line, 75 ft. E line, tract, O'Boyle Sur. No. 7.
Location.

West & Stevenson's No. 1 Fisher, 330 ft. N and W lines, O'Boyle Sur.
Set csg. 503 ft.; W.O.C.

Medina County

F. Brown's No. 1 Brucks, 900 ft. W line, 660 ft. S line, Brucks tract, John Ward Sur. No. 18.
Drlg. 485 ft.

Frank Brown's No. 2 Winn, 600 ft. W line, 300 ft. N line, Ward Sur.
Rigged up.

Caroca Oil Co.'s No. 2 Roy Taylor, 600 ft. N line, 150 ft. E line, NE¼ W½ Sur. 136.
S.D. 354 ft.

Joe Dupree's No. 1 Brucks, 404 ft. N line, 165 ft. E line, Castro Sur. No. 248.
No report.

Ed Falvey's No. 1 McMenemy, 160 ft. S and W lines, Sur. 33.
Rigged up.

Gates & Hills' No. 3 Odem, 840 ft. W line, 1,975 ft. S line, Castro Sur. 174.
Drlg. 257 ft.

Letro Oil Corp.'s No. 1 E. B. Forrest, 1,928 ft. from N line, 1,908 ft. from E line of 640-ac. tract, Blk. 69
Small show oil 391 ft.; underreamed 450 ft.

Nueces County

Bluff Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Bluntzer, 330 ft. SW and SE lines, NE 1,007-ac. tract, Sec. 6, Casa Blanco grant.
Drlg. 1,820 ft.

J. K. Coulton's No. 1 Baldwin, 330 ft N line, 485 ft. E lines, 85.8-ac. tract, Blk. 20, Russell Farm Tracts.
Sand 4,069-73 ft.; 15-min. D.S.T. showed 6 fourbles oil; chokes ¼-in. T, ⅝-in. B. 200 lbs. W.P.; running pipe.

La Jita Corp.'s No. 1 King, C SE¼ SW¼ Sec. 22.
Flowing into pits; perforated 5,046-50 ft.; 30 per cent oil.

S. Nelson's No. 1 Buckholt, 990 ft. E line, 150 ft. S line, S 114.8-ac. tract, Blk. 4, Sec. 316.
Derrick.

Santa Clara Oil Co.'s No. 1 Driscoll-Sevier, 4,456.2 ft. N line, 990 ft. E line, Wm. Gamble Sur.
Spudded in.

H. A. Meyer's No. 1 Harney, 850 ft. W line, 225 ft. S line, 3,200-ac. tract.
Location.

San Patricio County

Benedum & Trees' No. 1 Welder, 2,640 ft. N line, 660 ft. W line, Sec. 34.
Drlg. sticky shale 4,344 ft.

Willis Storms' No. 1 Hobbs, 877 ft. S and 47 deg. 30 min. E from W corner of 50-ac. tract, N 42 deg., E 622 ft. to center of tract, Delgado Sur.
S.D. 3,500 ft.

Starr County

Ash & Tackett's No. 1 Margo, 150 ft. S and E lines, Blk. 4, Share 3-B, Por. 70.
No report.

J. H. Clopton's No. 2 Bass, 2,460 ft. E line, Por. 87, 17,409 ft. W of Highway No. 4, Por. 87.
Drlg. 77 ft.

Cook-Maris Arnold's No. 1 S.C.C.C., 220 ft. N line, 25 ft. E line, Lot 24, Por. 89.
Rigging up.

Frank Dayno's No. 1 Seabury, 1,000 ft. S line, 850 ft. E line, Tract 5, Por. 75.
Drlg. 390 ft.

Evans & James' No. 1 Ferry, 150 ft. S and SE lines lease, Por. 72.
Drlg. 1,420 ft.

McCurry & Yates' No. 1 S.C.C.C., 150 ft W line, 510 ft. N line, Blk. 58, Porc. 89
Location.

McCurry & Yates' No. 2 S.C.C.C., 150 ft E line, 510 ft. N line, Blk. 58, Porc. 89.
Location.

Pedernal Oil Co.'s No. 1 Hicks et al, 187 ft. from NW line, 318 ft. from NE line of Blk. 6, Pedernal Grant.
T.D. 2,210 ft.; S.D.

Webb County

Austin & Vernon's No. 1 Jeffries, 150 ft NE line, 1,170 ft. SE line, Blk. 13, Sur 1,462.
Set surface csg.; S.D.; T.D. 40 ft.

E. T. Burton's No. 1 Billings, NE cor of SW¼, Sur. 113.
Location.

Clopton & Doffing's No. 1 Slator, center Blk. 29, Borrego grant.
Drlg. 1,618 ft.

D. E. C. Oil Co.'s No. 1 Slater, C Blk. 50 Sur. 15, Arisne grant.
Drlg. 1,623 ft.

French Oil Co.'s No. 1 Juan Guerra, 1,650 ft. SE line, 330 ft. SW line, Sur. 334.
Drlg. 1,762 ft.

O. W. Killam's No. 1 Ortiz, 200 ft. SE line, 3,350 ft. S.W. road, Porc. 17.
T.D. 65 ft.; standing.

Magnolia Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Garcia-Arriba, 330 ft. S and E lines, Blk. 8, Albercas grant.
Moving in material.

J. E. Neal's No. 1 Laurel Bros., 1,320 ft. of S and E lines, Sur. 1,119.
Rigged up; standing.

Nixon & Tabot's No. 1 Billings, 990 ft. E line, 975 ft. S line, Sur. 113.
Location.

Magnolia Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Volpe Bros. 330 ft. N and W lines, Sur 38b.
Coring hard gray sand 3,187 ft.

Arthur H. Wray's No. 1 Geo. Stuempke, Share 1, Brewster pasture, Galan grant
Drlg. 1,473 ft.

S. S. & B. Oil Co.'s No. 6 Lone Star Co., 7,700 ft. NE line, 330 ft. SE line, Por. 12.
T.D. 110 ft.; S.D.

Superior Oil Co.'s No. 1 Billings, Sec. 109.
Location.

Willacy County

Kingwood Oil Co.'s No. 1 Santa Rosa, Inc., 160 ft. from E line, 637 ft. from S line of Sec. 30, Blk. 16, Share 44, San Juan de Carricitas grant
Washing down hole; csg. to be set 6,-200 ft.

L. & S. Drlg. Co.'s No. 2 Armendiaz, near Rio Hondo, 7,798 ft. from E and W lines of Share 14.
T.D. 5,300 ft.; S.D.

Zapata County

H. F. Crows' No. 1 B. Uribe, Blk. 5, Share 11, Partitions 4 and 5, San Ignacio Subd., Borrego grant.
Derrick.

H. F. Crouis' No. 1 Ysagierre, 460 ft. S and W lines, Share 17, Por. 15.
T.D. 415 ft.; dry and abd.

J. J. O'Hern's No. 1 Raymond, 330 ft. NW line, 330 ft. NE line Blk. 5, Share E, Por. 27.
Drlg. 1,193 ft.

S. W. TEXAS PROVEN

Week Ending October 26

Bateman—Bastrop County

Batts & Jarnson's No. 1 Mrs. Annete Harris, 576 vrs. (1,600 ft.) NW line, 630 vrs. (1,750 ft.) SW line, John Maxmilian Sur. 22.
T.D. 2,300 ft.; S.D.

Caesar—Bee County

Caesar Oil Co.'s No. 6 R. E. Miller, N offset to Commodor's No. 4 Grissom.
Location.

C. Echols' No. 1 Hudman, 150 ft. N and W lines, 10-ac. tract.
Set surface csg.; W.O.C. 112 ft.

Sun Oil Co.'s No. 1 Barroum, 990 ft. N line, 330 ft. E line lease.
Location.

Swiger et al's No. 4 Gardner, W offset to Vaughn producer.
Moving in material.

Dirks—Bee County

Heyser, Heard & Walton's No. 10 Young, 330 ft. N and W lines of tract, Young Sur.
Comp. 25 bbls. per hour on ¼-in. choke; T.D. 3,888 ft.

Illinois Pet. Co.'s No. 2 Rapp, 330 ft. N line, 66-ac. tract, 660 ft. W No. 1 Rapp. C. A. Dugat Sur.
Location.

Illinois Pet. Co.'s No. 3 Rapp, 330 ft. N line 66-ac. tract, 660 ft. W No. 2 Rapp. C. A. Dugat Sur.
Location.

Mills Bennett's No. 4 Rapp, 330 ft. NE and NW lines lease, Dugat Sur.
Sand 3,866-68 ft. and 3,870-75 ft.; D.S.T. 3,860-3,924 ft.; 50 lbs. W.P.; ⅜-in. T, and ½-in. B chokes, 510 ft. oil; comp.

Mills Bennett's No. 3 Rapp, 330 ft. NW and NE lines, 40-ac. tract, Dugat Sur.
T.D. 4,776 ft.; dry and abd.

Sun Oil Co.'s No. 4 Page, 660 ft. NE No. 2 Page, 330 ft. SE line lease, Young Sur.
Location.

Sun Oil Co.'s No. 4 Page, 660 ft. NE No. 2, 330 ft. SE line lease, Young Sur.
Location.

Texas Co.'s No. 9 Young, 660 ft. NE No. 6, 660 ft. NW No. 7.
Drlg. 300 ft.

Wrightsman's No. 8 Bassinger, 330 ft. NE and NW lines, NW¼ Sec. 7.
Rigging up.

Ray—Bee County

Dirks Bros.' No. 3 Ray, 660 ft. E of No. 2 and W road to Pettus in SW¼ of Sec. 7. 1,800 ft.; no report.

Duncan et al's No. 1 Campbell, 150 ft. S and E lines, W half, Lot 13, Blanchard Sur. 133.
Top cap 2,937 ft.; coring sand.

Magnolia Pet. Co.'s No. 3 Ray, 330 ft. W line, 990 ft. N line, 43-ac. tract, Blanchard Sur.
Comp. 16 bbls. per hour on ¼-in. choke; T.P. 200 lbs.; C.P. 720 lbs.; T.D. 3,933 ft.

Simms Oil Co.'s No. 1-B Campbell, 150 ft. S and E lines, Lot 19, Bucher Subd., W. B. Blanchard Sur.
Location.

Sun Oil Co.'s No. 3 Ray, 640 ft. W No. 2 Ray.
Rigged up.

Woods & Young's No. 1 Ray, 2,030 ft. NE line, 330 ft. SE line, Blanchard Sur. 132.
Location.

R. J. Worthington's No. 1 Chestnut, 330 ft. NW cor. 40-ac. tract, B. O. Hadley Sur.
Spudded in; S.D.

Rutledge—Bee County

Worth Oil Co.'s No. 4 Rutledge, 660 ft. S No. 2 Rutledge, Hadley Sur.
Location.

Tuleta—Bee County

H. Y. Oil Co.'s No. 2 Ray, 810 ft. N line, 150 ft. W line, Blanchard Sur.
Rigging up.

Highland Oil Co.'s No. 4 Campbell, 40-ac. tract, B.&B. Sur.
Spudded in.

Von Ormy—Bexar County

Richard Oil Co.'s No. 2 Weilbacher, 300 ft. N No. 1, 395 ft. E line tract, Sur. 54.
Fishing 500 ft.

Palo Blanco—Brooks County

United Prod. Co.'s No. 1 Kathleen Jones Hocker, 1,300 ft. SW of No. 2, 1,636 ft. from N line of Los Mogneijes de Palo Blanco grant.
Sand 3,030-37 ft.; T.D. 5,351 ft.; standing.

Driscoll—Duval County

Continental Oil Co.'s No. 6-A Sevier, 1,120 ft. E line, 120 ft. N line, Sec. 447, S.K.&K. Sur.
Sand 3,421-35 ft.; brought in as gas well making 50 bbls. oil; reconditioned; comp. and shut in.

Eagle Hill—Duval County

Marzo Oil Co.'s No. 2 Hagist, Sur. 6.
Location.

Government Wells Pool—Duval County

Gilcrease Oil Co.'s No. 1 R. P. McLean, 330 ft. S and E lines, N½ NE¼ Sur. 62.
W.O. pump; T.D. 2,554 ft.

Government Wells Oil Corp.'s No. 1 Lundell, Sur. 48.
Location.

Sun Oil Co.'s No. 1 Sutherland, 990 ft. S and W lines, Sec. 122.
Location.

Kohler—Duval County

California Co.'s No. 1 Kohler, 330 ft. N line, 2,597 ft. W line tract.
Drlg. 1,993 ft.

Labbe—Duval County

Magnolia Pet. Co.'s No. 2 Labbee, 1,650 ft. W line, 990 ft. S line, Sur. 2.
Drlg. 2,000 ft.

Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s No. 2 Farmers Life, 330 ft. N line, 3,327 ft. E line, E. R. Gray Sur., Sec. 416.
Skidding derrick.

Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 Farmers Life Ins. Co., 3,987 ft. E line, 330 ft. N line, Sur. 416.
Abd.; T.D. 2,948 ft.

Loma Novia—Duval County

Bridwell Oil Co.'s No. 2 B.C.C., 990 ft. S line, 2,310 ft. E line, Sec. 76.
Drlg. 2,600 ft.

Bridwell Oil Co.'s No. 5-B Hubbard, 990 ft. N and E lines, Sec. 75.
Comp. jetting 100 bbls. per day; sand 2,672-96 ft.

Buchanan & Blanco Oil Co.'s No. 1-B Ruiz, 185 ft. N line, 1,650 ft. E line, Sur. 73.
Location.

S. B. Cloys' No. 1 Hubbard, 330 ft. N and W lines, 440-ac. tract, Sur. 69.
T.D. 2,901 ft.; dry and abd.

R. DeLange's No. 1 Duvon, SW¼ NE¼ Sur. 76.
Location.

R. DeLange's No. 2 Moody, 330 ft. N and W lines, 40-ac. tract, Sur. 76.
Comp. 16 bbls. per hour on ½-in. choke.

Eastern States' No. 2 Hubbard, NW cor. SW¼ Sur. 71.
Rigging up.

Frank Gravis, No. 2 Byland, 330 ft. S and E lines, Blk. 4, Sur. 78.
Location.

Frank Gravis' No. 1 Eckdahl, 199 ft. E line, 400 ft. S line, Blk. 7, Sur. 78.
Location.

Claude Hamil's No. 2 Ruiz, 330 ft. from S and E lines of NW 100-ac. tract, Sur. 41. Cmtd. csg.; W.O.C.

Hamill, Smith & Ogden's No. 22 Hubbard, 330 ft. NW cor. SE¼ NW¼ Sur. 77.
Location.

Hamill, Smith & Ogden's No. 26 Hubbard, 330 ft. SE cor. NE¼ NW¼ Sur. 77.
Location.

Hamill, Smith & Ogden's No. 3 Hubbard, 330 ft. SW cor. NW¼ SW¼, Sur. 77.
Comp. 30 bbls. per hour, ½-in. choke; T.D. 2,664 ft.

Hamill, Smith & Ogden's No. 11 Hubbard, 330 ft. NE cor. SW¼ NW¼ Sur. 77.
Sand 2,620-40 ft.; set csg. 2,612 ft.; W.O.C.

Hamill, Smith & Ogden's No. 13 Hubbard, 330 ft. N and E lines, NE¼, SE¼, Sec. 77.
Derrick.

Hamill, Smith & Ogden's No. 14 Hubbard, 330 ft. S and E lines, NE¼, SE¼, Sec. 77.
Rigged up; S.D.

Hamill, Smith & Ogden's No. 15 Hubbard, 330 ft. NE cor. SW¼ SW¼ Sur. 77.
Location.

Hamill, Smith & Ogden's No. 16 Hubbard, 330 ft. SE cor. SW¼ SW¼ Sur. 77.
Location.

Hamill, Smith & Ogden's No. 17 Hubbard, 330 ft. SW cor. SE¼ SW¼ Sur. 77.
Location.

Hamill, Smith & Ogden's No. 25 Hubbard, 330 ft. SW cor., NE¼, NW¼, Sur. 77.
Comp. 32 bbls. per hour on ½-in. choke; C.P. 400 lbs.; T.P. 350 lbs.; T.D. 2,676 ft.

Hamill, Smith & Ogden's No. 32 Hubbard, 330 ft. SE cor. SE¼ SW¼ Sur. 77.
Location.

Highland Oil Co.'s No. 3 Hubbard, 330 ft. N line, 990 ft. W line, SE¼ Sur. 75.
Drlg. wtr. well.

Highland Oil Co.'s No. 2 Hubbard, 330 ft.

N and W lines, SE¼ Sur. 75.
Comp. 100 bbls. per day; sand 2,572-90 ft.
Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 4-C Welder, 660 ft. S line, 1,320 ft. W line tract.
Rigged up.
Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 4-C Welder, 660 ft. S line, 1,320 ft. W line, Sur. 554.
Derrick.
Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 7 Ruiz, 2,382 ft. W line, 330 ft. S line, Sur. 553.
Comp. on pump; T.D. 2,783 ft.
Lipscomb & Daubert's No. 2 Hubbard, 330 ft. S and E lines, S½ NE¼ Sur 75.
Set csg. 2,636 ft.; recemented; W.O.C.
Lipscomb and Daubert's No. 3 Hubbard, 330 ft. N line, 990 ft. E line, S½ NE¼ Sur. 75.
Rigging up.
Magnolia Pet. Co.'s No. 9 Hahl, 330 ft. N line, 3,645 ft. E line, 640-ac. tract, Sur. 67.
Rigging up.
Magnolia Pet. Co.'s No. 8 Hahl, 330 ft. N line, 4,305 ft. E line, 640-ac. tract, Sur. 67.
Comp. 20 bbls. per hour, ⅝-in. choke; T.D. 2,640 ft.
Reynosa Oil Co.'s No. 2-B Davison, 330 ft. S line, 990 ft. E line, Sur. 114.
Derrick.
Reynosa Oil Co.'s No. 1-B Davison, 330 ft. S and E lines, Sur. 114.
Comp. 30 bbls. per hour, ½-in. choke; T.D. 2,610 ft.
Russ Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Duke, 330 ft. N and W lines, 40-ac. tract, Sec. 64, J. Poitevent Sur.
Location.
Shell Pet. Corp.'s No. 9 Hubbard, 990 ft. S line, 2,263 ft. E line, 320-ac. tract, Sur. 77.
Drlg. shale 2,170 ft.
Shell Pet. Corp.'s No. 10 Hubbard, 993 ft. S line, 330 ft. E line, 320-ac. tract, Sur. 77.
Location.
Shell Pet. Corp.'s No. 11 Hubbard, 330 ft. N and W lines, 320-ac. tract, Sur. 77.
Drlg. water well.
Shell Pet. Corp.'s No. 8 Hubbard, 968 ft. W line, 1,161 ft. S line, 320-ac. tract, Sur. 77.
Comp. 36 bbls. per hour; T.D. 2,742 ft.
Stieren Oil Co.'s No. 8 Wright, 990 ft. S and E lines, 430-ac. tract, Sur. 72.
Sand 2,684-97 ft.; set csg.
Sun Oil Co.'s No. 1 Hubbard, 330 ft. N and W lines, 174-ac. tract, Sur. 84.
Tested dry 2,870-80 ft.; drlg. 2,880 ft.; sand 2,579-86 ft.
Texas Co.'s No. 2-B Ruiz, Sur. 41.
Top sand 2,555 ft.; setting csg.
Texas Co.'s No. 10 Wendt, Sur. 68.
Location.
Texas Co.'s No. 6 Hahl, 330 ft. N and E lines, Blk. 7, Sur. 78.
Set csg.; W.O.C.
Texas Co.'s No. 7 Hahl, 330 ft. S and W lines, Blk. 8, Sur. 78.
Location.
The Texas Co.'s No. 3 Wendt, 660 ft. W No. 1 Wendt, 330 ft. N line, 458-ac. tract, Sur. 68.
Location.
Texas Co.'s No. 4 Wendt, 660 ft. N No. 2, 680 ft. E No. 1, 458-ac. tract, Guffy Sur.
Location.
Texas Co.'s No. 5 Wendt, 660 ft. W No. 3 330 ft. N line, 458-ac. tract, Guffy Sur.
Location.
Texas Co.'s No. 6 Wendt, 660 ft. W No. 5, 330 ft. N line, 458-ac. tract, Guffy Sur.
Location.
Texas Co.'s No. 7 Wendt, 660 ft. E No. 2, 330 ft. N line, 458-ac. tract, Guffy Sur.
Location.
Texas Co.'s No. 9 Wendt, 330 ft. S line, 990 ft. W lines, Sur. 66.
Comp. 48 bbls. per hour; T.D. 2,650 ft.

Piedras Lumbre—Duval County

Texas Co. and Ohio Fuel Co.'s No. 1 D.C.R.C., 330 ft. N and W lines. Sec. 96.
Drlg. 1,855 ft.

Piedras Pintas—Duval County

P. K. Kelly's No. 1 Tinney, 200 ft. E line, 1,100 ft. N line, Sur. 8.
Sand 800-05 ft.; no report.

Sarnosa—Duval County

Seaport Oil Co.'s No. 16-A D.C.R.C., Sur. 574.
Drlg. 2,410 ft.; show of oil.

Seven Sisters—Duval County

Atlantic Oil Prod. Co.'s No. 1-B Welder, 330 ft. N and W lines, W½ SE¼ Sur. 385.
Location.
Buchanan-Blanco Oil Co.'s No. 2 Wood-Welder, 997 ft. E line, 330 ft. N line, 32.1-ac. tract, Sec. 385.
Drlg. 1,600 ft.
Daube & Westheimer's No. 1-Z Campos, Sur. 224.
Derrick.
Dulce Oil Co.'s No. 4 Serna, 660 ft. E No. 3, Sur. 384.
Rigging up.
Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 1 Badgley, 330 ft. S and E lines, Sur. 307.
Drlg. sandy shale 2,722 ft.
Mid-Continent Pet. Corp.'s No. 2 Serna, S½ N½ Sur. 384.
Spudded in.
T. P. Morgan's No. 1 Wood-Welder, Sur. 391.
Location.
Santa Clara Oil Co.'s No. 10 Wood-Welder, 960 ft. S and E lines tract, Sur. 385.
Drlg. below surface csg.
Santa Clara Oil Co.'s No. 15 Wood-Welder, 330 ft. S line, 1,650 ft. E line Tract, Sur. 385.
Comp. 20 bbls. per hour; sand 2,462-88 ft.
Shell Pet. Corp.'s No. 1 Wood-Welder, 330 ft. N and E lines, 80-ac. tract, W½ SW¼, Sur. 385.
Moving in material.

Herds Creek—Goliad County

Brown & Wheeler, Inc.'s No. 1 Kauffman, 1,650 ft. NW line, 330 ft. NE line, 4,-265.06-ac. tract, Trevino Sur.
Moving on to deepen.
Brown & Wheeler's No. 1-C Kaufman, 330 ft. S and E lines, NW¼, Trevino Sur.
Comp. 432 bbls. per day on ¼-in. choke; C.P. 1,000 lbs.; T.P. 900 lbs.; T.D. 4,-566 ft.; Conroe sand.
Sun Oil Co.'s No. 1 Kaufman, 990 ft. SE line, 330 ft. SW line lease, Trevino Sur.
Rigging up.

North Petlus—Goliad County

Dirks Bros.' No. 1 Ray, 330 ft. N and E lines, 112-ac. tract, B.&B. Sur.
T.D. 4,227 ft.; top Pettus 4,217 ft.; dry and abd.
Jane Oil Co.'s No. 5 Smith, 990 ft. SW line, 330 ft. SE line, B.&B. Sur. No. 25.
Derrick.

Southwest Darst Creek—Guadalupe

Kniffin & Gallagher's No. 1 Lay, 620 ft. W line, 154 ft. S line, 20-ac. tract, Davis Sur.
T.D. 2,360 ft.; S.D.

Mercedes—Hidalgo County

Union Sulphur Co.'s No. 5 American Rio Grande L. & I. Co., 230 ft. N line, 350 ft. W line, Tract 2,082.
Perforated 7,479-7,514 ft. and 7,396-7,416 ft.; making 60 bbls. per day fluid, 40 per cent 51 gr. oil, 60 per cent salt wtr. on ¾-in. choke; T.P. 180 lbs.
Union Sulphur Co.'s No. 6 American Rio Grande L. & I. Co., Tract 2,358, Blk. 49.
Drlg. shale 6,120 ft.

Samfordyce—Hidalgo County

J. H. Anderson's No. 1 Guerra, 232 ft. N line, 385 ft. W line, Tract 254, Por. 39.
Location.
Cortes Oil Co.'s No. 2 Guerra, Tract 13, Porc. 41.
Set surface csg. 205 ft.; W.O.C.
Cortes Oil Co.'s No. 2-C Smith, 230 ft. from N line, 690 ft. from W line of NE 40 acres of Tract B-3, Porcion 41.
Location.
Cortes Oil Co.'s No. 3-C Smith, 230 ft. from N line, 1,150 ft. from W line of NE 40 acres of Tract B-3, Porcion 41.
Location.
Ralph E. Fair, Inc.'s (Kingwood) No. 4 Guerra, 165 ft. S line, 1,150 ft. E line. Share 12, Por. 41.
Location.
Ralph E. Fair, Inc.'s (Kingwood) No. 1 Seabury, 150 ft. NE cor. 10 acres, Tract 256, Por. 38.
Comp. 40 bbls. per day; sand 2,766-69 ft.; T.P. 160 lbs.; C.P. 260 lbs.
Ralph E. Fair, Inc.'s (Kingwood) No. 4 J. Lawrence, 300 ft. from N line, 150 ft. from W line of W 40-ac. tract 274, Por. 39.
No report.
Harrison, Davis & Bishop's No. 1 Guerra, 230 ft. S line, 616 ft. W line, S 40-ac., Tract 12, Por. 41.
M.I.M.
Harrison-Davis-Bishop's No. 5 Guerra, 230 ft. S line, 616 ft. W line, 40-ac. tract, Tract 12, Por. 41.
Sand 2,740-60½ ft.; comp. 40 bbls. per day on 3/32-in. choke.
Harrison-Davis-Bishop's No. 6 Guerra, 230 ft. N and E lines, 40-ac. tract, Tract 12. Por. 41.
Location.
Harrison-Davis-Bishop's No. 7 Guerra, 230 ft. N line, 623 ft. E line, 40-ac. tract. Tract 12, Por. 41.
Location.
Harrison-Davis-Bishop's No. 8 Guerra, 230 ft. N line, 1,083 ft. E line, 40-ac. tract, Tract 12, Por. 41.
Location.
Harrison-Davis-Bishop's No. 9 Guerra, 230 ft. N and W lines, 40-ac. tract, Tract 12 Por. 41.
Location.
W. F. Lacey's No. 1 Seabury, 330 ft. N and W lines, NE 10-ac., SE 51-ac., Tract 256, Por. 38.
Coring for sand 2,740 ft.
W. F. Lacey's No. 2 Seabury, 250 ft. N and E lines, NE 10-ac., SE 51-ac., Tract 256, Por. 38.
Location.
W. F. Lacey's No. 1 Lula George, 75 ft. S and W lines, 5-ac. tract, Tract 13, Por 41.
Location.
W. F. Lacey's No. 2 Lula George, 75 ft. S and W lines, 10-ac. tract, Tract 13, Por 41.
Location.
W. F. Lacey's No. 3 Lula George, 75 ft. S line, 550 ft. W line, 10-ac. tract, Tract 13, Por. 41.
Location.
Mundy & Sons' No. 1 Guerra, 852 ft. W line, 1,275 ft. N line, Tract 12, Por. 41
Sand 2,937-51 ft.; jetting with gas; no gauge.
E. Powell's No. 2 Lula George, 230 ft. S and E lines, 20.11-ac. tract, Tract 13, Por. 41.
Drlg. 448 ft.
Showers & Moncrief's No. 2 Guerra, Tract 254, Por. 39.
Rigging up.

North Pettus—Karnes County

Magnolia Pet. Co.'s No. 10 Porter, 330 ft. SW line of lease, 660 ft. NW No. 1.
Oil sand 3,670-80 ft.; setting csg. 3,-669 ft.
Gar Oil Co.'s No. 1 Belknap, 1,669 ft. SE cor., 150 ft. E line, Chas. Haynes Sur.
T.D. 4,005 ft.; dry and abd.

Kingsville—Kleberg County

Fidelity & Culbertson Exploration Co.'s No. 2 Henry, Lot 2, Blk. 49.
Location.
Fidelity & Culbertson Exploration Co.'s No. 1 Kivlin, Blk. 39, Lot 4, K.T.&I. Sur.
Location.

Dinero—Live Oak County

Smith & Storey's No. 1 Dinero Townsite, Jane Curry Sur.
Drlg. 3,300 ft.

Fort Merrill—Live Oak County

Slick-Urschel Oil Co.'s No. 1 Watson & Shipp, 330 ft. NE line, 990 ft. SE line lease, offset Mills Bennett's No. 1 discovery well.
Waiting on gasoline rig.

McNeill—Live Oak County

Benco Oil Corp.'s No. 1 E. Mahoney, 155 ft. from NW line of J. H. Harvey tract, 3,109 ft. SW of highway in Mark Killelly Sur.
S.D. 78 ft.
Lion Oil Ref. Co.'s No. 1 Dobie, 990 ft. N and W lines, 410-ac. tract. G.H.&H. Sur. Tested salt water 5,530-35 ft.; drlg. 5,-710 ft.
Luray Oil Co.'s No. 1 Lyne, NE offset, Whittington's No. 2 Little, M. M. Shipp Sur.
Drlg. 1,800 ft.
J. O. Whittington's No. 4 Little, 990 ft S and E lines, Shipp Sur.
Location.
J. O. Whittington's No. 3 Little, 1,980 ft. SW line, 1,650 ft. SE line, 503-ac. tract. M. M. Shipp Sur.
Top Pettus 5,020 ft.; T.D. 5,285 ft.; dry and abd.

Jacob Pool—McMullen County

L. O. Armsley's No. 3 Jacob, 1,000 ft. NE line, 150 ft. SE line, Sparks Sur. 9.
Rigging up.
Loma Oil Co.'s No. 41-A Jacob, 660 ft N No. 40-A.
Location.
Texas Inland Oil Co.'s No. 1-B Lark, 150 ft. N and E lines, O'Boyle Sur.
Sand 963-82 ft.; setting csg.; show of oil.

Baldwin—Nueces County

Gilcrease Oil Co.'s No. 2 Sanders, 330 ft. S and E lines, 100-ac. tract, B.S.&F. Sur. No. 165.
Drlg. 482 ft.
Houston Oil Co.'s No. 4 Baldwin, 330 ft. N and E lines 425-ac. tract, B.S.&F. Sur. No. 165.
Location.
Magnolia Pet. Co.'s No. 4 Baldwin, 330 ft. N and W lines, 1,005-ac. tract, Sur. 165.
Derrick.
Magnolia Pet. Co.'s No. 2 Sanders.
Location.

Saxet—Neuces County

Conservative Oil Co.'s No. 2 K. Hutchins, 330 ft. S line, 430 ft. W line, Blk. 29.
Drlg. 183 ft.
Houston Oil Co.'s No. 2 Isensee, 330 ft. S and E lines, 40-ac. tract.
Derrick.
Houston Oil Co.'s No. 5 Macgregor, 330 ft. SW cor., 135-ac. tract, 660 ft. NW No. 4, Sur. 311.
Sand 4,711-20 ft.; tested mud, oil and water.
Magnolia Pet. Co.'s No. 2 Sanders, 330 ft SW cor. 110-ac. tract, Sec. 165, B.S.&F. Sur.
Derrick.
Republic Natural Gas Co.'s No. 10 Dunn, 1,010 ft. SE No. 9.
Comp. est. 500 bbls. per day; sand 4,-842-46 ft.
Richardson & Thomas' No. 1 Page Bros., 330 ft. N and E lines tract, Share 3, Sec. 416.
T.D. 5,856 ft.; dry and abd.
Shell Pet. Corp.'s No. 1 Flato, 330 ft. W line, 500 ft. Tex.-Mex. R.R., 40-ac. tract No. 1, Dunn Sur.
P.B. 4,950 ft.; W.O.C.
Shell Pet. Corp.'s No. 2 Isensee, 330 ft. S and W lines of 136-ac. tract, C. Land Sur.
Drlg. shale 3,585 ft.
Southern Minerals' No. 2-B Walton, 330 ft. E line, 270 ft. S line, 3-ac. lease of 16-ac. tract, 3 miles SE Viola townsite.
Comp. 336 bbls. per day, 5/6-in. choke; T.D. 4,869 ft.
Texon Royalty Co.'s No. 2 Isensee, center 15-ac. tract, 900 ft. N No. 1.
Rigged up.

Plymouth—San Patricio County

Conroe Drlg. C.'s No. 1 Welder, 330 ft. N and E lines, Sec. 47.
Comp.; no gauge; T.P. 1,150 lbs.; C.P. 850 lbs.; T.D. 5,613 ft.
Heep Oil Corp.'s No. 4-F Welder, 728 ft. S No. 5-F, 752 ft. N No. 3-F, 200-ac. tract "F," Sec. 46.
Drlg. shale and lime 3,740 ft.
Heep Oil Corp.'s No. 3-F Welder, 466 ft. S line, 1,399 ft. E line, Sec. 46.
D.S.T. 5,632-40 ft.; W.P. 30 lbs.; 7½-min. chokes, ¼-in. top, ⅜-in. bottom; 900 ft. oil; set csg. 5,640 ft.
Magnolia Pet. Co.'s No. 3 Corpus Christi Bank, 660 ft. S No. 2.
Drlg. sandy shale 4,560 ft.
Plymouth Oil Co.'s No. 15-C Welder, 2,334 ft. N line, 1,400 ft. W line, Sec. 48.
Comp.; no gauge; perforated 5,619-23 ft.
Plymouth Oil Co.'s No. 16-C Welder, 1,399 ft. W line, 1,399 ft. N line, Sec. 48.
Comp. flowing in pits; C.P. 450 lbs.; T.P. 700 lbs.
Plymouth Oil Co.'s No. 17-C Welder, 2,000 ft. E line, 189 ft. S line, Sec. 50.
Set csg. 5,653 ft.; W.O.C.
Plymouth Oil Co.'s No. 18-C Welder, 3,501 ft. N line, 1,431 ft. W line, Sec. 48.
Drlg. 5,624 ft.; top colored oil sand 5,622 ft.
Plymouth Oil Co.'s No. 19-C Welder, 2,-307 ft. W line, 3,116½ ft. N line, Sec. 48.
Rigging up.
Plymouth Oil Co.'s No. 20-C Welder, 2,322 ft. W line, 1,968 ft. N line, Sec. 48.
Location.
Sun Oil Co.'s No. 1 Hunt, 466 ft. N and W lines lease, Sec. 34.
Sand 5,600-10 ft.; set csg.; drlg. plugs.

Barbacoas—Starr County

T. K. Irwin et al's No. 1 S.C.C.C., 150 ft. S and W lines, Blk. 58, Por. 89.
Coring 2,460 ft.

Rio Grande—Starr County

Hiram Reed's No. 1 Davis, 835 ft. W line, 150 ft. S line, Lot 16, Tract 78, Por. 81.
Location.
Sioux & Heard's No. 4 Goodrich, Blk. 5, Tract 5, Porc. 81.
Sand 1,330-39 ft.; bailed salt water; plugged and abd.
W. W. Zimmerman's No. 3 D.&C., 522 ft. W line, 450 ft. S line, Blk. 1, Tract A-77, Por. 81.
Coring 1,467 ft.

Samfordyce—Starr County

Phillips & Barnsdall's No. 2 Yturria Sand & S. Co., 1,420 ft. S line, 330 ft. W line, 110-ac. tract, Porc. 100.
Drlg. plugs 2,622 ft.; sand 2,813-22 ft.
Porter & Pickens' No. 1-B Garcia Land & Cattle Co., 330 ft. N and E lines, 60-ac. tract, NW cor. Blk. 4, Por. 100.
Perforated 2,785-95 ft.; flowed salt wtr.; 500 lbs. pressure; cmtd. perforation; W. O.C.
Porter & Pickens' No. 2-B Garcia Land & Cattle Co., 330 ft. N and W lines, 60-ac. tract, NW cor. Blk. 4, Por. 100.
Location.
Porter & Pickens' No. 3-B Garcia Land & Cattle Co., 330 ft. W line, 914 ft. S line, 60-ac. tract, Blk. 5, Por. 100.
Location.
Skelly Oil Co.'s No. 7 Seabury, 219 ft. S line, 331 ft. W line, NW 20-ac. tract, Tract 256, Por. 38.
Cored oil sand 2,773-91½ ft.; set csg.; W.O.C.
Skelly Oil Co.'s No. 8 Seabury, 219 ft. N line, 198 ft. W line, 12-ac. tract, Tract 256, Por. 38.
Location.
Skelly Oil Co.'s No. 9 Seabury, 330 ft. N line, 230 ft. W line, 24-ac. tract, Tract 256, Por. 38.
Location.
Skelly Oil Co.'s No. 10 Seabury, 440 ft. N line, 230 ft. E line, 24-ac. tract, Tract 256, Por. 38.
Location.
Skelly Oil Co.'s No. 6 Seabury, 219 ft. S line, 248 ft. E line, E 15-ac., NW 20-ac., S 263.8-ac., Tract 256, Por. 38, J. of Reynosa.
Location.

Bruni—Webb County

O. W. Killam's No. 42 Bruni, Blk. 30, Sur. 15, Arispe grant.
Location.
O. W. Killam's No. 41 Bruni, Blk. 30, Sur. 14.
T.D. 3,750 ft.; dry and abd.

Lopez—Webb County

C. F. Lewis' No. 2 Lopez, Sur. 110.
Location.
C. F. Lewis' No. 1 Lopez, 330 ft. N line, 990 ft. W line, Sur. 110.
Comp. 25 bbls. per hour on ½-in. choke; sand 2,250-59 ft.
Mills Bennett Prod. Co.'s No. 2 N. Lopez, 2,310 ft. E line, 611 ft. S line, 100-ac. tract, Sur. 73.
Coring 2,200 ft.
G. G. Mortimer's No. 1-A J. Lopez, Sur. 111.
Location.
Nixon & Tabot's No. 1 Billings, 990 ft. E line, 975 ft. S line, Sur. 113.
Rigging up.
Superior Oil Co.'s No. 1 Billings, Sur. 109.
Location.

West Cole Pool—Webb County

James P. Goslin's No. 2 Benavides, 347 ft. NW line, 313 ft. SW line, Blk. 220.
Drlg. 1,370 ft.
Magnolia Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Seacord-Benavides, 330 ft. N and NW lines, Blk. 3, Subd. Sur. 174.
Set surface csg.
R. E. Misener's No. 1 Garza, 330 ft. E line, 200 ft. S line, NW¼ SE¼ Sur. 457.
Sand 2,165-77 ft.; testing.
Texas Co.'s No. 3 Benavides, 410 ft. SW line, 296 ft. NW line, Blk. 225.
Comp. 10 bbls. per hour; T.D. 2,792 ft.; sand 2,768-91 ft.

Laurel—Webb County

South Texas Oil Co.'s No. 2 Laurel, Sur. 269.
Drlg. 1,069 ft.

O'Hern—Webb County

Magnolia Pet. Co.'s No. 17 Brennan-Benavides.
Drlg. 2,525 ft.
Magnolia Pet. Co.'s No. 10 G. Benavides.
Sand 2,751-58 ft.; running csg.
Magnolia Pet. Co.'s No. 2 J. Benavides, cen. Blk. 292.
Comp. 9 bbls. per hour, 5/16-in. choke; T.D. 2,816 ft.

Magnolia Pet. Co.'s No. 6 Brennan-Benavides, center Blk. 326.
Set surface csg. 41 ft.; W.O.C.
Magnolia Pet. Co.'s No. 4-X Benavides 347 ft. NW line, 313 ft. SW line, Blk. 156.
Location.
Magnolia Pet. Co.'s No. 16 Brennan-Benavides, cen. Blk. 326.
Comp. 10 bbls. per hour, ½-in. choke; T.D. 2,751 ft.
James P. Nash's No. 5 S. Benavides, 347 ft. NW line, 313 ft. SW line, Blk. 159.
T.D. 2,865 ft.; dry and abd.
J. J. O'Hern's No. 2 Brennan-Benavides, Blk. 189.
Spudded in.
Texas Co.'s No. 6 Brennan-Benavides, C Blk. 278, Hale Subd., Arispe grant.
Sand 2,747-77 ft.; set csg.; W.O.C.

Noack—Williamson County

Coffield & Lanning's No. 3 Heap, 200 ft. from N line, 225 ft. from W line of tract in White Sur.
Location.

Byersville—Williamson County

Taylor Ref. Co.'s No. 9-A Sladek, H. White Sur., 150 ft. from NE line, 1,200 ft. SE line (creek).
T.D. 700 ft.; shale; S.D.

Escobas—Zapata County

Clover Oil & Gas Co. and J. P. Nash's No. 1 Haynes, 500 ft. SW line, 150 ft. NW line, Blk. 7.
Spudded in.
Reliable Oil Co.'s No. 5 Haynes, 100 ft. SE line, 800 ft. SW line, Blk. 4, C. & V. Grant.
Comp. pumping 10 bbls. per day; T.D. 871 ft.
S. R. C. Oil Corp.'s No. 16-A Trevino, 2,640 ft. E line, 330 ft. S line, Sur. 66.
Location.
Texas Co.'s No. 78 Whitehead, Cerrito grant.
Location.
Texas Co.'s No. 76 Whitehead, 24,527 ft. SW line, 6,309 ft. SE line, Cerrito Blanco grant.
Comp. 25 bbls. per day; T.D. 1,224 ft.

E. C. TEXAS WILDCATS

Week Ending October 26

Cayuga Area—Anderson County

Tide Water Oil Co. et al's No. 21-A Willa 4,079 ft. N and 2,323 ft. W of lease, S Edmondson Sur. (Trinity test).
T.D. 9,035 ft.; P.B. to 8,746 ft.; perforated csg. 8,040-8,110 ft.; blowing well with gas.

Long Lake Area—Anderson County

Tide Water-Seaboard's No. 2 Shaw & Cern, S. Sanchez Sur., 3,266 ft. E line and 3,-233 ft. S line of 1,216-ac. tract, or 925 ft. N and 932 ft. W of No. 1 Shaw & Cern.
T.D. 5,245 ft.; flowed 3 hrs. oil and wash wtr.; went dead; to swab; tubing pres. 150 lbs.; csg. pres. 650 lbs.

Angelina County

Burnham et al's No. 1 Norton Properties, 700 ft. NW cor. and 600 ft. from E of W. M. Johnson Sur., 8 miles SW of Zavala in SE part of county.
S.D. 612 ft.
D. J. Le Blanc's No. 2 C. L. Dupuy, 800 ft. from S and 500 ft. from E of NW cor. of Blk. 48, H.T.&B. Sur., 4½ miles S of Huntington.
Drlg. 1,025 ft.
Pioneer Exp. Co.'s No. 1 J. A. Rose, 300 ft. SE and 200 NE of J. H. White 80-ac. tract, Sarah O'dell Sur.
Rigged up.
Pioneer Exploration Co.'s No. 1 Mrs. Willroy, 700 ft. N line of D. C. Welsh Sur., and center of E and W lines of Sur., ¼ mile NW of Huntington.
Elev. 312 ft.; S.D. 1,429 ft.; making about 12 bbls. per day; gr. 25 deg.

Bowie County

Tex-Ark. Oil Co.'s No. 1 Hamilton Estate, 660 ft. E and 350 ft. N lines, J. Milan Sur., 4 miles S of Red River.
S.D. 1,121 ft.
Woodley & Bentley's No. 1 Lumpkin, 330 ft. out of NE cor. of 245-ac. tract, J. McDermot Sur., 1 mile SW of Dalby Springs.
S.D. 120 ft.

Camp County

E. J. Moran's No. 1 Wm. Mitcham Est., 660 ft. from N and W of 100-ac. tract, L. Rose Sur., 2 miles N of Newsome.
Rigged up.
E. R. Smith et al's No. 1 J. M. Jordan, 3,000 ft. from S and 1,100 ft. from E. B. Allen Sur., 1 mile S of Newsome.
Elev. 435 ft.; drlg. 4,155 ft.

Cherokee County

Wilson Stubbs Oil Co.'s No. 1 Rowborts, 450 ft. from S line, 150 ft. from W line of 100-ac. tract, 2 miles SW of Jacksonville, J. D. Wolfin Sur.
S.D. 1,553 ft.

Collin County

Port Bolivar O. & R. Co.'s No. 1-A Dunning, 24 ft. W of No. 1, Wm. Creager Sur., 2 miles SE of Van Alystin.
Elev. 732 ft.; drlg. 2,010 ft.
Port Bolivar O. & R. Co.'s No. 1 J. Shirley, 350 ft. N and W of 310-ac. tract, J. Sorrell Sur., 4 miles SE of Anna.
Elev. 684 ft.; S.D. 1,963 ft.

Ellis County

Beasley O. & G. Co.'s Inc.'s No. 1 E. Roller, 1,000 ft. from NW and 1,500 ft. from SW line of Sur.
S.D. 160 ft.

Fannin County

Warner Moore et al's No. 2 Hancock Est., 1,200 ft. N and 500 ft. E of L. M. Baldock Sur., 1 mile E of Trenton.
Location.
Warner Moore et al's No. 1 Hancock, 400 ft. from W and 150 ft. N lines, Sec. 16, L. M. Baldock Sur., ½ mile S of Trenton.
Top sand 645 ft.; S.D. 657 ft.
R. Franklin Smith-Allen-Argo's No. 1, center of 16½-ac. tract in J. G. Swisher Sur.
S.D. 1,225 ft.

Freestone County

J. A. Hoover's No. 1 McFall, 750 ft. from SW cor. of Tract 5, Garrison Sur., 4 miles SE of Wortham.
Drlg. 3,525 ft.; top sand 3,501 ft.
J. J. Leighton et al's No. 1 G. Cochran, 330 ft. from N and W of 100-ac. tract, D. Bullock Sur., 6 miles S of League.
Drlg. 1,075 ft.

Grayson County

Olson Drlg. Co.'s No. 1 Southwestern Life Ins. Co., center of 160-ac. tract and J. C. Jamison Sur., 6 miles NW of Denison.
Elev. 767 ft.; T.D. 2,298 ft.; drlg. 2,-145 ft.
Port Bolivar O. & R. Co.'s No. 1 C. Taylor, 330 ft. S and W of 1,543-ac. tract, Fitzhugh Sur., 2¼ miles SE of Gunter.
Top lime 1,363 ft.; drlg. 1,525 ft.

Henderson County

C. & G. Oil Co.'s No. 1 Sterrett, 850 ft. from S and 200 ft. from W of Isham Marshall Sur.
Location.
Kirby Pet. Co.'s No. 1 C. L. Litchfield, 600 ft. N and 350 ft. W, L. Clendennen Sur.
S.D. 4,122 ft.; P.B. 4,064 ft.; to shoot csg.
H. M. Wilson's No. 1 fee, 970 varas S of NE cor. of 943-ac. tract, 5 miles N of Malakoff.
Derrick.

Hunt County

J. F. Morrissey & Co., Inc.'s No. 1 Fry, 542 ft. from N and 200 ft. from E of 146-ac. tract, 7 miles N of Commerce, C. Davis Sur.
T.D. 4,407 ft.

Kaufman County

Murry & Emerson's No. 1 G. W. Martin, 1,660 ft. from W and 20 ft. from N of 140-ac. tract, from W. L. C. Butler Sur., 2 miles NE of Kemp.
Top Austin 1,940-74 ft.; drlg. 2,220 ft.

Lamar County

L. W. Dennis' No. 1 W. C. Clark, 800 ft. from E and 1,300 ft. from N line of G. H. Hall Sur., 3 miles NE of Reno.
Location.
L. W. Dennis, trustee's No. 1 Mrs. E. Lawrence, 300 ft. from N and 1,160 ft. from W of T. B. Roundtree Sur., 2 miles NE of Blossom.
Derrick.
Texas-Gulf Pet. Co.'s No. 1 A. L. Darnell, 1,490 varas from S and 1,080 varas from W line of H. L. Williams Sur., 4 miles NE of Paris.
S.D. 2,554 ft.
North Texas Synd., Eric T. Bradley, tr.'s No. 1 Wright, Alfred Moore Sur., 1,600 ft. S and 4,300 ft. from E line of Sur.
S.D. 2,579 ft.

Leon County

Tide Water Oil Co. et al's No. 1-A Carter, 500 ft. due E and 2,150 ft. N of SW cor. of lease in S. Sanchez Sur. No. 7.
Drlg. 1,210 ft.

Limestone County

D. Crawford's No. 1 Mary Ward, 150 ft. out of NE cor. 23-ac. tract, P. Varella Sur.
S.D. 1,997 ft.

McLennan County

T. Cunningham's No. 1 M. G. McKee, 940 ft. from S and 2,640 ft. W of 640-ac. tract, M. Snell Sur., near Bruceville.
Derrick.
Riley & Barrow's No. 1 Hortsman, V. C. Walters Sur., 500 ft. from most northerly N line, 500 ft. from most westerly E line, 500-ac. tract, 1½ miles S McGregor.
S.D. 475 ft.

Nacogdoches County

Rosser Bros. & Jackson's No. 1 Mattby, 330 ft. out of NE cor. 60-ac. tract, Pedro J. Esparza Sur., 5 miles S of Nacogdoches.
S.D. 565 ft.

Navarro County

McCullough et al's No. 1 C. Berry, 330 ft. from SE cor. of 35-ac. tract, 1 mile W of Dawson, William Moss Sur.
S.D. 1,500 ft.
E. M. Thomason's No. 1 T. P. Shivers, 1,500 ft. from W. and 600 ft. N. of 69-ac. tract, W. R. Bowen Sur., 2 miles E. of Corsicana.
S.D. 1,287 ft.

Rains County

Allen & McClung's No. 1 Giles, T. Cunningham Sur., Abst. 143, 330 ft. from W line and 200 ft. from N line of 165-ac. Giles tract, 5 mi. SW of Emory.
Derrick.
Allen & McClung's No. 1 Ida Bullard, N. Brantely Sur., 1,300 ft. from W line and 200 ft. from N line of 25-ac. tract, 2 mi. SW of Emory.
Derrick.
Allen & McClung & Collard's No. 1 S. P. Cain, 1,350 ft. N and 1,550 ft. W line of J. Harges Sur., 1 mile NW of Emory.
Location.

Red River County

Don F. Cleary's No. 1 C. S. Mowery, 150 ft. from S and 3,200 ft. W of most easterly E line of J. Bowerman Sur., 16 miles N of Clarksville.
Drlg. 732 ft.
Joe Dinger et al's No. 2 Morris, John Guest Sur., approx. 175 ft. NW of No. 1 Morris, 1 mile S Detroit.
S.D. 250 ft.
S. H. Chew et al's No. 1 J. F. Brooks, 900 ft. N and 600 ft. of W line of 320-ac. tract, B. Gooch Sur., ¼ mile S of Bagswell.
Derrick.
Joiner's No. 1 D. Rust, C. C. Wilborn Sur., 234 ft. N and 254 ft. W of most southerly SE cor. of Sur., just south of Avery.
Derrick.

Rockwall County

Dodd et al's No. 1 M. F. Lofland, 2,250 ft. from N and 3,250 ft. from E line of 392-ac. tract, W. H. Beird Sur., 2½ miles SE of Rockwall.
Drlg. 132 ft.

Rusk County

Agey Drlg. Co.'s No. 1 John McWilliams Est., 330 ft. out of NW cor. of 240-ac. tract in J. C. De Lavina Sur.
Derrick.
J. W. Shipman et al's No. 1 Citizens Natl. Bank, NE cor. of 125-ac. tract, J. J. T'Barbo Sur., 4 miles NE of Henderson.
Elev. 432 ft.; S.D. 200 ft.

Titus County

S. Rotondi's No. 1 Lillianstun, 1,200 ft. E from NW cor. of J. Bodt Sur. and 330 ft. N, but in W. H. Crawford Sur., 5 miles NE of Talco.
Elev. 301 ft.; derrick.

Van Zandt County

J. H. Gilliam et al's No. 1 E. S. Martin, 185 ft. most southerly SE line, and 208 ft. from most easterly SW line of tract, James Hamilton Sur., 3 miles NE of Wills Point.
Location.
E. S. Holman's No. 1 J. Daniels, 330 ft. from S and W of 47.5-acre tract, 5 miles W of field and 3 miles W of Prichett, Ira Stephenson Sur.
Rigged up.
Pioneer Exploration Co.'s No. 1 B. Spruce, 330 ft. out of SE cor. of 50-ac. tract, in J. Denman Sur., 8 miles S of Canton.
Elev. 541 ft.; Pecan 2,665-2,813 ft.; drlg. 3,450 ft.

Wood County

Westgate Oil Co.'s No. 1 West Lake Hunting and Fishing Club, 660 ft. from S and E of 423.6-ac. tract, M. Rentararia Sur., 14 miles E of Mineola.
Location.

LA.-ARK. WILDCATS

(Rotary operations unless otherwise designated)

NORTH LOUISIANA

Avoyelles Parish

Bell Oil Co.'s No. 2 Thompson-Koltz, 450 ft. S, 350 ft. E, NW cor. Sec. 11-2n-5e.
Abnd.; will not drill.

Bossier Parish

Ark.-La. Gas Co.'s No. 1-B Werner, 1,258 ft. N, 624 ft. E, SW cor. SE SE Sec. 7-17-11.
Location.
Ark.-La. Gas Co.'s No. 3 R. O Roy, 748 ft. N, 1,270 ft. E, SW cor. Sec. 18-17-11.
Set 7-in. 4,048 ft.; comp. 26,000,000 ft gas 4,225 ft.
Bossier O. & G. Co.'s No. 3 Sherrill, 330 ft. N and W, SE cor. Sec. 13-19-12.
Reaming 2,180 ft.
V. M. Miller's No. 1 Curtis Plant, Sec. 19-17-12.
Coring 820 ft.
Producers O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 Pettitt, 330 ft. S and W, NE cor. NW Sec. 17-17-11.
Coring 2,867 ft.
Producers O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 Edwards, 660 ft. N and W, SE cor. Sec. 27-18-11.
S.D. for fuel 860 ft.
Triangle Drlg. Co.'s No. 3 Skannal, Unit 50, S and W of C of NE.
Rigging up.

Caddo Parish

J. Ed Bailey, tr.'s No. 1 Hartzo, NW cor. NE NW Sec. 28-22-16.
S.D. 1,236 ft.
John D. Blalock's No. 2-A Seybert, 270 ft. N and 320 ft. E of C Sec. 17-20-15.
S.D. 1,500 ft.
J. M. Collins' No. 1 fee, 2,042 ft. N, 394 ft. E, SW cor. Sec. 4-20-15.
Blowing to test 2,166 ft.
F. D. Hyde's No. 1 Thigpen & Herold, 350 ft. S and E. C Sec. 5-15-15.
S.D. 1,760 ft.
A. D. King, tr.'s No. 1 Roach, 641 ft. E, 375 ft. N, SW cor. SE Sec. 4-14-16.
Tested S.W.; arranging to deepen from 2,712 ft.
Max Brandt's No. 1 Hughes, SW cor. NE NW Sec. 15-20-15.
Tested 500,000 ft. gas; S.D.; W.O. 2,206 ft.
Puritan Oil Co.'s No. 1 Land, 550 ft. E, 250 ft. N, SW cor. Sec. 4-20-15.
W.O.S.R. 2,181 ft.
Shreveport Oil Corp.'s No. 7-B Muslow, 495 ft. N, 1,320 ft. E, SW cor. Sec. 4-20-15.
Rigging up.
Shreveport Oil Corp.'s No. 2-G Muslow, 780 ft. S, 578 ft. W, NE cor. NW Sec. 9-20-15.
W.O.S.R. 2,185 ft.
The Leonard Co.'s No. 3-G Muslow, 660 ft. N, 500 W, SE cor. NW Sec. 17-20-15.
Set 10-in. 20 ft., set 7-in. 778 ft.
Triangle Agency's No. 1 Ellerbe, 872 ft. E, 80 ft. N, SW cor. NW Sec. 4-20-15.
Comp. pumping 35 bbls. 2,162 ft.
Ty-Stan, Inc.'s No. 1 Jolly, 400 ft. S and E, NW cor. SW SW Sec. 22-22-15.
Drlg. 2,515 ft.

Caldwell Parish

Caldwell Drlg. Co.'s No. 2 Gore, 280 ft. S, 600 ft. W, NE cor. SE Sec. 30-12-3e.
S.D.; W.O. 768 ft.
Critchett & Woods' No. 1 Kyles, NE cor. SW NE Sec. 18-11-3e.
P.E. to 1,690 ft. from 1,740 ft.
G. W. Zeigan et al's No. 1 La.-Central Lbr. Co., 175 ft. S and E, NW cor. SW SW Sec. 25-13-3e.
S.D. 1,200 ft.

Catahoula Parish

McIntyre et al's No. 1 Tensas, 1,740 ft. S, 990 ft. E, NW cor. Sec. 18-10-6e.
Drlg. 2,200 ft.

Claiborne Parish

J. H. Lester's No. 1 Green, 330 ft. S and W of NE cor. NE NW Sec. 18-21-6.
Drlg. 2,802 ft.
E. T. Oakes' No. 1 H. W. Patton Est., 660 ft. S and W, NE cor. Sec. 1-20-5w.
S.D. 3,777 ft.
Ryan Oil Corp.'s No. 1 F. A. Gladney, 660 ft. S, 330 ft. E, NW cor. SE Sec. 10-23-16.
Set 10-in. 718 ft.

De Soto Parish

E. B. Bird et al's No. 1 J. H. Johns, 330 ft. N and W, C Sec. 20-14-6.
Set 4½-in. 2,652 ft.; bailing to test 2,652 ft.
Century Drlg. Co.'s No. 1 D. Bailey, 440 ft. S and W C Sec. 25-11-14.
Reaming to bottom 2,656 ft.
DeSoto Pet. Co.'s No. 1 B. Y. Wemple, C S½ SE NE SW Sec. 14-12-11.
Abnd. 2,590 ft.
Sam Goldman's No. 1 G. R. Stell, 330 ft. S and W, NE cor. Sec. 5-12-16.
S.D. 200 ft.
Hunter Co.'s No. 1 S. J. Moats, 330 ft. S and 1,320 ft. W of C Sec. 25-12-15.
Dry and abnd. 2,893 ft.
Jai Drlg. Co.'s No. 1-A Scales, 330 ft. N and E, SW cor. SE SE Sec. 35-13-13.
Set 8½-in. 2,385 ft.; tested show gas arrng. deeper 2,391 ft.
Leslie Prod. Co.'s No. 1 Ramsey, 150 ft. N and W of C Sec. 36-11-11.
Set 10-in. 45 ft.
National Oils, Inc.'s No. 1 B. Y. Wemple, NW SW Sec. 14-12-11.
Abnd.; will not drill.
C. T. Ruffin's No. 2 Lee, 150 ft. N, 660 ft. E, SW cor. NW SW Sec. 33-14-13.
Set 6-in. 2,827 ft.
Ed Saffold et al's No. 1 Thigpen, Sec. 33-13-13.
O.W.D.D.; S.D. 1,940 ft.
Union Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Hill, Sec. 3-10-13.
O.W.D.D. from 1,785 ft.

Grant Parish

Alexander et al's No. 1 Maxwell, Sec. 9-9-1e.
S.D. 525 ft.

Lincoln Parish

Herman L. Brown's No. 1 Monstead, L-320 ft. S, 660 ft. E of C Sec. 10-17-4w.
Set 7-in. 5,270 ft.; T.D. 5,301 ft.

Madison Parish

Southern Land & Exploration Co.'s No. 1 Delta Land Co., Sec. 1-17-12e.
Coring 2,150 ft.

Morehouse Parish

United Gas Public Service Co.'s No. 31 Crossett, 1,320 ft. S, 660 ft. E, SW cor. Sec. 15-21-4e.
Rigging up.
United Gas Public Service Co.'s No. 16 Tensas, 1,320 ft. N, 660 ft. E, SW cor. Sec. 10-21-4e.
Drlg. 165 ft.
Zeiger & Bacon's No. 2 Crossett Lbr. Co., 3,870 ft. N, 505 ft. E, SE cor. SE SW of Sec. 36, in Sec. 41.
S.D. 50 ft.

Ouachita Parish

American Liberty Oil Co.'s No. 1 Golson, C NW Sec. 28-17-1e.
Set 5½-in. 5,200 ft.; T.D. 5,281 ft.
Inabnet & Piper's No. 2 D'Arbone, 660 ft. S and W, NE cor. Sec. 28-19-3e.
Set 12-in. 150 ft.
Inabet & Piper's No. 2 Douglas, 276 ft. S, 587 ft. W, NE cor. NW Sec. 31-19-4e.
Set 10-in. 145 ft.
T. G. Sandidge's No. 1 Rowland, 2,376 ft. E, 679 ft. N, SW cor. Sec. 18-18-5e.
Set 6-in. 2,231 ft.; comp. 500,000 ft. gas 2,294 ft.

Rapides Parish

Amerada Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Weil, 2,450 ft. N, 550 ft. E, SW cor. Sec. 53-1s-2e.
Set 8⅝-in. 5,991 ft.; coring 6,141 ft.

Natchitoches Parish

Ab Jones' No. 1 Brown Lbr. Co., 400 ft. N, 330 ft. W, SE cor. Sec. 5-10-10.
S.D. 1,033 ft.

Howard & Kittrell's No. 1 DeBlieux, 1,395 ft. E, 150 ft. S, NW cor. Sec. 33-10-7. Washing to bottom 1,490 ft.

Red River Parish

J. S. Tuffree's No. 1 Wilkinson, 1,320 ft. S and W, NE cor. Sec. 11-12-11. S.D. 1,395 ft.

Sabine Parish

B. S. & M. Oil Co.'s No. 1 Tatum, 330 ft S and E, NW cor. NW SE Sec. 32-8-13. P.B. to 1,590 ft. from 2,100 ft.

G. H. Collins' No. 5 Cranford, 330 ft. N and E SW cor. SE SE Sec. 20-9-13. Set 6-in. 1,467 ft.; drlg. 1,565 ft.

Jack Lent's No. 1 Williams, Sec. 13-7-11 Set 4½-in. 2,765 ft.

Geo. L. Pace's No. 4 DeSoto Corp., 330 ft. S and W NE cor. SE SE Sec. 27-10-13. Set 8-in. 1,394 ft.; tested dry 1,423 ft.; drlg. 1,806 ft.

Lee Whitehurst's No. 4 Frost Lbr. Ind., 660 ft. N and 330 ft. E of SW cor. Sec. 20-9-13. Testing 2,069 ft.

Union Parish

Nemours Corp.'s No. 2 G. W. Haile, 660 ft. S and E, NW cor. Sec. 1-21-3e. Set 12-in. 162 ft.; set 6-in. 2,061 ft.

Southern Carbon Co.'s No. 6 Grayling Lbr. Co., 600 ft. S, 1,900 ft. E, NW cor. Sec. 28-21-4e. Set 7-in. 2,053 ft.; comp. 11,000,000 ft. gas 2,123 ft.

Webster Parish

Bennett & Eldred's No. 1 Fulbright, NE NE Sec. 1-18-10. S.D. 2,200 ft.

Winn Parish

Parsons et al's No. 1 Tremont Lbr. Co., 660 ft. S, 330 ft. E NW cor. SW Sec 10-12-2w. S.D. 1,120 ft.

ARKANSAS

Arkansas County

Grand Prairie Realty Co.'s No. 2 Fischer 412 ft. S, 12 ft. W, NE cor. NW NW Sec. 6-6-4w. T.A. 1,628 ft.

Ashley County

Benedum & Trees' No. 1 Holmes, C NE SW Sec. 4-17-5. Coring 3,420 ft.

Texas Seaboard Oil Co.'s No. 1 Bynum. 330 ft. N and W SE cor. SW NW Sec. Drlg. 2,240 ft.

Columbia County

J. G. Cubage et al's No. 1 Rhea, 150 ft. N line, 330 ft. E, SW cor. SE SE Sec. 12-17-22. S.D. 3,506 ft.

Southern States Gas Co.'s No. 1 Piney Woods Lbr. Co., 330 ft. N and E, SW cor. NE NW Sec. 10-20-22. S.D. 1,924 ft.

Dallas County

McCall & Kelly's No. 1 Ray Owen, 330 ft. S and E, NW cor. NW SW. S.D. 1,456 ft.

Hempstead County

G. L. Glass, tr.'s No. 1 May B. O'Bier, Sec. 32-12-23. Derrick.

F. W. Martin's No. 2 Lafferty, C NW Sec. 17-14-24. Rigging up.

LaFayette County

Earl F. Fox' No. 2 Coleman Bros., NE NE Sec. 36-16-24. Set 10-in. 135 ft.

Kamon & Neely's No. 1 Cockran, NW cor. SE SW Sec. 26-19-25. S.D. 4,450 ft.

Joe Modisett's No. 1 Red River Lbr. Co., C SW SW Sec. 21-19-14. Drlg. 3,612 ft.

Riggs Bros.' No. 1 Dubose, SE cor. SW NW Sec. 35-15-24. S.D. 2,800 ft.

Transportation Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Cockran 300 ft. S and W, NE cor. SE Sec. 26-19-25. Coring 3,240 ft.

Miller County

M. D. K. Fitzwater's No. 1 E. H. Beck 150 ft. N and E, SW cor. NW SW Sec. 34-15-26. W.O.S.R. 2,919 ft.

C. W. Hayes' No. 1 State, 316 ft. E and 200 ft. N of SW cor. SE NE Sec. 31-15-25. Set 10-in. 120 ft.; drlg. 1,115 ft.

King Oil Corp.'s No. 1 G. W. Crank, SW NE Sec. 19-16-25. Drlg. 2,830 ft.

C. V. Lenz's No. 1 A. Dean, NW cor. SE Sec. 24-15-26. Set 10-in. 200 ft.; drlg. 1,380 ft.

M. H. S. Oil Co.'s No. 2 Beck, Sec. 34-15-26. Rigging up.

L. H. Mahon et al's No. 1 Miller Land & Timber Co., SW cor. SE Sec. 29-18-27. S.D. 150 ft.

Nevada County

Carnett et al's No. 1 Floyd Munin, C SW Sec. 16-14-22. S.D. 50 ft.

Poinsett County

Rockwell Dev. Co.'s No. 1 W. A. Smith, NE NE Sec. 13-11n-3e. Reaming to bottom 2,410 ft.

Ouachita County

Benedum & Trees' No. 1 H. Brighton, C NE SW Sec. 29-14-19. Coring 2,849 ft.

Snow-Black Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Bedford, 660 ft. N and 150 ft. E, SW cor. Sec. 32-11-18. Skidding 300 ft. N on new hole.

Sevier County

Pendleton & Vaughn's No. 1 Dierke, C NW NE Sec. 14-10-29. Drlg. 100 ft. in hard rock.

Union County

Arkansas Southern Oil Co.'s No. 1 F. R. Laney, Sec. 30-19-16. Installing larger rig 175 ft.

J. C. Buckbee, Tr.'s No. 1 Sloan, 330 ft. N and E, SW cor. SE NW. Set 10-in. 104 ft.; drlg. 2,950 ft.

Gardy Drlg. Co.'s No. 1 Craig, Sec. 35-17-15. S.D. 2,211 ft.

Mrs. R. K. Jones et al's No. 1 Davis, 330 ft. N and W, SE cor. NW NW Sec. 28-16-14. Arranging to test 3,297 ft.

Marine Oil Co.'s No. 1 W. C. Fuller, 330 ft. N and W, SE cor. SE NW Sec. 12-19-12. Set 10-in. 150 ft.

Richardson & Proetz et al's No. 1 Gallon Lbr. Co., 330 ft. S and E, NW cor. NW SE Sec. 10-16-14. S.D. 3,500 ft.

MISSISSIPPI

Bolivar County

White & Jones' No. 1 Ballou, SE SE NW Sec. 17-24n-7w. S.D. 1,614 ft.

Clarke County

L. Beckwith et al's No. 1 Long Bell Lbr. Co., 538 ft. S, 125 ft. W of C Sec. 10-2n-16e. T.A.; lack of funds.

Clarke County Oil Co.'s No. 1 Dora Butler, C SW SW Sec. 15-2n-16e. Set 10-in. 62 ft.

Greene County

United Gas Pub. Ser. Co.'s No. 1 William Unit, 200 ft. N, 100 ft. W, C SW Sec. 6-15-5w. Drlg. 2,550 ft.

Harrison County

Big Ridge Oil Co.'s No. 1 Hinzin, NE Sec. 13-7s-10w. S.D.; W.O. 1,100 ft.

Lafayette County

W. L. Stewart et al's No. 1 Russell, 1,320 ft. N, 1,720 ft. E, SW cor. Sec. 9-10s-1w. Drlg. 2,670 ft.

Lauderdale County

Bob Dalton's No. 1 Bounds, Sec. 34-7n-15e. S.D.; W.O. 1,600 ft.

Warren County

H. W. Elliott et al's No. 2 R. L. Parker, 780 ft. E, 1,570 ft. S, NW cor. Sec. 14-14n-1e. S.D.; W.O. 1,600 ft.

Washington County

Perkins & Dees' No. 1 Lee, 1,500 ft. E, 500 ft. N, SW cor. Sec. 33-15n-3w. S.D. 2,175 ft.

Winston County

Jack Vale et al's No. 1 Moody, 713 ft N, 667 ft. E, SW cor. NW SW Sec. 3-13n-14e. Set 6-in. 2,212 ft.

ALABAMA

Houston County

Rice O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 Oakley Est., SE cor. NW SW Sec. 9-3n-29e. S.D. 3,035 ft.

Lamar County

DeSoto O. & G. Corp.'s No. 1 Gardner, Sec. 22-15s-16w. Drlg. 4,705 ft.

Mobile County

J. C. Prine's No. 1 C. H. M. King, N½ NE Sec. 4-1n-4w. Drlg. 2,890 ft.

FLORIDA

Lake County

Oil Dev. Co. of Florida's No. 1 South Lake, SE SE Sec. 17-24s-25e. S.D. at 1,946 ft. after coring 75 ft. of lime; awaiting acid treatment.

LA.-ARK. PROVEN
NORTH LOUISIANA

Caddo—Rodessa

Ark.-La. Gas Co.'s No. 4 Rodessa Oil & Land Co., 590 ft. S, 588 ft. E, NW cor. NE Sec. 22-23-16. Set 16-in. 265 ft.; drlg. 2,107 ft.

Ark.-La. Gas Co.'s No. 3 Rodessa O. & Land Co., 1,945 ft. S, 719 ft. W, NE cor. Sec. 22-23-16. Lubricating stuck core barrel 5,942 ft.

Bartex Pipe Line Co.'s No. 1 Rodessa O. & Land Co., 660 ft. N and W, SE cor. NE SE Sec. 13-23-16. Location.

Eastern Texas Prod. Co.'s No. 1 Caddo School Board, CSL NE SW Sec. 23-23-16. Set 5¼-in. 5,960 ft.; testing 6,032 ft.

Haynes Prod. Co.'s No. 3 Lawton, 660 ft. N, 990 ft. E, SW cor. Sec. 14-23-16. Set 12½-in. 271 ft.

Haynes Prod. Co.'s No. 2 T. F. Sexton, 665 ft. N, 660 ft. E, C Sec. 14-23-16. Set 12¼-in. 242 ft.; drlg. 3,006 ft.

Haynes Prod. Co.'s No. 3 Otwell, 660 ft. N and 330 ft. E of SW cor. Sec. 14-23-16. Drlg. lime and shale 4,985 ft.

Haynes Prod. Co.'s No. 2 W. B. Lawton, 1,980 ft. N, 990 ft. E, SW cor. Sec. 14-23-16. Comp. 550 bbls. per hour, 2-in. choke, 6,005 ft.

Haynes Prod. Co.'s No. 1 T. F. Sexton, 660 ft. S and E of C Sec. 14-23-16. Comp. 160 bbls. per hour, ¾-in. choke, 6,031 ft.

W. M. Layton et al's No. 1 Tyson, 325 ft. N, 330 ft. W, C Sec. 22-23-16. Set 9⅝-in. 2,100 ft.; drlg. 2,994 ft.

McAlester Fuel Co.'s No. 1 Tyson, 250 ft. N, 150 ft. W, C Sec. 22-23-16. Set 13⅜-in. 278 ft.; P.B. from 1,900 ft. to 1,100 ft. to straighten hole.

Geo. Mannahan's No. 1 T. M. Comegys, 330 ft. N and W, SE cor. NE SE Sec. 10-23-16. Set 15-in. 254 ft.; set 9⅝-in. 2,220 ft.

R. W. Norton's No. 2-A Caddo Levee Board, 1,320 ft. S, 660 ft. E, C Sec. 21-23-16. Set 13⅜-in. 454 ft.; drlg. 2,377 ft.

R. W. Norton's No. 1 Tyson heirs, 1,980 ft. E, 660 ft. S, NW cor. Sec. 13-23-16. Drlg. 5,128 ft.

R. W. Norton's No. 1 Fosque, 1,980 ft. N, 660 ft. W, SE cor. Sec. 20-23-16. Arrng. set 9⅝-in. 5,147 ft.

Pelican Oil & Gasoline Co.'s No. 2 Sexton, 330 ft. N and E, SW cor. SE NE Sec. 14-23-16. Set 15½-in. 287 ft.; drlg. 1,190 ft.

Pelican Oil & Gasoline Co.'s No. 3 Sexton, 330 ft. S and E, NW cor. SE NE Sec. 14-23-16. Set 16-in. 226 ft.

United Gas Public Service Co.'s No. 1 Poole, 660 ft. S and W, NE cor. Sec. 21-23-16. Set 13⅜-in. 742 ft.

United Gas Public Service Co.'s No. 1 Ardie & Co., 660 ft. N, 1,980 ft. W, SE cor. Sec. 14-23-16. Set 13⅜-in. 703 ft.; drlg. 2,065 ft.

United Gas Public Service Co.'s No. 2 Rodessa Oil & Land Co., 660 ft. S and W, NE cor. Sec. 22-23-16. Set 5⅝-in. 5,967 ft.; T.D. 5,986 ft.

United Gas Public Service Co.'s No. 1 Rodessa Oil & Land Co., 1,980 ft. N and 660 ft. W, SE cor. Sec. 15-23-16. P.B. to 5,965 ft. from 6,046 ft.

G. H. Vaughn Prod. Co.'s No. 1 Hunter-Derryberry, 990 ft. S, 1,804 ft. E, NW cor. Sec. 14-23-16. Recmid. 9⅝-in. 5,588 ft.

G. H. Vaughn Prod. Co.'s No. 1 T. M. Comegys, 330 ft. N and E, SW cor. SE SE Sec. 10-23-16. Coring 5,760 ft.

Sabine Parish—Zwolle

Alexander & Crane's No. 1 Fogman, SE cor. N½ SW NE Sec. 18-7-11. S.D. 2,655 ft.

Ivan A. Allen No. 1 Travis, 330 ft. S and W of NE cor. NE NW Sec. 13-7-11. Set 10-in. 40 ft.; drlg. 1,600 ft.

H. C. Maulding's No. 1 Davis, 350 ft. N and W, SE cor. NE NE Sec. 2-7-11. S.D. 400 ft.

EAST TEXAS
(Border Counties)

Cass County

American Liberty Oil Co.'s No. 1 J. B. Rodgers, 330 ft. N, 430 ft. W, SE cor. of 160-ac. tract in C. M. Robinson Sur. Moving in rig.

United Gas Public Service Co.'s No. 1 Thurman, 1,370 ft. S, 1,320 ft. W. NE cor. John Coleman Sur. Set 13⅜-in. 415 ft.; set 9⅝-in. 2,072 ft.

Harrison County

R. C. Payne et al's No. 1 Lowery, H. D. Spain Sur. P.B. to 3,524 ft.

Marion County

Ed S. Holman's No. 1 Henderson, R. Bennington Sur. P.B. to 2,443 ft.

Panola County

R. A. Graddy's No. 1 M. J. McCormick. J. McAdams Sur. Drlg. 2,675 ft.

George Hudson et al's No. 1 J. F. Nail, C. McGeary Sur. Set 8-in. 40 ft.; fishing for core bbl. at 2,345 ft.

Geo. Le Grand's No. 1 P. J. Wardleigh, A. Thompson Sur. Set 10-in. 62 ft.

R. W. Price's No. 1 Crawford, J. A. Williams Sur. Set 10-in. 64 ft.

Fred Stovall Drlg. Co.'s No. 1 H. D. Ivey, P. Martin H.R.S. S.D. for csg. 1,930 ft.

Shelby County

Cliff Stoval's No. 1 Pickering Lbr. Co., C. H. Patterson Sur. S.D.; rig repair, 1,485 ft.

Texas Panhandle Wildcats
Week Ending October 26

Carson County

Danube Oil Co.'s No. 1 Bryan, 308 ft. from N and 409 ft. from E of N¼ of NE¼ Sec. 107, Blk. 4, I.&G.N. Sur. T.P. 3,095 ft.; T.D. 3,167 ft.; P.B. to 3,150 ft.; S.D.

Robert Watchorn's No. 1 Eller, 330 ft. from S and E lines of W½ and SE¼ of Sec. 9, Blk. 7, H.&G.N. Sur. T.D. 3,801 ft.; P.B. to 3,050 ft.; drlg. by pipe 2,709 ft.

Childress County

Alma Oil Co.'s No. 1 Lowe, 660 ft. from N and W of SW¼ Sec. 417, Blk. H, W.&N.W. Sur., S of Kirkland. S.D. 3,234 ft.; P.B. 5,682 ft.; perforated csg.; 24 holes from 5,670-80 ft.; showing some oil; bailing S.W.

K. T. Wilson et al's No. 1 Scruggs, 1,320 ft. from S and W lines of SW¼ of Sec. 495, Blk. H, W.&N.W. Sur. Water well drilled.

Collingsworth County

Tom Hunter et al's No. 1 Tinsley, 660 ft. from S and 1,020 ft. from E of NE¼ Sec. 8, Blk. 12, H.&G.N. Sur. Rigged up standard tools.

Smith Bros.' No. 1 Pierce, C NE¼ Sec. 107, Blk. 21, H.&G.N. Sur. S.D. 2,830 ft.

Gray County

Blackwell O. & G. Co. et al's No. 1 Furneaux, 330 ft. from S and E lines of SW¼ of Sec. 110, Blk. B-2, H.&G.N. Sur. Drlg. 3,253 ft.

Drilling Exploration Co.'s No. 1 Lapold, 330 ft. S and W, Sec. 141, Blk. 3, I.& G.N. Sur. Material.

Hagy et al's No. 1 Chadwick, 320 ft. N and E, Sec. 210, Blk. B-21, H.&G.N. Sur. T.D. 3,325 ft.; P.B.; est. 11,000,000 ft. gas.

Harry Foster's No. 1 Johnson, 330 ft. from N and E lines of Sec. 21, L. L. Erwin Sur. S.D. 700 ft.

Plains Holding Co.'s No. 1 Morse-Gulf, 330 ft. S and W, Sec. 57, Blk. 25, H.&G.N. Sur. Derrick.

Saulsbury Oil Co.'s No. 1 Carpenter, C NE¼ Sec. 37, Blk. 25, H.&G.N. Sur. Drlg. 2,870 ft.; hole full oil.

Taylor Oil Co.'s No. 2 W. H. Taylor, 1,320 ft. from N and W lines of NW¼ of Sec. 79, Blk. B-2, H.&G.N. Sur. T.D. 2,960 ft.; shot and C.O.

Hall County

Davis et al's No. 1 Knorpp, 330 ft. S and W, Sec. 7, Blk. A, A.B.&M. Sur. Spudded and shut down.

Phillips Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Hughes, C N½ Sec. 4, Blk. H, H. Stephens Sur. Derrick.

Hartley County

O V. Beck et al's No. 1-A Matador ranch, 350 ft. from N and 385 ft. from W of most northerly NW cor. Sec. 20, Blk. 22, C.S.S. Sur. Drlg. 2,730 ft.

Hutchinson County

Burnett's No. 1 Ingerton, 770 ft. from S and 1,320 ft. from W, Sec. 327, Blk. Z, E.L.R.R. Sur. Drlg. 210 ft.

Phillips Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Fromma, 2,640 ft. N and 660 ft. E of W½ of E½ Sec. 2, Blk. 1, B.&B. Sur. S.D. 2,735 ft.; gas pay 2,375 ft.

Power Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Hodges, 660 ft. S and E of most southerly 80 acres of S 160 acres of SE 200 acres, Sec. 16, Blk. M-25, T.C. Sur. Rig.

Stinnett Oil Co.'s No. 1 Starnes, 330 ft. from N and 275 ft. from W of E½ of NW¼ Sec. 22, Blk. M-23, T.C. Ry. Sur. S.D. 2,765 ft.

H. J. Wasson's No. 1 Haile, 330 ft. from S and W, NW 120 ac., Sec. 5, Blk. M-21, T.C. Sur. Cellar.

Moore County

Anderson & Kerr's No. 1 Wilson, 660 ft. from S and E, Sec. 209, Blk. 3-T, T.& N.O. Sur. Rigged up rotary.

Anderson & Kerr's No. 1 Wilbur, 660 ft. from S and E lines of NW¼ of Sec. 226, Blk. 3-J, T.&N.O. Sur. S.D. 2,702 ft.

Ochiltree County

James R. Macon's No. 1 W. R. Norris, 330 ft. S and 990 ft. E, Sec. 212, Blk. 43, H.&T.C. Sur. Moving in heavy duty equipment.

Wheeler County

Allender & Heare's No. 1 Harvey, 330 ft. from S and W lines of E½ of SW¼ of Sec. 67, Blk. 13, H.&G.N. Sur. Drlg. 422 ft.

Sunray Oil Co.'s No. 1 Tinley, 330 ft. from N and E of SE¼ Sec. 26, Blk. 24, H.&G.N. Sur. S.D. 1,932 ft.

WEST TEXAS WILDCATS
Week Ending October 26

Andrews County

L. G. Stogner et al's No. 1 Mrs. C. George, 660 ft. from S and E, Sec. 25, Blk. A-32, P.S.L. Sur. S.D. 5,014 ft.

Brewster County

F. C. Dodson's No. 1 Texas American Syndicate, 660 ft. from N and E, Sec. 66, Blk. 10, G.H.&S.A. Sur. T.D. 1,715 ft.; R.U. on new location.

Joiner et al's No. 1 McIntyre, 353 ft. from S, 2,390 ft. from E of Sec. 21, Blk. 363, W. M. Mitchell Sur. S.D. 2,150 ft.

King & Franklin's No. 1 Gage Est., C Sec. 138, Blk. 32, G.H.&S.A. Sur. Elev. 4,244 ft.; drlg. 1,612 ft.

G. H. Storey's No. 1 Wilson, 1,980 ft.

from N and E lines of Sec. 3, Blk. 212, T.&St.L. Sur.
Elev. 2,609 ft.; S.D. 1,875 ft.

Cochran County

Humble Oil & Ref. Co.'s No. 1 C. D Slaughter, 5,600 ft. from S and 4,000 ft from E lines of League 135, Armstrong County School Lands
Drlg. 3,731 ft.

Coke County

Haggerty et al's No. 1 Gaston, 340 ft. from S and 654 ft. from W, Sec. 11, Jos. Young Sur.
S.D. 3,250 ft.

Concho County

Maverick Oil Co.'s No. 1 Jim Rice, 330 ft. from S and W lines of NW¼ of Sec. 18, S.N. Ry. Sur.
S.D. 150 ft.
John W. Westbrook's No. 1 Ledbetter, 1,950 ft. from N and 1,300 ft. from E lines of Sec. 2, Sur. No. 1,672.
S.D. 600 ft.; ran 10-in. csg.

Crane County

Gulf Prod. Co.'s No. 1 Waddell, C NW NW Sec. 4, Blk. B-37, P.S.L. Sur.
Coring 4,250 ft.
Wahlenmaier Pet. Corp.'s No. 2 Kloh, 330 ft. from S and W, Sec. 33, Blk. 44, Twp. 3s, T.&P. Sur.
Drlg. 986 ft.

Crockett County

Adkins Bros.' No. 1 Shannon, 320 ft. from S and 650 ft. from W of 80 in SW¼ Sec. 27, Blk. WX, G.C.&S.F. Sur.
Machine.
Leslie-Hiller et al's No. 1 Todd, 1,200 ft. N and 330 ft. E, Sec. 36, Blk. WX, G.C.&S.F. Sur.
S.D. 821 ft.
John I. Moore's No. 1 A. C. Hoover, 330 ft. from S and E lines of Sec. 4, Blk. FF H.&B. Sur.
Spudded and shut down.

Culberson County

Anderson-Prichard Oil Corp., Magnolia Pet. Co. et al's No. 1 Borders, 1,355 ft. N and 2,305 ft. from W, Sec. 34, Blk. 69, P.S.L. Sur.
Drlg. 2,330 ft., gray lime.

Dawson County

Adams & Turner's No. 1 John Robinson, 1,320 ft. from N line, 1,320 ft. from W line of Sec. 46, Blk. M, E.L.&R.R. Sur.
S.D. 4,860 ft.

Ector County

W. P. Dunning, Jr., et al's No. 1 Mrs. Clarence Scharbauer, 440 ft. from S and 2,300 ft. from W lines of Sec. 33, Blk. 44, Twp. 1s, T.&P. Sur.
Cmtd. 10-in. at 1,605 ft.
Gulf Prod. Co.'s No. 3 Goldsmith, 440 ft. from S and E, Sec. 22, Blk. 44, Twp. 1s, T.&P. Sur.
Drlg. 3,470 ft.
Gulf Prod. Co.'s No. 2 Goldsmith, 2,300 ft. from N and 440 ft. from E lines of Sec. 15, Blk. 44, Twp. 1s, T.&P. Sur.
Drlg. 3,710 ft.; 20,000,000 ft. gas 3,705 ft.
Empire G. & P. Co.'s No. 2 Wight, 440 ft. from N and W, Sec. 2, Blk. 43, Twp. 1s, T.&P. Sur.
S.D. 3,960 ft.
Sinclair Prairie Oil Co.'s No. 2 Wight, 2,200 ft. from N and 440 ft. from E, Sec. 10, Blk. 43, Twp. 1s, T.&P. Sur.
Drlg. 2,849 ft.
Sun and Atlantic's No. 1 O. B. Holt, 1,980 ft. from S and 660 ft. from W lines of Sec. 6, Blk. 43, Twp. 1s, T.&P. Sur.
S.D. 4,050 ft.
Sun Oil Co.'s No. 1 W. P. Edwards, 466 ft. from N and E lines of Sec. 20, Blk. 43, Twp. 2s, T.&P. Sur.
Drlg. 2,157 ft.
Roy Westbrook's No. 1 Yarbrough & Allen, 440 ft. from N and W, Sec. 26, Blk. B-14, P.S.L. Sur.
Elev. 2,824 ft.; S.D. 4,004 ft.
York & Harper's No. 1 H. C. Foster, 660 ft. S and E Sec. 13-43-2s, T.&P. Sur.
Drlg. 950 ft.

Edwards County

O. L. Williams' No. 1 Holman, 300 ft. from N and E, Sec. 145, C.C.S.D.&R.G.N.G. Sur.
Drlg. 975 ft.

Fisher County

L. A. Daniels et al's No. 1 J. J. Nickless, 1,700 ft. S and 2,070 ft. W of SW cor. of Sec. 60, H.T.&B. Sur., but in Sub. 1, G. W. Lawrence Sur., 6 miles E of Roby.
S.D. 270 ft.
Tide Water's No. 2 Howard, 1,620 ft. from N and 1,650 ft. from E lines of Sec. 180, Blk. 2, H.&T.C. Sur.
Drlg. 2,738 ft.
Tide Water Oil Co.'s No. 1 Newman, 1,-758 ft. from N and 1,954 ft. from W of NE¼ Sec. 21½, John Rodman Sur., 4 miles SE of Roby.
Drlg. 2,122 ft.

Gaines County

Wahlenmaier Pet. Co. et al's No. 1 E. H. Jones, 660 ft. S and W, Sec. 414, Blk. G, C.C.S.D.&R.G.N.G. Sur., 23 miles NW of Seminole.
S.D. 92 ft.
W. T. Walsh et al's No. 1 Averitt, 330 ft. N and E lines, Sec. 228, Blk. G, W.T.R.R. Sur.
Elev. 3,322 ft.; top anhydrite 1,969 ft.; salt 2,050 ft.; fishing 2,610 ft.

Garza County

Dobbs Oil Co.'s No. 1 W. E. Connell, 330 ft. from SW of NW ¼ Sec. 75, Blk. 5, G.H.&H. Sur.
Drlg. 2,525 ft.

Glasscock County

John I. Moore et al's No. 1 J. S. McDowell, 1,980 ft. from N line and 660 ft. from E line of Sec. 32, Blk. 34, Twp. 2s, T.&P. Sur.
Topped lime 9,471 ft.; show oil and gas 9,484-9,520 ft.; increase oil 9,594-9,600 ft. and 9,633-55 ft.; T.D. 10,115 ft.; made 150-bbl. flow when opened on test.

Howard County

T. P. Coal & Oil Co.'s No. 1 Douthit, 460 ft. from S and 2,310 ft. from W, Sec. 116, Blk. 29, W.&N.W. Sur.
T.D. 900 ft.; U.R. csg.
John I. Moore et al's No. 1 Snyder, 330 ft. from S and W, Sec. 28, Blk. 30, Twp. 1s, T.&P. Sur.
Elev. 2,302 ft.; T.D. 3,010 ft.; pumping 12 bbls. oil per day.

Jeff Davis County

C. M. Joiner's No. 1 Jones & Coffield, 770 ft. from N and 1,322 ft. from E, Sec. 8, Blk. 3, H.&T.C. Sur.
S.D. 1,610 ft.

Jones County

Campbell et al's No. 1 Rowell, in E half of W half, Sec. 6, T.&P. Sur.
S.D. 2,529 ft.
Conway & Gholson's No. 1 Cauthen, 150 ft. from S and W lines of Sec. 24, G. A. Williams Sur.
Drlg. 1,748 ft.
D'Arman & Shelton's No. 1 J. H. Huffaker, 150 ft. from S and 2,490 ft. from E lines of Sec. 25, D.&D.A. Sur.
Drlg. 2,035 ft.
J. N. Cooper's No. 1 W. E. Robinson, 660 ft. from S and E, Blk. 7, L. Matthews Sur.
Location.
R. L. Crawford et al's No. 2 Waltzer, 300 ft. from S and 532 ft. from W, Sec. 1, Blk. 2, T.&N.O. Sur.
Drlg. 1,741 ft.
Farris & Fikes No. 3 Jennings, 220 ft. from S and W of NE of SE¼, Sec. 207, B.B.&C. Sur.
Machine rigged up.
Farris & Fikes' No. 1-A Jennings, 1,980 ft. from S and 150 ft. from W, Sec. 1, L&G.N. Sur.
Machine.
Golden Pet. Co. and Cochran's No. 1 J. J. Steele, 150 ft. from N and W, Sub. 7, R. Grimes Sur. No. 8.
Machine.
Herring & Hodges' No. 1 Mrs. C. D. Cowsart, 200 ft. from N and W, Sec. 42, Orphan Asylum Lands.
Spudded and S.D.
Humphrey-Guiberson Oil Corp.'s No. 1 Jennings, 220 ft. from N and 2,420 ft. from W, Sec. 207, B.B.B.&C. Sur.
Drlg. 1,532 ft.
Humphrey-Guiberson Oil Corp.'s No. 1 Swenson, 220 ft. from N and 1,540 ft. from W, Sec. 1, L&G.N. Sur.
Drlg. 1,441 ft.
Tom D. Medders et al's No. 1 J. E. Manley, 1,170 ft. from S and E lines of Sec. 25, Blk. 14, T.&P. Sur.
Drlg. 1,502 ft.
Reliance Oil Co.'s No. 1 Crow, 660 ft. from S and 1,320 ft. from E lines of Sec. 9, D.&D.A. Sur.
Location.
Sandy Ridge Oil Co.'s No. 3 Jones, 1,520 ft. from N and 660 ft. from W, Sec. 5, Blk. 15, T.&P. Sur.
Rigged up machine.
Sanders et al's No. 1 J. A. Martin, 220 ft. from S and E, Sec. 205, B.B.B.&C. Sur.
Rigged up.
Shaheen et al's No. 1 J. J. Steele, 660 ft. from S and 1,980 ft. from E, Sec. 11, Blk. 15, T.&P. Sur.
Drlg. 1,100 ft.
T. K. Simmons' No. 1 Beatty, 220 ft. from S and E of Sec. 4, O.A.L. Sur.
Fishing 1,275 ft.

Kimble County

Forrest Dev. Co.'s No. 1 Stopp, 660 ft. from N and 1,866 ft. from W, Sec. 682, Blk. N, G.H.&S.A. Sur., 18 miles SE of Junction.
T.D. 350 ft.; U.R. csg.
Wilcox Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 1 J. Patterson, 200 ft. from N and E, Sec. 1, D.&P.R.R. Sur.
Show oil 3,677-82 ft.; drlg. 4,550 ft.

Loving County

D. C. Evans' No. 1 W. D. Johnson, 2,310 ft. from N and 1,650 ft. from W, Sec. 12, Blk. 57, Twp. 1, T.&P. Sur.
S.D. 2,555 ft.
Mason Oil Co.'s No. 1 Kyle, 1,980 ft. from S and E, Sec. 22, Blk. 55, Twp. 1, T.&P. Sur.
Drlg. 3,478 ft.

Martin County

Harris & Meyers' No. 1 L. T. Brook.
S.D. 135 ft.
William Hix' No. 1 O. B. Holt, C of Labor 12, League 319, Garza County School Lands.
Spudded and shut down.
Wright & Scott's No. 1 Flannigan, 330 ft. N and E, Sec. 22, Blk. 37, Twp. 1s, T.&P. Sur.
S.D. 100 ft. for casing.

McCulloch County

Mark Hill's No. 1 Moore Bros., 934 ft. from S and 150 ft. from E lines of Sec. 2, State School Land Sur.
T.D. 690 ft.; P.B. to 605 ft.
Poulter et al's No. 2 Wyres, 50 ft. from S and 160 ft. from W, P. W. Rocins Sur.
S.D. 1,543 ft.

Mitchell County

Lockhart et al's No. 1 W. C. Berry, 330 ft. from N and 2,310 ft. from E, Sec. 86, Blk. 97, H.&T.C. Sur.
T.D. 1,485 ft.; pulling big pipe.
Sawtell & Grueber's No. 1 Morrison.
T.D. 2,810 ft.; P.B. to 2,300 ft.; acidised; pumped 60 bbls. fluid, 15% wtr.; 24 hrs.

Nolan County

Harris et al's No. 1 Georgia Institute of Technology, 330 ft. from S and 1,320 ft. from W, Sec. 89, Blk. 24, T.&P. Sur.
S.D. 200 ft.

Pecos County

Gulf Prod. Co.'s No. 7 White & Baker, 330 ft. from N and E, Sec. 15, Blk. 2, T.C.Ry Sur.
S.D. 1,551 ft.
C. R. Richards' No. 4 Courtney, 920 ft. from N and W, Sec. 78, Blk. OW, 360 ft. S of No. 2.
Elev. 2,967 ft.; drlg. 1,122 ft.
Tex-Mex Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Phillips-Brandenburg, 330 ft. from S and E of N half Sec. 42, Blk. 8, H.&G.N. Sur.
Drlg. 1,152 ft.
Trans-Pecos Oil Co.'s No. 1 F. W. Popham, 1,650 ft. from S and E, Sec. 235, Blk. 11, G.H.&S.A. Sur.
Material.
Trans-Tex. Oil Co.'s No. 1 Caldwell, 330 ft. from E line and 330 ft. from S line of Sec. 27, Blk. 40, Twp. 9, T.&P. Sur.
S.O. 3,905-4,000 ft.; 1 bailer oil in 48 hrs.; drlg. 4,367 ft.

Reagan County

Bahan & Rhodes' No. 1 Reed, 1,320 ft. from N and W, Sec. 31, Blk. 35, Twp. 5s, T.&P. Sur.
Drlg. 580 ft.
Dobbs Oil Co.'s No. 2 Friend, 660 ft. from W and 1,375 ft. from S, Sec. 1, Wm. Allen Sur.
Location.
Skelly Oil Co.'s No. 6 Grayson, 1,320 ft. from N and 440 ft. from W, Sec. 33, Blk. 5, University Lands.
Fishing 365 ft.
Sun Oil Co.'s No. 1 L. W. Young, Sec. 1, G.C.&S.F. Sur., Abst. 170.
S.O. 2,385-90 ft.; top lime 2,346 ft.; swabbed 18 bbls. in 11 hrs.; S.D. 2,-444 ft.; shot with 300 qts. 2,380-2,444 ft.; 500 ft. fluid in hole 20% wtr. after swbd. down and stood 15 hrs.

Reeves County

Dunigan's No. 1 Davis, 330 ft. from N and W, Sec. 7, Blk. 58, P.S.L. Sur.
Location.
Grisham-Hunter Corp.'s No. 1 T. P. Land Trust, 1,320 ft. from S and W lines, Sec. 27, Blk. 57, Twp. 2, T.&P. Sur.
Elev. 3,020 ft.; drlg. 1,730 ft.
K. Slack et al's No. 1 Reeves, C NW ¼ Sec. 30, Blk. 56, P.S.L. Sur., 22 mi. N of Toyah.
Top lime 2,680 ft.; T.D. 3,206 ft.; P.B. to shut off wtr.
Washington Oil Co.'s No. 1 J. M. Radford Grocery Co., 2,640 ft. from S and 240 ft. from E, Sec. 39, Blk. 56, P.S.L. Sur.
Elev. 3,169 ft.; T.D. 502 ft.

Runnels County

John Caster et al's No. 1 Giesecke, 330 ft. from N and 713 ft. from E, Sub. 3, Blk. 130, J. Hughes Sur. 227.
S.D. 502 ft.

Schleicher County

John M. Cooper et al's No. 1 Bert Page, 1,290 ft. from N line, 1,470 ft. from W line of Sec. 40, Blk. L, G.H.&S.A. Sur.
T.D. 6,257 ft.; P.B. to 5,555 ft.; acidized and made estimated 6,000,000 ft. gas; C.O. to bottom.
W. C. Proctor et al's No. 1 Judkins & Spencer, C SW ¼ Sec. 4, Blk. V-28.
S.D. 2,205 ft.

Scurry County

Coffield & Guthrie's No. 1 Wade, 990 ft. from N and 330 ft. from W, Sec. 115, Blk. 97, H.&T.C. Sur.
S.D. 2,410 ft.; pumped 3 bbls. wtr. in 36 hrs.
Magnolia Pet. Co.'s No. 1 W. M. Scott, 330 ft. from S and W, Sec. 186, Blk. 3, H.&G.N. Sur., 5 miles S of Snyder.
Elev. 2,341 ft.; drlg. 3,457 ft.

Sutton County

Fleetborn Oil Corp.'s No. 1 G. S. Allison, 660 ft. from S and W, Sec. 49, Blk. A, G.W.T.&P. Sur.
Rigged up rotary.

Taylor County

Brown Eagle Oil Co.'s No. 1 C. M. Caldwell, 175 ft. from N and 265 ft. from E, 170-ac. tract, Sec. 82, Blk. 14, T.&P. Sur.
Drlg. 1,400 ft.

Tom Green County

Mays Oil Co.'s No. 1 I. Funk, 1,980 ft. from S and 660 ft. from W, Sec. 28, Blk. 5, H.&T.C. Sur.
Drlg. 935 ft.
Twin Oil Co.'s No. 1 W. E. Green, 1,650 ft. from N and 1,400 ft. from W, L. P. Moore Sur. 169½.
S.D. 315 ft.

Upton County

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 1 Pollock, C of NW Sec. 4, Blk. M.
Drlg. 10,326 ft.
J. G. McKenzie's No. 1 Taylor, 1,650 ft. from S and 330 ft. from E lines of Sec. 22, Blk. B-2, G.H.&S.F. Sur.
T.D. 630 ft.
W. C. Ray's No. 1 Cordova-Union, 2,635 ft. from S and 2,595 ft. from W of NE¼ Sec. 3, A.B. Sur., 5 mi. SE of McCamey.
S.D. 2,067 ft.; set pipe.
A. E. Lynch et al's No. 1 Sherk, 330 ft. from N and E, Sec. 25, Blk. 2, M.K.&T. Sur., 2 mi. E and 8 mi. N of McCamey.
Fishing 465 ft.

Ward County

Abell Brothers' No. 1 Lancaster Estate, 294 ft. N 20 degrees and 15 minutes W of NE cor. Sec. 61, Blk. 8, H.&G.N. Sur. in Pecos County, 5½ miles down Pecos River from NW cor. of Pecos and E cor. of Reeves County.
Spudded and shut down.
Alexander's No. 1 Richter, 1,650 ft. from NW, 1,170 ft. from NE line of Sec. 37, Blk. 34, H.&T.C. Sur.
T.D. 2,455 ft.; fishing.
California Co. et al's No. 1 McFarland, 990 ft. from NE and 330 ft. from SE, Sec. 29, Blk. 34, H.&T.C. Sur.
T.D. 2,535 ft.; shot; testing.
C. Cochran's No. 1 K. Greene, 990 ft. from NW and 2,980 ft. from SW, Sec. 29, Blk. B-29, P.S.L. Sur.
S.D. 506 ft.
Eastland Oil Co.'s No. 1 Johnson, 330 ft. NW and NE, Sec. 24, Blk. 34, H.&T.C. Sur.
T.D. 2,570 ft.; making 15 bbls. day.
Empire G. & F. Co.'s No. 2 Smith, 990 ft. from N and 1,650 ft. from E, Sec. 5, Blk. F.
T.D. 2,570 ft.; C.O.
Ice & Luce's No. 1 Baker, 1,650 ft. from NE and 330 ft. from NW, Sec. 15, Blk. 5, H.&T.C. Sur.
T.D. 2,585 ft.; P.B. to 2,480 ft.; C.O.
Jerry Sines' No. 1 Brown, 330 ft. from NW and NE, Sec. 13, Blk. 5, H.&T.C. Sur.
T.D. 3,148 ft.; P.B. 3,055 ft.; pumping.
Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 W. H. Martin, 1,650 ft. SW and 330 ft. from SE Sec. 40, Blk. 34, H.&T.C. Sur.
S.D. 2,455 ft.
Wahlenmaier et al's No. 1 Potts, 990 ft. from SW and 330 ft. from SE, Sec. 28, Blk. B-29.
Spudded.

Winkler County

Atlantic Oil Prod. Co.'s No. 1 Simmons, 2,310 ft. from S and 330 ft. from E, Sec. 36, Blk. 26, P.S.L. Sur.
Location.
Cree & Hoover's No. 1 Crowe, 2,310 ft. from S and 330 ft. from W, Sec. 14, Blk. B-5.
T.D. 3,200 ft.; tested 1 gallon oil per hr.
Emperor Oil Co.'s No. 1 Continental-Holley, 330 ft. from S and 2,310 ft. from W, Sec. 12, Blk. B-12.
Location.
Gulf Prod. Co.'s No. 3 Keystone Cattle Co., 330 ft. from N and W of NE¼ Sec. 11, Blk. B-3.
T.D. 3,765 ft.; P.B. 3,420 ft.; C.O. 3,-300 ft.
Gulf Prod. Co.'s No. 4 Keystone Cattle Co., 330 ft. from N and E, Sec. 20, Blk. B-3.
T.D. 3,756 ft.; P.B. 3,291 ft.; S.D.
Gulf Prod. Co.'s No. 7 Keystone Cattle Co., 330 ft. from N and W of SW¼ Sec. 14, Blk. B-2.
Elev. 2,954 ft.; T.D. 3,715 ft.; P.B. 3,-672 ft.; flowed 25 bbls. in 36 hrs.
Gulf Prod. Co.'s No. 8 Keystone Cattle Co., 330 ft. from S and W of Sec. 13, Blk. B-2.
Elev. 2,964 ft.; T.D. 4,463 ft.; C.O.
Gulf Prod. Co.'s No. 9 Keystone Cattle Co., 330 ft. from S and W of Sec. 18, Blk. B-2.
Elev. 2,946 ft.; S.D. 4,126 ft.
K-D Oil Co.'s No. 1 P. Mitchell, 1,650 ft. from N and 2,310 ft. from E, Sec. 35, Blk. B-10, P.S.L. Sur.
Cable tools rigged up.
Mascho Oil Co.'s No. 1 Evans, 1,170 ft. from N and 1,320 ft. from W, Sec. 46, Blk. 72, P.S.L. Sur.
S.D. 180 ft.
Richardson's No. 1 B. F. Jenkins, 440 ft. from S and E, Sec. 15, Blk. 77, P.S.L.
T.D. 3,498 ft.; filled 200 ft. oil in hole.
Showers & Moncrief & Crafton O. Co.'s No. 2 Pure-Walton, 2,200 ft. N and E Sec. 1, Blk. 3-B.
Material.
Showers & Moncrief & Crafton O. Co.'s No. 1 Pure-Walton, 440 ft. E and 1,320 ft. S Sec. 2, Blk. 3-B, P.S.L. Sur.
Derrick.
Skelly Oil Co.'s No. 3 Halley, 2,200 ft. from N and 1,320 ft. from E, Sec. 25, Blk. B-11.
T.D. 3,855 ft.; P.B. 2,985 ft.; acidized; to drill out part of plug.
Slosi Oil Co.'s No. 1 Lowett, 330 ft. from N and E, Sec. 34, Blk. 26, P.S.L. Sur.
T.D. 3,130 ft.; P.B. 3,091 ft.; shut in; blowing at intervals.
Sun Oil Co.'s No. 1 Crow, 440 ft. from S and W, Sec. 23, Blk. B-5.
T.D. 808 ft.; set csg.
Sun Oil Co.'s No. 1 Walton, 2,200 ft. from S and 440 ft. from E, Sec. 8, Blk. B-3.
T.D. 2,398 ft.; drilled plug.
Westbrook's No. 1 Brown & Altman, 1,-310 ft. from N and E, Sec. 5, Blk. B-5.
Drlg. 3,075 ft.
Thurman et al's No. 1 Seth Campbell 18-B-3, 330 ft. from S and 1,650 ft. from W lines of Sec. 18, Blk. B-3, P.S.L. Sur.
Drlg. 2,864 ft.
Wilgo Oil Corp.'s No. 1 Campbell, 900 ft. from N and 300 ft. from E Sec. 2, Blk. 5, P.S.L. Sur., 3 miles E of Kermit.
Elev. 2,884 ft.; T.D. 4,639 ft.; P.B. 3,800 ft.; swedging csg.

Yoakum County

C. J. Davidson et al's No. 1 Bennett, L-320 ft. from N and E, Sec. 675, John H. Gibson Sur.
Elev. 3,557 ft.; T.D. 5,050 ft.; shut down for 7-in. casing with 800 ft. oil in hole; show gas 3,400-10 ft. and 5,035-50 ft.; ran csg.; set 6⅝-in. csg. at 4,651 ft.; made one flow 175 bbls. in 2 hrs. when C.O. to set csg.

Market Record of Active Oil Stocks Listed on New York Stock Exchange

Compiled by Carl H. Pforzheimer Co., 25 Broad Street, New York City, Members New York Stock Exchange and New York Curb Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Week ended Oct. 26 Sales	Week ended Oct. 26 High	Week ended Oct. 26 Low	Week ended Oct. 26 Close	Stocks—	Total shares outstanding	Par value	Dividend rate	Payable or last paid	Dividends Paid in 1934	1934 High	1934 Low	1933 High	1933 Low
73¾	48½	14,100	73¾	68¼	72½	Amerada Corp.	788,675	N.P.	50cQ	10-31-35	$2.00	55⅝	39	47⅝	18½
28	20½	21,200	23⅝	22⅛	23¼	Atlantic Refining	2,664,904	$25	25cQ	9-16-35	1.00	35¼	21½	32½	12⅝
10⅝	5⅞	70,400	10½	9⅛	10½	Barnsdall Corp. A	2,195,397	$5	....	5-11-31	....	10	5⅞	11	3
14¾	3⅜	156,400	14⅞	12⅞	14⅞	Columbia Gas & Elec.	11,610,036	N.P.	20c	11-15-35	‡ .25	19¼	6⅝	28⅛	9
10½	6½	108,100	9¼	8	9⅛	Consolidated Oil Corp.	13,906,072	N.P.	14c	10-31-34	.42	14¾	7¼	15¾	5
24	15⅛	106,700	24	21⅛	24	Continental Oil of Delaware	4,682,722	$5	25c	10-31-35	.50	22¾	15¾	19⅝	4⅞
20⅝	11¾	10,300	19¼	17¾	18½	General Asphalt	387,149	$10	....	6-15-32	....	23½	12	27	4⅝
4⅜	1½	45,500	4⅜	4	4⅛	Houston Oil (new)	1,098,618	$25	....	10-17-30	....	5⅝	2½	7⅜	1⅞
1⅞	⅝	5,200	¾	½	¾	Louisiana Oil Refining	1,302,158	N.P.	....	.....	....	3⅜	¾	4	⅝
13⅞	9½	32,100	12¾	11¼	12¾	Mid-Continent Petroleum	1,857,912	$10	25c	12-2-35	.50	14¾	9⅛	16	3¾
20⅞	9	4,300	18⅜	15⅝	17½	National Supply of Delaware	382,591	$25	....	5-15-31	....	21⅛	10	28⅝	4
14⅛	9¼	78,300	11⅞	10¼	11⅝	Ohio Oil Co.	6,563,377	N.P.	15cSA	12-14-35	.45	15⅞	8½	17⅝	4¾
11⅜	6¾	4,500	10½	9⅞	10⅝	Pacific Western Oil	1,000,000	N.P.	40c	11-30-34	.40	9⅜	5½	9½	3
1⅜	½	400	⅞	¾	⅞	Panhandle P. & R.	198,770	N.P.	....	.....	....	2½	⅝	4¼	⅜
34½	13¾	117,600	34½	30¼	34⅛	Phillips Petroleum	4,154,687	N.P.	25c†	11-30-35	1.00	20¾	13⅜	18¾	4¾
11⅝	6½	4,400	10⅞	9⅞	10½	Plymouth Oil Co.	1,050,000	$5	25c	3-30-35	75c & 4% Stk.	16¾	7¼	17⅝	6¾
10⅞	5⅞	166,300	11¼	8½	11¼	Pure Oil Co.	3,038,370	N.P.	....	9-1-30	....	14⅞	6⅛	15⅜	2½
44¾	29½	2,800	44	42¾	44	Royal Dutch N. Y. shares	fl. 503,642,000	fl. 100	$1.70	8-1-35	1.35	39½	28⅝	39¾	17⅝
35⅞	20¾	23,400	31½	30	31⅜	Seaboard Oil of Delaware	1,244,283	N.P.	15cQ†	12-14-35	1.00	38⅜	20¾	43⅜	15
11½	5½	44,100	11¼	9½	11¼	Shell Union Oil	13,070,625	N.P.	....	6-30-30	....	11½	6	11⅝	4
90½	63⅛	3,900	100⅛	93	100⅛	Shell Union Oil pfd.	400,000	$100	....	7-1-31	....	89	57	61	28½
18¾	5	9,100	5¼	4¾	5	Simms Petroleum	461,688	$10	1.25 liq.	10-18-35	.55	17⅛	7¼	12⅜	4⅞
13½	6½	5,300	13½	10¾	13½	Skelly Oil	1,008,514	$25	....	12-15-30	....	11½	6	9⅞	3
15¾	10⅝	110,700	12⅝	11⅛	12½	Socony-Vacuum	31,154,379	$25	15cQ	9-16-35	.60	19⅞	12½	17	6
38⅞	27¾	52,500	37⅜	33½	37⅛	Standard Oil of California	13,102,900	N.P.	25c	9-18-35	1.00	42⅞	26½	45	19½
28¼	23	103,200	28¼	25¼	28	Standard Oil (Indiana)	15,215,677	$25	25cQ	9-16-35	1.00	32¾	23¼	34	17
32	20	500	22	21½	22	Standard Oil of Kansas	200,000	$10	50cQ	10-31-34	2.00	41	26	39⅞	12¾
50½	35¾	77,600	50	45½	49¾	Standard Oil of New Jersey	25,856,081	$25	50cSA‖	6-15-35	1.25	50⅛	39¼	47½	22¾
75½	60½	2,800	75	73¼	74½	Sun Oil	1,733,013	N.P.	25c¶	12-16-35	$1 & 9% Stk.	74¼	51½	59	35
23¾	16½	82,200	23¼	21¼	22⅞	Texas Corp.	9,486,417	$25	25cQ	10-1-35	1.00	29⅜	19⅝	30⅛	10¾
9¼	3¼	37,800	9¼	8⅝	8¾	Texas Pacific Coal & Oil	880,703	$10	....	12-31-29	....	6½	2½	6½	1⅜
12	7⅝	44,000	10½	9	10½	Tide Water Associated	5,632,136	N.P.	....	2-16-31	....	14⅜	8	11¾	3⅛
103⅝	84	3,300	100	98⅝	100	Tide Water Associated pfd.	626,222	$100	$1.50Q	10-1-35	$8.50	87	64½	65¼	23½
20⅛	14¾	17,700	20	18⅞	19¾	Union Oil of California	4,386,070	$25	25cQ	11-9-35	1.00	20½	11½	23⅜	8½
26½	20⅞	4,800	23	22	23	Union Tank Car Co.	1,200,000	N.P.	30cQ	9-3-35	1.20	25¾	15⅝	22¾	10⅛
2⅝	1	1,600	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	Wilcox Oil & Gas	424,839	$5	....	5-10-28	....	5¾	2	5½	2

*Ex-dividend. †Plus extras. ‡Payable in preferred stock. §On account of accumulation. ‖Dividend 4/75 Mission Corp. paid 3-15-35. ¶and 7 per cent stock.

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42	30½	700	39	37	39	Buckeye Pipe Line Co.	200,000	$50	75cQ	9-14-35	$3.00	38	26	29¾	25
4¼	1⅝	8,400	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	Carib Syndicate	799,020	25c	....	.....	....	5½	1½	7¾	⅛
157	115	100	120	118	120	Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	120,000	$25	$1Q†	9-27-35	11.50	150	116	129	71
2⅞	¾	79,200	2⅛	1¾	2⅛	Cities Service	37,804,394	N.P.	....	6-1-32	....	4¼	1¼	6¼	1½
2⅛	½	11,000	1⅛	¾	⅞	Colon Oil	2,200,000	N.P.	....	.....	....	3¼	½	4	¼
⅞	¼	400	⅞	¼	⅞	Cosden Oil	399,687	$1	....	.....	....	3⅞	½	3⅞	1⅜
23½	10	13,900	22⅛	21⅝	21¾	Creole Petroleum	6,974,356	$5	....	.....	....	14⅜	9⅝	12	4¾
6⅝	4	500	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Darby Petroleum	509,696	$5	25c	7-15-35	.50	7½	4⅛	8	2⅛
2	¾	No sales	..	..	..	Derby Oil & Refining	263,162	N.P.	....	.....	....	2¼	1	2¾	⅞
38	34	50	34	34	34	Eureka Pipe Line	50,000	$50	$1Q	8-1-35	4.00	37	30	41¾	20
74¾	50¼	15,400	65½	62½	64¼	Gulf Oil Corp.	4,538,101	$25	....	10-1-31	....	76¾	49¾	62	24
64	44	16,300	60	55¼	59¾	Humble Oil & Refining (new)	8,923,935	N.P.	25cQ	10-1-35	§1.25	49½	33¼	105½	40
22½	15⅜	16,100	21⅛	19⅞	21	Imperial Oil of Canada	26,919,871	N.P.	25cSA†‡	6-1-35	.92½	17⅞	12⅝	15⅞	6½
6	3⅝	100	5	5	5	Indiana Pipe Line	300,000	$10	15cSA†	11-15-35	.35	6⅞	3⅝	8	3⅛
39¾	28	25,700	37¼	35⅜	37	International Petroleum	14,247,088	N.P.	75cSA†‡	6-1-35	2.28	33⅜	19⅜	23½	8⅞
9½	4⅜	53,000	9⅛	7½	9⅛	Louisiana Land & Exp.	3,000,000	N.P.	....	.....	....	5	2⅛	2¼	⅛
6¾	3½	400	4⅛	4	4⅛	Lion Oil Refining	270,000	N.P.	....	10-27-30	....	6	3⅜	9½	1¼
10¼	4½	12,800	10¼	9⅝	10¼	Lone Star Gas	5,382,723	N.P.	15cSA	8-15-35	‖ .16	8⅜	4¼	11⅞	4¾
5½	4⅛	5,000	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	Mountain Producers	1,682,182	$10	15cQ	10-1-35	.60	5½	4	6½	2½
19	11¾	35,300	19	17⅝	19	National Fuel Gas	3,810,183	N.P.	25cQ	10-15-35	1.00	18⅛	13⅛	20	10
10½	6¾	1,100	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	National Transit	509,000	$12.50	40cSA	6-15-35	.75	9½	7	10	5½
3¼	2	300	2¾	2⅝	2¾	New Bradford Oil	1,445,202	$5	10cSA	9-16-35	.20	2½	1¾	2⅛	½
2⅛	1	900	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	New Mexico and Arizona	1,000,000	$1	....	.....	....	2¾	1	1⅞	½
4⅞	3	100	4½	4½	4½	New York Transit	100,000	$5	15cSA	4-15-35	.30	4¾	3	4⅞	3
7	5¼	500	7	6½	7	Northern Pipe Line	120,000	$10	25cSA	7-1-35	.50	7	4⅝	6⅛	4¼
3½	1¼	28,800	3¼	3	3¼	Pantapec Oil	1,608,700	N.P.	....	.....	....	2⅝	⅞	3¾	½
1½	⅝	100	1	1	1	Ryan Consolidated	296,931	N.P.	....	.....	....	3⅜	⅞	4¼	⅝
7½	5½	1,200	7	6⅝	7	Salt Creek Producers	1,496,859	$10	20cQ	11-1-35	.80	7⅞	5½	9¼	3½
28½	21⅝	5,000	28½	25¼	27⅞	South Penn Oil	1,200,000	$25	30cQ	9-30-35	1.20	26½	17½	22⅛	11
5	3⅞	400	4¾	4⅜	4¾	Southern Pipe Line	100,000	$10	15cSA	9-3-35	.25	5½	3½	6	2⅛
52½	45¼	No sales	..	..	..	Southwest Penna. Pipe Lines	35,000	$50	$1Q	10-1-35	5.00	47	41	43	24½
21⅝	18	7,000	21	20½	21	Standard Oil of Kentucky	2,604,790	$10	25cQ†	9-14-35	1.50	18⅜	14⅝	19¼	8⅜
12	7¾	200	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	Standard Oil of Nebraska	188,403	$25	....	6-20-34	.50	16⅞	8¼	20½	11
19¾	11½	14,400	17⅞	14½	17¾	Standard Oil of Ohio	753,740	$25	....	1-3-33	....	28½	12¼	41	15½
2⅝	⅞	40,300	2⅝	1⅞	2⅝	Sunray Oil	1,610,810	$1	....	4-15-31	....	2	1/16	1½	¼
6⅞	5	7,900	6⅞	5⅞	6½	Texon Oil & Land	336,028	N.P.	15cQ	9-30-35	.90	11	4⅜	13¾	6¼

*Ex-dividend. †Plus extras. ‡Payable in Canadian funds. §Includes 50 cents on old $25 par value stock. ‖Payable in preferred stock.

Note.—In comparing highs and lows for the several years in the two tables, it will be necessary to take into consideration cases where there have been stock split-ups.

PERSONAL

WARD POWELL, independent operator of Fort Worth, Tex., has returned from an European trip.

GEORGE STRAKE, independent operator of Houston, Tex., is on a month's business trip to New York.

W. S. HYNES of Pacalta Oils, Ltd., of Vancouver, British Columbia, recently visited the Alberta fields.

JOHN F. DAVIS, member of the Federal Tender Board at Kilgore, Tex., is on a business trip to Washington, D. C.

R. A. BARGER, with the Humble Oil & Refining Company at McCamey, Tex., has been promoted to district superintendent in charge of the Hurdle, Big Lake and Yates districts.

WILLIAM CALDER, who recently resigned as director of the petroleum and natural gas division of the Alberta Lands and Mines Department, left Edmonton recently, accompanied by his family, for London, England, where he will reside.

T. P. LEE is seriously ill in a hospital at Houston, Tex., where he has been since October 8.

R. R. O'NEIL is now connected with the Shell Petroleum Corporation at Houston, Tex., as assistant chief scout.

A. L. FULTON, scout for Shell Petroleum Corporation, with headquarters at Midland, Tex., visited the company's offices at Houston, Tex., the past week.

WILLIAM MITCHELL, president, Maljamar Oil & Gas Corporation, New York City, was in Artesia, N. Mex., last week attending the annual directors meeting of the corporation.

W. H. OSGOOD, who was, until recently, a member of the California oil umpire's office staff, has entered the consulting field and will specialize in subsurface pressure and allied surveys.

M. C. HOOVER, scout for the Shell Petroleum Corporation, in the East Texas district, was a recent visitor to the company's offices at Houston, Tex., and is now spending his vacation at Dallas, Tex.

DR. E. B. RENAUD, of the University of Denver, addressed the Rocky Mountain Association of Petroleum Geologists on "Archaeology and Its Relation to Geology," at the regular meeting of the Association in Denver on October 21.

C. E. DOBBINS, U. S. Geological Survey, Denver, Colo., accompanied by MRS. DOBBINS, has recently been to the A.A.P.G. meeting in Mexico City and will remain at the Roswell, N. Mex., station of the survey for a time to do work on southeastern New Mexico problems.

G. C. FRANCISCO, land man for the Sun Oil Company, Houston, Tex., was in Dallas, Tex., over the week end.

S. P. HANAFIN, land man for the Magnolia Petroleum Company, Roswell, N. Mex., visited the company's main offices in Dallas, Tex., over the week-end.

FRED HYER, independent producer of Big Spring, Tex., was called to Bartlesville, Okla., by the death of his mother. He made the trip by plane, flying his own ship.

HOMER HARRIS, with the Humble Oil & Refining Company at the Throckmorton, Tex., district, has been transferred to the McFaddin Beach district as toolpusher in charge of drilling operations.

J. R. HUGHES, of the S. M. Jones Company, has been transferred from Tulsa to Midland, Tex. HOLT McWORKMAN, representing the company in West Texas and New Mexico, has been transferred to Tulsa from Midland.

MEADE B. McPHERSON, manager of tube and pipe sales for the Allegheny Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been spending the past two weeks in the Mid-Continent.

J. S. SMITH, with the Humble Oil & Refining Company at Houston, Tex., has been transferred to Pledger as district gas superintendent in charge of the Pledger gas system.

OTT EASTERWOOD, scout for the Tide Water Oil Company, Baton Rouge, La., has been on vacation with relatives in Fort Worth, Tex., accompanied by MRS. EASTERWOOD.

SAM E. WILSON, JR., president of the Eagle Oil Company, formerly located at El Dorado, Ark., has moved to Houston, Tex., and has opened offices in the Second National Bank Building.

M. T. FLANAGAN, independent operator of Longview, Tex., and member of the Longview Saddle Club, is owner of Independence Prince, which won first place in the walk-trot class at the Louisiana State Fair.

M. T. HALBOUTY, geologist and petroleum engineer for Glenn H. McCarthy, Inc., at Houston, Tex., and MISS LESLY CARLTON, a graduate of Texas Christian University at Fort Worth, Tex., were married in the latter city October 19, and will make their home at Houston.

High in Socony-Vacuum

Frederick Sayward Fales serves the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., as vice president, treasurer, director and member of the executive committee. He has spent more than 31 years in the service of the interests which constitute the present Socony-Vacuum organization. Following graduation from Amherst College he did not immediately enter the oil business, but he became connected with the Standard Oil Company of New York in 1903 as assistant manager of the manufacturing department and since that time he always has been especially interested in the refining operations of the company.

FREDERICK S. FALES

In 1919 Mr. Fales was elected a director of the Standard of New York and also president of the Standard Transportation Company, a subsidiary having charge of marine operations. In 1932 he was elected president of the Standard of New York. When it was merged with the Vacuum Oil Company, with the operating unit known as the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., he became vice president and a director of the last-named organization.

Last year he was a member of the executive committee and this year he was elected treasurer. He represents the manufacturing interests of the company on the executive committee. These include the plants of the Socony-Vacuum company and several foreign and domestic refineries of subsidiary and affiliated interests. Mr. Fales for several years has been active in welfare work in New York City.

EMIL DUCOMMUN, president of the Ducommun Corporation, left California recently for New York aboard the Steamship Pennsylvania.

V. S. WELCH, of Flynn, Welch and Yates, oil producers, Artesia, N. Mex., was hunting deer in the New Mexico mountains last week.

WILLIAM HOLLAND, general superintendent of the Ohio Oil Company at Casper, Wyo., was in Denver, Colo., on company business this week.

D. B. MYERS, chief geologist of the Union Oil Company, has returned to his office in Los Angeles, Calif., following a trip to Oceanside where his summer camp was lost in a recent forest fire.

C. E. (DOC) EMMONS, of the Texas Company of California, had his name inscribed on the Torrey Webb trophy for having the lowest net score in a golf match sponsored by the Texaco Employes Club of Los Angeles.

E. H. FISCHER, PETER FRANDSEN, LEO HALLOCK and J. A. HEADY, of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) refinery at Casper, Wyo., were elected members of the industrial relations committee the past week.

E. H. LYON, division manager of Phillips Petroleum Company's sales department in Kansas, left Wichita for Santa Fe, N. Mex., with A. M. HUGHES, Bartlesville, sales manager for Phillips, to hunt deer. At Santa Fe they were joined by JACK COMER, Phillips agent in that territory, and the party left for the Mogollan Mountains. Mr. Comer is reported to be one of the best deer and bear hunters in the Southwest.

PARAGRAPHS

JAMES S. MAXWELL, JR., scout and land man for the Continental Oil Company, Wichita Falls, Tex., has been transferred temporarily to Midland, Tex., by his company.

J. W. GRAYBEAL, with the Humble Oil & Refining Company at Houston, Tex., has been transferred to the West Texas division at Midland as assistant division petroleum engineer.

JAMES A. CASHEN, JR., of the sales department of the Pan American Petroleum and Transport Company, New York, was wiring friends throughout the country this week apprising them of the arrival of a baby boy in his home.

PAUL TRUESDELL, director of publicity for Universal Oil Products Company, Chicago, left Chicago October 22 to attend the American Petroleum Institute meeting in Los Angeles. On the way he will visit refineries in the western tates, particularly those in Montana.

J. B. STEELE, of the Kewanee Oil and Gas Company, is spending his vacation in Hot Springs, Ark.

JOSEPH BODINE, scout in Kansas for the Amerada Petroleum Corporation, is on leave of absence to recuperate from an attack of influenza.

HENRY ROGATZ, consulting geologist of Amarillo, Tex., was a visitor in Tulsa the past week. He formerly was with the Phillips Petroleum Company at Borger.

W. H. MERRITT of Tulsa, general manager of the Cities Service Oil Company, was in Chicago on business during the past week. He was registered at the Hotel Blackstone.

E. OBERING, head of the geological department in the West Texas district for Shell Petroleum Corporation, was a recent visitor to the company's offices at Houston, Tex.

DALE ROUDEN, scout for the Shell Petroleum Corporation, with headquarters at Shreveport, La., spent two days at the company's offices at Houston, Tex., last week.

P. R. MORRIS, in the exploration department for the Shell Petroleum Corporation at Houston, Tex., was a business visitor to the company's offices at Midland, Tex., the past week.

BAKER HOSKINS, scout for the Shell Petroleum Corporation, and MISS BONNIE HARRIS were recently married and they are now at their home at Lake Charles, La., Mr. Hoskins' headquarters.

W. H. MORRISON, chief petroleum engineer, Shell Petroleum Corporation, is in New Mexico, and J. H. SATIN and M. A. SHERWOOD, engineers, are on vacation in Chicago and New Mexico, respectively.

JAMES T. BRANCH, assistant to the vice president, Shell Petroleum Corporation, Tulsa, has been transferred to St. Louis, Mo., to be associated with the president's department. R. P. R. McGLASHAN will succeed Mr. Branch in the Tulsa position.

DANIEL J. MORAN, president of the Continental Oil Company, and a group of company officials were expected to arrive at Lake Charles, La., for an inspection of the company's new field recently opened in Acadia Parish, where the company is preparing to complete three new wells.

R. G. CLARK, for 15 years associated with Barnsdall Refining Corporation and subsidiaries as salesman, assistant division manager and division manager, has resigned to become a sales supervisor for the Kendall Refining Company of Bradford, Pa. His headquarters will be in Indianapolis with supervision over Indiana, Kentucky, southern Illinois and part of Ohio.

ALLEN and GORDON GUIBERSON, Dallas, Tex., sons of S. A. GUIBERSON, JR., have organized the Algord Oil Company.

F. J. ADAMS, division manager, W. M. LOURCEY, land man, both with the Gulf Production Company, and BILL DUNNING, independent operator, are deer hunting in the mountains of New Mexico.

GEORGE R. WOODS, manager of the New York office of the Regan Forge & Engineering Company, San Pedro, Calif., sailed October 18 for England and the Continent where he expects to spend several weeks.

Do You Remember?

From The Oil and Gas Journal Files

25 YEARS AGO

Arthur V. Hoenig, assistant superintendent of the Carter Oil Co., has moved his headquarters from Bremen, Ohio, to Lancaster, Ohio.

Orlando T. Letcher, pioneer Glenn Pool operator, dies in Tulsa, age 64 years.

The Glenn Pool, including the Taneha extension, is producing 40,000 bbls. a day. Its peak in 1908 is unofficially given as 120,000 bbls. a day.

George W. Radcliffe, Pittsburgh, Pa., resigns as assistant treasurer of the Hope Natural Gas Co., to become auditor of the Manufacturers Light & Heat Co. Charles H. Rupp succeeds him in the vacated position.

20 YEARS AGO

The combined production of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana is 382,500 bbls. of which the Mid-Continent fields produce 327,500 bbls. and Gulf Coast 55,000 bbls. The largest pools are Cushing, Oklahoma, 115,000 bbls., and Caddo, Louisiana, 42,000 bbls.

David Gunsburg, of Gunsburg & Forman, and a widely known veteran oil producer, dies in Buffalo, N. Y. He left an estate estimated between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000.

The first oil well in Montana has been drilled east of the town of Chance, Carbon County, and 10 miles west and a few miles north of Frannie, Wyo.

The Crew Levick Co., Philadelphia, is said to be the oldest distributor of refined products in the United States.

10 YEARS AGO

Forrest M. Towl, Jr., dies at his home in Cleveland, Ohio, from heart failure. He was a son of Forrest M. Towl, Eastern pipe line executive.

Saginaw, Mich., is in the throes of an oil excitement. Two oil wells have been drilled inside the city limits, producing from the Berea sand.

Earl Oliver, of Ponca City, Okla., severely criticizes the report of the Committee of Eleven of the American Petroleum Institute compiled for the Federal Oil Conservation Board.

Henry H. Adsit, veteran oil producer and production manager, dies at his home in Bradford, Pa., age 84 years. He was the father of Howard Adsit, Mid-Continent oil man.

The old Oil Exchange erected in Oil City, Pa., in 1877, is being razed to make way for the Lamberton Bank Building.

ALLEN G. OLIPHANT, president of the Bay Oil Corporation, Houston, Tex., was in Tulsa last week.

W. HILL, head of the Shell's aviation department in London, has been on a business trip to the United States.

WALTER LARSH, district geologist in Kansas for Stanolind Oil and Gas Company, spent several days in Tulsa last week.

J. A. LA FORTUNE, vice president of the Warren Petroleum Company, returned last week from a business trip to Chicago.

LELAND DAVIDSON, in the pipe line and refinery division of Tide Water Oil Company, Tulsa, has been transferred to the land department.

W. L. CUPIT, formerly stationed at the Hull district for Humble Oil & Refining Company, has been transferred to the Hastings district as district chief clerk and warehouseman.

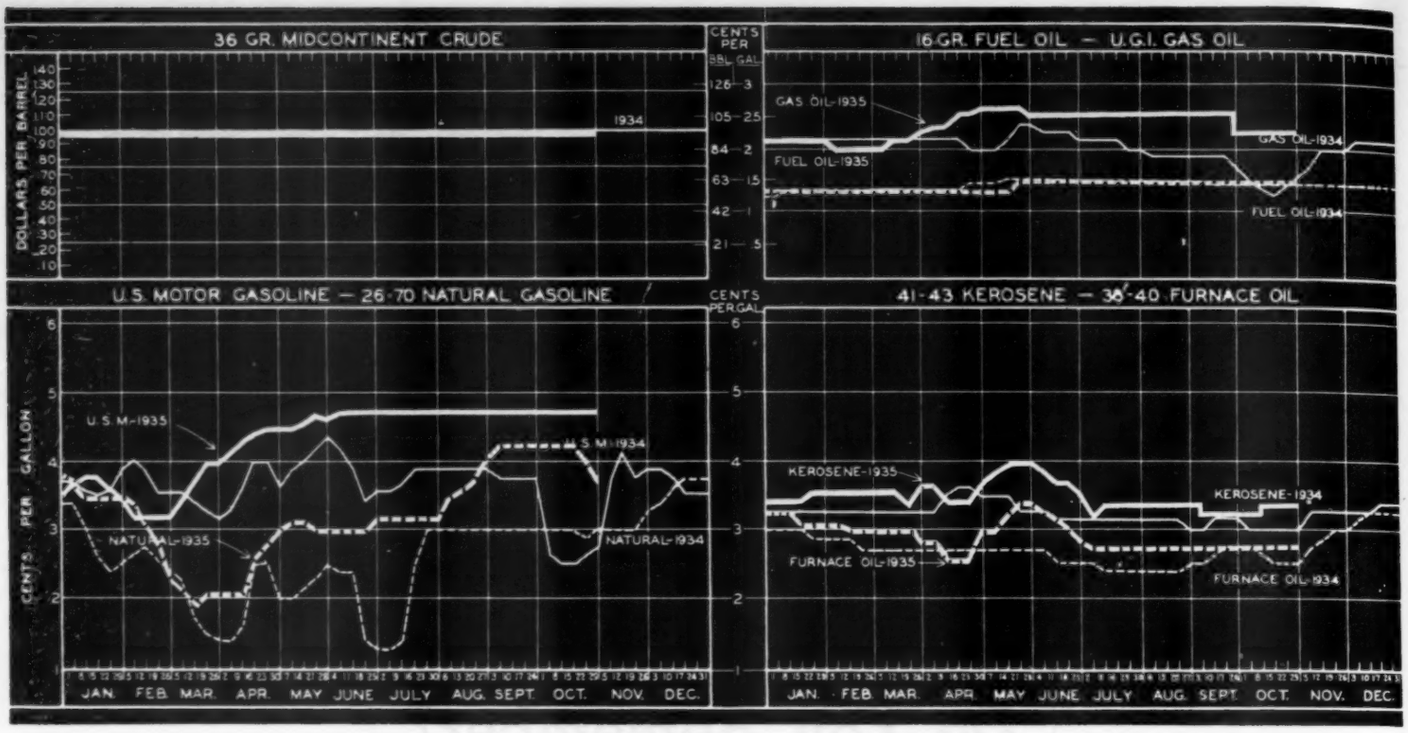
A. V. McMURRAY has been appointed manager of the western district by Acme Petroleum Company of Chicago, Ill., with his headquarters in Kansas City, Mo.

JACK BALLAGH, president of Patterson-Ballagh Corp., Los Angeles, Calif., stopped off in Tulsa on his return from a trip to eastern points where he called on the trade.

W. A. THOMAS, Pure Oil Company geologist stationed at Mount Pleasant, Mich., has resigned effective November 1 to become associated with the McClanahan Oil Company, Mount Pleasant, Mich.

MALCOLM TUTTLE, refinery engineer for the Max B. Miller Company, with offices in New York, is visiting plants and the executive offices of Mid-Continent refineries and spent several days in Tulsa this week.

JOHN REID of Oil City, Pa., president and general manager of Joseph Reid Gas Engine Company, and also a director of Frick-Reid Supply Corporation, has been a visitor in Tulsa while on a tour of the Mid-Continent.



Group 3 Ending Month Without Usual Sinking of Tank Car Gasoline Prices

By T. F. SMILEY

The customary October drop in tank car prices of gasoline in the Oklahoma (Group 3) market had not yet appeared this week, and indications were the month would close with quotations at the level that has ruled for almost five months, including the year's season of heaviest consumption.

Although export demand which has developed in the last few weeks and the unusually well-sustained domestic business are exercising a bracing influence on prices, there is pretty general agreement that the gratifying behavior of the gasoline market is to be ascribed for the most part to the co-operation prevailing among refiners.

Policy Likely to Continue

The practice adopted by large integrated companies last spring of augmenting their own supplies by purchasing surplus stocks of small independent refiners instead of increasing their own operations exerted a stabilizing effect on the tank car market from the start. The results have been so salutary that it probably will be continued throughout the fall and winter. If this is done, it is regarded as likely that the policy will become permanently established.

Excess stocks which the large companies now are called upon to absorb are much smaller than formerly. One reason is that the small independents, along with the large organizations, have made sharp reductions in their crude runs to stills. Another is that the vastly improved conditions in East Texas, under which great quantities of motor fuel which formerly overcrowded northern markets are now moved to the Gulf Coast, have opened up new outlets for refiners in Oklahoma and other Mid-Continent areas. Small refiners who formerly had 100 to 150 cars monthly to be taken off their hands now have half that to be disposed of through intercompany buying.

Fine motoring weather has prolonged the period of heavy gasoline consumption. It is pointed out that football games in all parts of the country are contributing substantially to the big fall gallonage. Almost every one of these sport events packs roads to the athletic field with automobiles. The improvement in general business has increased football patronage, and this in turn has swelled gasoline sales. This factor in retail gasoline business may be expected to continue operative till Thanksgiving, which closes the football season.

Natural gasoline prices were lowered, as observers had declared was inevitable. The 26-70 grade was off a quarter-cent as compared with last week. The market was reported to be in a healthier condition as a result of the reductions. For two weeks the Oklahoma quotation for 26-70 had been kept at 4 cents while the same grade was obtainable in North Texas for a half-cent less. This discrepancy was too great, and one outcome of it was that manufacturers in the southern part of Oklahoma, too far removed from the State's refining centers to compete with those having the advantage of short hauls, soon had material accumulating on their hands. These manufacturers ordinarily ship to northern refiners in competition with North Texas manufacturers, over whom they have the advantage of a small freight differential. But the unnatural spread between Oklahoma and North Texas prices enabled the North Texas manufacturers to get more than their usual share of this northern business. The unavoidable thing happened. The southern Oklahoma manufacturers cut the price to move their material.

Lower Prices Attract Buying

New buying set in with the reduced prices. It included two cargoes to one of the major refiners, presumably for blending in making up a foreign shipment. Half a cargo of stabilized material was another sale recorded. Inquiries for two cargoes of stabilized natural indicated early this week that further export business lay ahead. With Italy getting Rumanian gasoline, Germany, England and France are turning to this country, thus increasing the demand for casinghead material. Also major companies which had stayed out of the natural market are now coming back, attracted by the lower prices. The fresh buying was cleaning up excess stocks.

The lubricants were in good position. Bright stocks were up a half-cent and neutrals were strong at current prices. Mid-Continent inventories of neutrals were said to be the lowest in years, some refiners estimating them at 40 days' supply.

The heating oils, including kerosene, lacked life, but a cold snap would change their appearance. Industrial fuels were slow. Wax, under the stimulus of foreign buying, was firm.

Refined Oil Market Barometer

Cheerfulness pervades most sections of the refined market, in contrast with the shakiness which marked it in the corresponding period last year. Gasoline tank car prices are clinging close to the levels which ruled in the peak season, but retail markets in some areas remain disordered. Lubricants, instead of sagging, are firm. Conditions in California are more hopeful.

MID-CONTINENT. Gasoline, lubricants vigorous. Better buying in naturals following price drop.

EAST COAST. General market steady, with feeling further improvement is probable.

GULF COAST. Quiet, with limited trading. Gasoline and kerosene steady.

PENNSYLVANIA. Neutrals, bright stocks, anti-knock gasoline up. Cylinder stocks strong.

CALIFORNIA. Higher crude prices expected to result in early rise in refined oil prices.

CHICAGO. Gasoline firm and moving readily. Kerosene and heating oils in good tone.

Eastern Markets Strong and Steady on Optimistic Factors in Oil Industry

By C. O. WILLSON

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—An unusual situation in which buyers and sellers were in agreement that refined markets in this territory were either "steady" or "strong" was apparent over the past week. One observer expressed the opinion that this uniformity in opinion may in part reflect a stock market bullishness as a result of which all the optimistic factors in the present oil situation are being paraded before prospective buyers of oil securities and anything of an unfavorable nature is kept in the background. There are other views that are less cynical but which urge caution in regard to any rapid recovery in refinery prices in this territory.

A majority apparently feel that the refinery market generally has given a good account of itself over the past 60 days following the close of the summer season and they are now predicting that any general change in quotations will be upward. The sellers are not overlooking the fact that there are several weak spots in both refinery and consumer prices for practically all refinery products. They concede that some of these situations are so deeply seated that it will require considerable time to return quotations at these points to the general level of prices. The refiners in this section, in probably a majority of cases, will agree that plant revenue on the finished products is still below what it should be in relation to crude oil and operating costs. For that reason they are looking forward to a gradual upturn in quotations.

Domestic refinery prices as posted by the larger refiners are unchanged. Most of them do not sell a low octane grade, but where available it is quoted at 5¾ cents in tank car lots. In the case of this product the tank car price also prevails in small barge shipments. The domestic gasoline market improves with the better grades of gasoline. There is a demand for 65 octane U. S. Motor at 6¼ cents, which exceeds the ready supply. One major buyer was said to be in the market for 67 octane material. This gasoline is satisfactory for use as regular grade motor fuel with a minimum of ethyl fluid. Most of the regular branded grades of motor fuel in this territory run from 69 to 70 octane, the latter being the maximum rating allowed under the ethyl license. Refiners make every effort to secure the highest possible rating in their refinery output so that they can cut down their use of ethyl fluid and at the same time keep their products at the top in octane and volatility specifications. While the quantity involved is much less there is the same effort in regard to the premium grade of Ethyl Gasoline. In this case refiners segregrate their gasoline to secure white stock above 70 octane so that the ethyl fluid requirements can be reduced. This situation appears to have brought a tight market both here and at the Gulf in the higher octane grades. Sellers familiar with this situation are predicting an early advance in the 65 plus material to 6½ or 6¾ cents.

Prices at the Gulf on export gasoline grades are slightly higher than they were a week ago. There continues to be a number of inquiries from European buyers who are anxious to cover their requirements the last few weeks of the year. There have been inquiries in fact for January and February lifting. Sellers consider these inquiries as "feelers" to secure views as to the early 1936 market.

Lubricating Oils

While there has been some improvement in the export demand for certain grades of lubricating oils, those in close touch with foreign marketing conditions are not sure that the upward trend will continue. There is a feeling that the European demand for American lubricants will not be as large in 1936 as it has been in 1935.

One authority states that five lubricating oil plants are either in the course of construction in Europe at this time or have been authorized. In addition three plants were completed in recent months. Refiners in United States for years have supplied the bulk of lubricating oils consumed in European markets and in a majority of other foreign countries. A few years ago this foreign demand furnished outlets for approximately 40 per cent of the total output in this country. Now it is 30 per cent. The present exports are approximately 23,000 bbls. daily and over half of this total goes to European markets. There were several cases in which major oil companies supplied their European markets with gasoline and other products refined at foreign plants but which obtained practically all of their lubricants from plants in United States.

Recently, due in part to the fact that several countries through changes in tariff rates have practically forced oil companies to locate refineries in those countries, several lubricating oil plants have been added, or will be, during the coming year. Developments in manufacturing methods which have made it possible to secure satisfactory lubricating oils from crudes not considered desirable in the past, have aided this trend toward foreign expansion in lubricating oil output. The situation in France illustrates this development. Imports of lubricating oils into France, most of which come from United States, have dropped to less than 1,000 bbls. daily. A little over a year ago they were 3,500 bbls. daily. Fortunately, the German demand for imported lubricants has increased, due to a gain in the number of motor vehicles and improved industrial conditions. For the first seven months of this year the German imports averaged 6,600 bbls. daily, which compares with 5,300 bbls. for the same period in 1934.

In the United Kingdom, the most important buyer of lubricating oils from United States, imports for the first seven months of this year dropped to 8,000 bbls. daily from 8,700 bbls. last year. At this time two lubricating oil plants are under construction in Germany, with another plant assured. Two plants are under construction in the United Kingdom. These plants will have an output of 2,500 bbls. daily of finished lubricants. Two plants have been built in Rumania and the lubricating oil output of French refineries has been increased in recent months. While exports of finished products from Russian refineries has decreased this year, with an average decline of 28 per cent, the exports of lubricating oils are about the same as last year, averaging 5,000 bbls. daily.

It is not expected that the domestic demand for lubricating oils in this country will increase materially and should refiners lose part of their foreign business there will be no alternative but to reduce output. The trend in processing is to manufacture improved lubricants and in the case of motor lubricant oils less oil is required.

In this connection refiners of bright stocks state that 19 to 23 cents in bulk per gallon for Pennsylvania Grade and 3 to 4 cents less for the western stock is too low for profitable operation. These are the prevailing prices at this time, with export prices in barrels 6 to 7 cents higher. Pennsylvania neutrals at 21 to 24 cents in bulk, depending on pour test, and around 29 cents in bulk for export movement are on a more favorable price basis.

Prices on kerosene, furnace oil, Diesel fuel, gas oil and residual fuels are unchanged from last week. The demand for all grades of fuels is improving. There is seasonal improvement in the demand for the domestic end, but both the crude scale and refined grade price lists are unchanged.

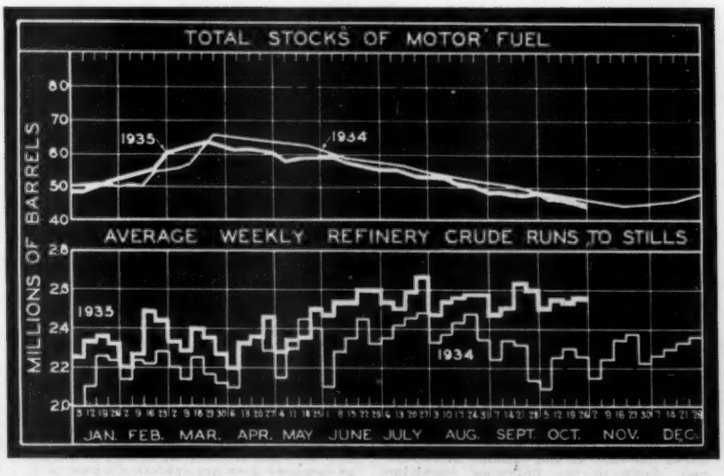
A. P. I. Weekly Refinery Statistics

Week Ending October 26, 1935

	Capacity reporting per cent	Daily crude runs (bbls.)	Total gasoline (bbls.)	Gas oil and fuel oil (bbls.)
East Coast	100.0	474,000	12,962,000	12,447,000
Appalachian	94.8	113,000	2,062,000	958,000
Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky	95.9	379,000	7,945,000	4,263,000
Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri	84.8	268,000	4,518,000	4,956,000
Inland Texas	48.5	86,000	1,161,000	1,499,000
Texas Gulf	96.4	531,000	6,238,000	12,066,000
Louisiana Gulf	96.4	123,000	1,226,000	4,838,000
North Louisiana and Arkansas	90.0	42,000	348,000	482,000
Rocky Mountains	61.9	38,000	669,000	793,000
California	92.6	521,000	9,280,000	65,933,000
Total United States	89.5	2,575,000	46,409,000	108,235,000

Stocks (barrels)—	Oct. 26, 1935	Oct. 27, 1934
Finished gasoline	41,163,000	41,993,000
Unfinished gasoline	5,246,000	5,132,000

Note: In addition there are stocks classified as "other motor fuel." These total around 5,500,000 bbls. and are not included in this summary.



RETAIL OIL MARKETS

Tank wagon and filling station prices on gasoline and kerosene furnished by the larger marketing firms

Prices as of October 29, 1935

Taxes

The gasoline quotations given in the following tables include the 1-cent federal tax, as well as state, county and city taxes. The gasoline is the regular or standard grade. In most areas a third grade and a premium grade are also available.

Discounts

Under the standard form of commercial consumer contract which went into effect March 1, 1934, save in California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona and Nevada, a discount of 1 cent a gallon off tank wagon or 3 cents a gallon off retail prices is permitted for purchases between 4,000 and 10,000 gallons per month, or 4 cents a gallon off retail prices for purchases in lots of more than 10,000 gallons a month. The minimum delivery is 25 gallons.

Standard Oil Co. (Indiana)

	Gasoline			Kero.
	Tank wag.	Serv. sta.	Inc. tax	tank wag.
Chicago	14.0	16.0	4.0	9.8
Decatur, Ill.	15.8	16.5	4.0	9.8
E. St. Louis	15.2	17.2	4.0	9.5
Joliet	15.5	16.0	4.0	9.8
Peoria	15.5	15.5	4.0	9.8
Quincy	15.3	17.3	4.0	8.0
Davenport, Ia.	15.5	(†)	4.0	9.8
Des Moines	15.3	(†)	4.0	9.6
Mason City	15.7	(†)	4.0	10.0
Sioux City	15.5	(†)	4.0	9.8
Duluth, Minn.	16.3	18.3	4.0	10.6
Mankato	15.9	17.9	4.0	10.2
Minneapolis	15.9	17.9	4.0	10.2
LaCrosse, Wis.	16.9	18.9	5.0	10.2
Green Bay	17.2	19.2	5.0	10.5
Milwaukee	15.3	16.8	5.0	10.1
Madison	16.9	18.9	5.0	10.2
Detroit, Mich.	13.5	15.5	4.0	9.3
Grand Rapids	15.6	16.6	4.0	8.0
Saginaw	16.1	18.1	4.0	9.3
Evansville, Ind.	17.2	19.2	5.0	10.3
Indianapolis	17.4	19.4	5.0	10.5
South Bend	17.6	19.6	5.0	12.0
Fargo, N. Dak.	16.9	18.9	4.0	11.2
Huron, S. Dak.	17.4	19.4	5.0	10.7
Sioux Falls	16.9	18 9	5.0	10.2
Kan. City, Mo.*	12.9	14.9	4.0	7.0
Springfield	14.6	16.6	4.0	8.9
St. Louis	15.2	17.2	3.5	9.5
St. Joseph*	14.9	16.9	4.0	9.2
Wichita, Kans.	14.4	16.4	4.0	6.8
Bartlesville, Ok.	16.0	18.0	5.0	8.8

*State tax 2 cents, 1-cent city tax and 1-cent federal tax.

†Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) has leased all service stations in Iowa.

Discounts to dealers: Undivided accounts, 1½ cents on premium and regular and 2½ cents on third grade off service station prices; divided accounts one-half cent less than undivided. Discounts to dealers in metropolitan Chicago one-half cent larger than rest of Standard of Indiana territory, namely 4 cents and 3 cents on respective grades. Where prices are more than 1 cent below normal, the discounts are one-half cent less than above.

Stanolex Furnace Oil in Chicago

Effective June 27, 1935, f.o.b. Chicago tank wagon prices: Range oil, less than 100 gallons, 8.5 cents; 100-149 gallons, 7.5 cents; 150 gallons and more, 7.0 cents. No. 1 (34-40 lt. stw. zero), less than 150 gallons, 8.5 cents; 150-149 gallons, 7.5 cents; 150 gallons or more, 7.0 cents; No. 2 (30-34, stw. zero), same prices and quantities as No. 1; No. 3 (22-26, zero), less than 150 gallons, 7.2 cents; 150 gallons or more, 6.2 cents. No. 4 (12-15 zero), less than 400 gallons, 7.2 cents; 400 gallons or more, 6.2 cents. viscosity of No. 4, 85° and 100° F.: No. 5, less than 400 gallons, 5½ cents; 400 gallons or more 4½ cents.

Rocky Mountain District

CONTINENTAL OIL CO.

	Gasoline			Kero.
	Tank wag.	Serv. sta.	Inc. tax	tank wag.
Denver, Colo.	18.0	20.0	5.0	11.0
Pueblo	18.0	20.0	5.0	12.0
Grand Junction	20.5	22.5	5.0	15.0
Casper, Wyo.	18.5	20.5	5.0	11.5
Cheyenne	18.5	20.5	5.0	13.0
Butte, Mont.	21.0	23.0	5.0	17.5
Billings	19.5	21.5	6.0	16.5
Helena	21.5	23.5	6.0	17.5
Great Falls	20.5	22.5	6.0	17.5
Salt Lake, Utah	18.0	20.0	5.0	16.0
Twin Falls, Ida.	23.0	25.0	6.5	18.0
Boise	22.5	24.5	6.0	18.0
Albu'que, N. M.	20.0	22.0	*6.5	13.0

*One-half cent city tax.

Discount to dealers with or without contract in Continental territory: Undivided dealer discount off service station price, 4 cents; divided dealer accounts, 3½ cents.

Southern District

STANDARD OIL CO. OF KENTUCKY

	Gasoline			Kero.
	Tank wag.	Serv. sta.	Inc. tax	tank wag.
Atlanta, Ga.	20.0	22.0	7.0	12.0
Augusta	20.0	22.0	7.0	14.0
Macon	20.0	22.0	7.0	13.0
Savannah	18.0	20.0	7.0	14.0
Birm'ham, Ala.	21.0	23.0	8.0	12.0
Mobile	19.0	21.0	8.0	10.0
Montgomery	22.0	24.0	8.0	15.5
Jackson, Miss.	19.0	21.0	7.0	11.0
Vicksburg	19.0	21.0	7.0	12.0
Jacksonville, Fla.	18.5	20.5	8.0	10.0
Miami	18.5	20.5	8.0	13.5
Pensacola	19.0	20.0	8.0	11.5
Tampa	18.5	20.5	8.0	11.0
Lexington, Ky.	19.5	21.5	6.0	10.0
Covington	18.0	20.0	6.0	11.5
Louisville	18.5	20.5	6.0	10.0
Paducah	18.5	20.5	6.0	10.0

In addition to the state tax of 6 cents Montgomery, Ala., has a county tax of 1 cent per gallon and a city tax of 1 cent per gallon on gasoline, and one-half cent per gallon on kerosene. Mobile and Birmingham, Ala., each have a city gasoline tax of 1 cent per gallon. Pensacola, Ala., has a city gasoline tax of 1 cent.

Southwestern District

MAGNOLIA PETROLEUM CO.

	Gasoline			Kero.
	Tank wag.	Serv. sta.	Inc. tax	tank wag.
Dallas, Tex.	16.0	17.0	5.0	7.0
Fort Worth	16.0	17.0	5.0	7.0
Houston	16.0	18.0	5.0	8.0
San Antonio	16.0	18.0	5.0	8.0
El Paso	17.0	19.0	5.0	10.0
Muskogee, Ok.	16.0	18.0	5.0	8.0
Okla. City	16.0	18.0	5.0	8.0
Tulsa	16.0	18.0	5.0	8.0
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.5	18.0	5.0	8.0
Little Rock	17.0	20.5	7.5	9.5
Texarkana	15.5	17.5	5.0	8.0

Atlantic Coast District

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW JERSEY

	Gasoline			Kero.
	Tank wag.	Serv. sta.	Inc. tax	tank wag.
Atl'tic City, N. J.	13.5	17.0	4.0	9.0
Newark	13.5	17.0	4.0	7.5
Annapolis, Md.	14.8	18.3	5.0	10.0
Baltimore	14.3	17.8	5.0	7.5
Cumberland	15.8	19.3	5.0	12.7
Wash'g'n, D. C.	12.3	15.8	3.0	9.0
Danville, Va.	16.6	20.1	6.0	12.9
Norfolk	15.1	18.6	6.0	11.3
Petersburg	15.8	19.3	6.0	11.7
Richmond	15.8	19.3	6.0	11.7
Roanoke	16.8	20.3	6.0	12.9
Charles'n, W. Va.	15 0	18.5	5.0	12.6
Parkersburg	14.3	17.8	5.0	11.2
Wheeling	15.5	19.0	5.0	12.2
Charlotte, N. C.	17.9	21.4	7.0	12.9
Hickory	18.2	21.7	7.0	13.1
Mt. Airy	18 2	21.7	7.0	13.2
Raleigh	17 6	21.1	7.0	12.7
Salisbury	18 0	21.5	7.0	13 0
Charleston, S. C.	16.2	19.7	7.0	11.3
Columbia	17.5	21.0	7.0	12.6
Spartanburg	17.9	21.4	7.0	12 9

Tank wagon gasoline refers to dealer instead of retail prices.

Price basis to dealers: Undivided dealers at regular price less one-half cent. Discount for kerosene, 1 cent off tank wagon price for 25 gallons or more under contract (contract not necessary in Baltimore) except in New Jersey, where no discount (if necessary) is given.

Nebraska

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEBRASKA

	Gasoline			Kero.
	Tank wag.	Serv. sta.	Inc. tax	tank wag.
Omaha	16.9	18.9	5.0	10.1
McCook	17.6	19.6	5.0	10.5
Norfolk	17.3	19.3	5.0	10.5
North Platte	17.7	19.7	5.0	10.9
Scottsbluff	18.4	20.4	5.0	11.6

Note: Discounts to dealers; where service station gasoline prices are (maximum overall, including rent) as follows: Reliance, 2½ cents; Standard Red Crown, 3½ cents; Red Crown Ethyl, 3½ cents.

Where service station gasoline prices are below normal resellers' allowances are reduced one-half of the amount below normal, down to the following (minimum overall, including rent): Reliance, 2 cents; Standard Red Crown, 3 cents; Red Crown Ethyl, 3 cents. Discounts to consumers for tank wagon deliveries covered only by Standard Commercial Consumers Contract, effective January 1, 1935.

Ohio

STANDARD OIL CO. OF OHIO

	Gasoline			Kero.
	Tank wag.	Serv. sta.	Inc. tax	tank wag.
Ohio points	17.0	19.0	5.0	*12.5

*Includes state tax of 1 cent.

Pennsylvania, Delaware and Part of New England

ATLANTIC REFINING CO.

	Gasoline			Kero.
	Tank wag.	Serv. sta.	Inc. tax	tank wag.
Philadelphia, Pa.	16.0	18 0	5.0	9.0
Pittsburgh	17.0	19.0	5.0	10.0
Allentown	16.5	18.5	5.0	9 0
Erie	16.0	18.0	5.0	8 0
Scranton	16.5	18.5	5.0	10.0
Altoona	17.0	19.0	5.0	10.0
Dover, Del.	16.5	18.5	5.0	10.0
Wilmington	16.0	18.0	5.0	9.0
Springf'd, Mass.	13.2	16.7	4.0	7.5
Worcester	13.3	15.5	4.0	7.5
Hartford, Conn.	12.3	15.8	3.0	7.0
New Haven	12.2	15.7	3.0	7.5
Providence, R. I.	12.0	13.5	3.0	7.0

Note—Tank wagon prices are those applicable to consumers purchasing lots of 100 or more gallons in one delivery.

Central South District

STANDARD OIL CO. OF LOUISIANA

	Gasoline			Kero.
	Tank wag.	Serv. sta.	Inc. tax	tank wag.
N. Orleans, La.	17.5	21.0	‡8.0	12.0
Baton Rouge	16.5	20.0	†7.0	11.5
Alexandria	17.5	21.0	†*8.0	10.5
Lafayette	18.0	21.5	‡*8.0	12.5
Lake Charles	18.0	21.5	†*8.0	†11.0
Shreveport	16.0	19.5	†7.0	9.0
Knoxville, Tenn.	20.0	23.5	8.0	14.0
Memphis	18.0	21.5	8.0	9.5
Chattanooga	19.5	23.0	8.0	11.5
Nashville	19.0	22.5	8.0	10.0
Bristol	17.85	20.6	8.0	14.5

*Includes city tax of 1 cent.

†Includes 1-cent parish tax. ‡Includes 2-cent parish tax.

Tank wagon gasoline refers to dealer instead of retail prices.

Price basis to dealers: Undivided dealers at dealer price less one-half cent.

Louisiana kerosene prices include 1-cent state tax.

New York and New England

SOCONY-VACUUM CO., INC.

	Gasoline			Kero.
	Post deal	Serv. sta.	Inc. tax	tank wag.
Albany, N. Y.	14.2	17.7	5.0	7.5
*Met. New York	15.05	19.3	5.0	7.0
*Br'kl'n, Queens	14.8	18.8	5.0	7.0
Buffalo	12.0	14.0	5.0	8.0
Rochester	14.0	17.0	5.0	8.0
Syracuse	13.5	16.0	5.0	8.5
Boston, Mass.	13.0	16.5	4.0	6.75
Portland, Me.	13.5	16.0	5.0	7.5
Manch'ter, N. H.	14.8	18.3	5.0	7.75
Burlington, Vt.	16.2	19.7	5.0	8.5

*Does not include 2 per cent city sales tax which is calculated on basis of net retail price exclusive of state and federal taxes.

Pacific Coast Territory

STANDARD OIL CO. OF CALIFORNIA

	Gasoline			Kero.
	Tank wag.	Serv. sta.	Inc. tax	tank wag.
San Francisco	12.5	14.5	4.0	10.0
Los Angeles	9.5	11.5	4.0	10.5
Fresno, Calif.	13.0	15.0	4.0	9.0
Phoenix, Ariz.	15.0	17.0	6.0	‡16.0
Reno, Nev.	16.5	18.5	5.0	13.0
Portland, Ore.	16.5	18.5	6.0	13.5
Seattle, Wash.	16.5	18.5	6.0	13.5
Tacoma	16.5	18.5	6.0	13.5
Spokane	19.5	21.5	6.0	16.5

*Retail prices posted by Standard Stations, Inc., a subsidiary.

†Prices are at company's plant or depots, as company does not operate stations. A 4-cent per gallon discount is given dealers and customers taking tank wagon lots except in Phoenix where discount is 1 cent.

‡Includes 5-cent state tax.

Canada*

Imperial 3-Star Gasoline

IMPERIAL OIL, LTD.

	Gasoline			Kero.
	Tank wag.	Serv. sta.	Inc. tax	tank wag.
Hamilton, Ont.	21.0	23.5	6.0	16.5
Toronto, Ont.	21.0	23.5	6.0	16.5
Brandon, Man.	30.3	33.3	7.0	21.3
Winnipeg, Man.	28.7	31.7	7.0	20.3
Regina, Sask.	30.0	33.0	7.0	21.5
Saskatoon, Sask.	32.8	35.8	7.0	24.3
Edmonton, Alta.	32.2	35.2	7.0	23.7
Calgary, Alta.	29.5	32.5	7.0	21.0
Vancouver, B. C.	24.5	27.5	7.0	24.0
Montreal, Que.	20.5	23.0	6.0	17.0
St. John, N. B.	26.0	30.0	8.0	19.5
Halifax, N. S.	26.0	30.0	8.0	19.5

*Imperial gallon used in Canada.

In maritime provinces all dealers get 4 cents off service station price. In all other provinces open dealers get 3 cents off service station price and 1 cent additional to 100 per cent accounts, except Montreal City, Hamilton and Toronto, where open dealers get 2½ cents off service station price with 1 cent additional to 100 per cent accounts.

Naphtha

STANDARD OIL CO. (INDIANA)

	Tank wagon*
Oleum spirits	15.7
V.M.&P. naphtha	16.0
Cleaners' naphtha	15.0
Stanisol	15.0

*Prices include 3-cent Illinois tax, but not 1-cent federal tax or 2 per cent retail occupational tax.

Prices f.o.b. Chicago. Each price subject to discount of 1 cent per gallon for 150-gallon lots if covered by contract.

Retail Price Changes

Standard Oil Co. of California October 22 reduced tank wagon kerosene 1.5 cents and 3 cents in San Francisco and Fresno respectively.

Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky September 25 advanced tank wagon kerosene 2 cents in Montgomery.

Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana October 14 reduced tank wagon kerosene 2 cents in Nashville.

Chicago Markets

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Sentiment in petroleum markets here, particularly as to gasoline, was firm to stronger as the week opened, following the advance in California crude prices. Despite all that had been said to the contrary, in the Middle West the West Coast situation was regarded as a very real threat which sooner or later would develop into serious market trouble.

Gasoline of good quality in the market was becoming none too plentiful and earlier prices seemed steadier than for some time. There was virtually no distress material. On certain of the higher gravity and low endpoint motor fuels, some refiners were asking higher prices.

Jobber orders against their contracts have been continuing heavy, October having been a fine consumption month throughout this region. Spot buying has been just fair.

Little progress is being made as yet in restoring normal tank wagon and service station prices in the important areas where they have been openly cut or subjected to concessions.

W. S. Doyle, representative of the Royal Dutch-Shell group in Caracas, Venezuela—the Caribbean Petroleum Company, the Venezuelan Oil Concessions, the Colon Petroleum Corporation and the Petroleum Utensils Company—following a visit to London will shortly be back in his office at Caracas. Mr. Doyle has been in Venezuela for about 23 years.

PRICES ON REFINED PRODUCTS

All quotations f.o.b. plant in cars for interstate or export movement except as otherwise noted

Prices as of October 29, 1935

The following quotations are exclusive of the federal excise taxes of 1 cent a gallon on gasoline and 4 cents on lubricating oils.

Refinery Gasoline

OKLAHOMA (Group 3)—

U. S. Motor grades:		
Below 63 octane	.04¾	.04¾
63-70 octane	.05⅝	.05⅝
60-62 400 grade:		
Below 63 octane	.04¾	.04¾
63-70 octane	.05⅝	.05⅝
64-66 375	.04⅞	.05
68-70 360	.05	.05

NORTH TEXAS—

U. S. Motor grades:		
Below 63 octane	.04¾	.04⅞
63-70 octane	.05⅝	.05⅝
60-62 400	.04¾	.04⅞
64-66 375	.04⅞	.05

NORTH LOUISIANA (Ark., N. La. and Miss. delivery)—

U. S. Motor grades:	
Below 63 octane	.05⅛
63-70 octane	.06¼
60-62 400	.05⅛

ARKANSAS (Ark., N. La., Miss. del.)—

U. S. Motor grades:	
Below 63 octane	.05⅛
63-70 octane	.06¼

CHICAGO (based on Group 3)—

U. S. Motor grades:		
Below 63 octane	.04¾	.04⅞
63-70 octane	.05⅛	.05⅝
60-62 400	.04¾	.05
64-66 375	.04⅞	.05⅛
68-70 360	.05	.05⅛
Aviation fighting grade	.05⅝	.06

PENNSYLVANIA (inland refineries)—

58-60 U. S. Motor:	
Below 60 octane	.05⅛
60-64.9 octane	.06⅝
65-70 octane	.06⅞
64-66 375	.05⅝
68-70 350	.05⅝

CALIFORNIA (domestic movement)—

54-58 U. S. Motor	.03½	.05
58-60 400	.05	.06

EAST COAST—

U. S. Motor, below 60 octane:	
*New York (Bayonne)	.05⅝
Baltimore	.05⅝
U. S. Motor, 60-64.9 octane:	
*New York (Bayonne)	.06
Philadelphia	.06
Boston	.06
Baltimore	.06
Charleston, S. C.	.06
U. S. Motor, 65 and above:	
*New York (Bayonne)	.06¼
Philadelphia	.06¼
Boston	.06¼
Baltimore	.06¼
Charleston, S. C.	.06¼

*All grades of gasoline one-fourth cent less for small barge shipments.

GULF COAST (domestic)—

U. S. Motor grades:		
Below 60 octane		.05
60-64.9 octane	.05¼	.05½
65 octane and higher		.05½

Naphtha

PENNSYLVANIA (inland refineries)—

50-52 450 (blending)	.05
52-54 450 (blending)	.05
54-56 450 (blending)	.05⅛

CHICAGO (based on Group 3)—

50-52 450 (blending)	.04¾	.05
Cleaners' naphtha, 56-58 gr., 200 i.b.p., 20 e.p.	.06⅜	.07
Lacquer diluent, 180 i.b.p., 250 e.p.	.07⅜	.08
Lacquer diluent, 140 i.b.p., 200 e.p.	.08¾	.09
Rubber solvent, 68-70 gr., 100 i.b.p., 300 e.p.	.06⅜	.07
Stoddard solvent, 300 i.b.p., 410 e.p., over 83° flash	.06⅜	.06⅛
Pet. thinner, 200-300 i.b.p., 410 e.p., over 83° flash	.06⅜	.06⅛
V.M.&P. naphtha, 56-58 gr., 190-260 i.b.p., 330° e.p.	.06⅜	.07
Petroleum spirits	.05⅜	.06

Natural Gasoline

OKLAHOMA (Group 3)—

Grade 26-70	.03¾	.04
Grade 18-55	.04¾	.04⅞
Low vapor pressure grade:		
*14 lb., v.p. (max.)	.05⅛	.05⅝
*12 lb. v.p. (max.)	.05½	.05⅝

NORTH LOUISIANA (Ark., N. La. and Miss. delivery)—

Grade 26-70	.04⅛

NORTH TEXAS—

Grade 26-70	.03½	.03¾
Grade 18-55	.04⅜	.04⅝
*14 lb. v.p. (max.)	.04⅞	.05⅛
*12 lb. v.p. (max.)	.05¼	.05½

CALIFORNIA—

75-85 375-390	.04½	.05½

*Nominal.

Kerosene

(All kerosene water white)

OKLAHOMA (Group 3)—

41-43	.03⅝	.03½
42-44	.03½	.03⅝

NORTH TEXAS—

41-43	.03¼

NORTH LOUISIANA (Ark., N. La. and Miss. delivery)—

41-43	.03¾

ARKANSAS (Ark., N. La., Miss. del.)—

41-43	.03¾

PENNSYLVANIA (inland refineries)—

45	.04⅝
46	.04¾
47	.04⅞

CHICAGO (based on Group 3)—

41-43	.03⅝	.03½
42-44	.03½	.03¾

CALIFORNIA (Pac. Coast market)—

38-40 high burning test	.03¼	.03⅝

NEW YORK (Bayonne, N. J.)—

41-43	.04⅝	.04¾

GULF COAST (domestic)—

41-43	.04¼	.04½

Petroleum Coke

(Prices per ton f.o.b. Chicago area. Refineries absorb freight to 80 cents a ton.)

Pile run	6.25
Direct from still	7.25
Egg, nut, pea	8.00
Lump	8.75

Furnace Oil

OKLAHOMA (Group 3)—

No. 1 prime white, 38-42	.03⅛	.03⅜
No. 1 straw, 38-40	.03	.03⅛
No. 2 straw, 32-36	.02⅞	.03⅛
No. 2 dark, 32-36	.02⅜	.03
No. 3, 28-32	.02⅝	.02⅜
No. 3, 15 and above, 28-32	.02½	.02⅝

NORTH TEXAS—

No. 1 prime white, 38-42	.03⅛	.03⅜
No. 1 straw, 38-40	.03	.03⅛

NORTH LOUISIANA (Ark., N. La. and Miss. delivery)—

No. 2, 32-36	.03⅛	.03½

ARKANSAS (Ark., N. La., Miss. del.)—

No. 2, 32-36	.03⅛
No. 3, 28-32	.03¼

CHICAGO (based on Group 3)—

No. 1 prime white, 38-40	.03⅛	.03¼
No. 1 straw, 38-40	.03	.03⅛
No. 2 straw, 32-36	.02¾	.03
No. 2 dark, 32-36	.02⅜	.02¾
No. 3, zero to 15, 28-32	.02⅝	.02¾
No. 3, 15 and above, 28-32	.02⅛	.02½

NEW YORK (Bayonne, N. J.)—

*No. 1		.04⅝
*No. 2	.03⅞	.04
*No. 4		.03⅝

*Barge deliveries from one-eighth to one-fourth cent under above tank car price.

Gas Oil and Fuel Oil

(Gas oil per gal., fuel oil per bbl.)

OKLAHOMA (Group 3)—

U.G.I. gas oil	.02¼	.02½
No. 4, 24-28	.87½	.90
No. 4, 15 and above, 24-28	.75	.80
No. 5	.70	.75
No. 6	.67½	.70
Below 18 fuel oil, industrial	.65	.67½

NORTH TEXAS—

U.G.I. gas oil	.02½	.02⅝
No. 4, 24-28	.87½	.90
No. 5	.72½	.75
No. 6	.67½	.70
Below 18 fuel oil, industrial	.65	.67½

NORTH LOUISIANA (Ark., N. La. and Miss. delivery)—

U.G.I. gas oil	.02¾	.02⅞
10-14 fuel oil, industrial	.75	.80

ARKANSAS (Ark., N. La., Miss. del.)—

10-14 fuel oil, industrial	.60	.65

CHICAGO (based on Group 3)—

U.G.I. gas oil	.02¼	.02⅜
No. 4, 24-28	.87½	.90
No. 4, 15 and above, 24-28	.72½	.77½
No. 5, 18-22	.62½	.65
No. 6, 10-16	.52½	.55

Fuel oils of more than 40 cold test generally 5 to 15 cents per bbl. in these areas.

PENNSYLVANIA (inland refineries)—

36-40	.04	.04⅛

CALIFORNIA—

Los Angeles:

30-34 gas oil, per bbl.	1.05	1.25
27 plus Diesel	1.05	1.25
27 plus Diesel (bunkers)	1.25	1.30
12-16 (bunkers at tidewater)	.87	.95
10-16 (cargo lots)	.80	.92
12-17 (tank cars)	.60	.95

San Joaquin Valley:

10-18 (tank cars)	.60	.75

San Francisco:

27 plus Diesel, per bbl.		1.25
27 plus Diesel (bunkers)		1.35
10-16 (bunkers)		1.00

GULF COAST—

28-30 gas oil	.03¼
28-30 Diesel (bunkers)	1.70
Bunker C (bulk cargoes)	.70
Bunker C (bunkers)	.80

NEW YORK (Bayonne, N. J.)—

27 plus, gas oil	.04
28-30 Diesel (lighterage 6½ plus per bbl.)	1.65
28-30 Diesel (tank cars)	.04
*Bunker C (to ocean-going ships in N. Y. harbor)	.95
Industrial fuel (tank cars)	.03⅝

*Lighterage charge 5c bbl. additional.

Neutral Oil

(Vis. at 100° F. except Pennsylvania and color N.P.A.)

OKLAHOMA (Group 3)—

Zero to 10 Cold Test:

150-3	.10
180-3	.11¼
180-4	.10⅝
200-3	.11¾
200-4	.11¼
240-3	.13⅝
240-4	.13¼
280-3	.14⅜
280-4	.14
200-3½	.15⅛
400-3½	.16
100-2 paraffin oil	.05⅝

15-20 Cold Test:

200-3	.10⅜
200-4	.10¼
240-3	.12⅜
240-4	.12¼
280-3	.13⅜
280-4	.13

GULF COAST—

Pale Oils:

200-3	.07	.07⅛
300-3	.07⅛	.08
500-3½	.08⅛	.09
750-3½	.09	.09¼
1,200-3½	.09⅛	.09⅜
2,000-4	.09⅜	.10

Red Oils:

200-5-6	.07	.07¼
300-5-6	.07¼	.07½
500-5-6	.08	.08⅛
750	.08⅛	.09
1,200-5-6	.09¼	.09⅛

CALIFORNIA (moving to dom. market)

Pale Oils:

100-2½-3	.07⅛	.07⅜
200-2½-3	.08	.08⅛
300-3½	.08⅜	.09⅜
350-3-4	.10¾	.10⅝
400-3-4	.11⅛	.12
450-3-4	.12¼	.12½
550-3-4	.12⅝	.13¼
600-3-4	.13¼	.13⅜

Red Oils:

200-4-5	.08¼	.08⅝
300-5-6	.08⅜	.09
350-5-6	.09⅝	.10
400-5-6	.10¼	.10⅜
450-5-6	.10⅝	.11
500-5-6	.11	.11¼
600-5-6½	.11⅜	.12¼
700-6½ plus	.12½	.12⅝
750-6½ plus	.13	.13¼
900-6½ plus	.13¼	.13½

PENNSYLVANIA—

150 vis. at 70° F., color, 400-405 flash:		
Zero pour test	.21	.21½
10 pour test	.20	.20½
15 pour test	.19½	.20
25 pour test	.18½	.19
180 vis. at 70° F., 3 color:		
25 pour test	.21	.21½
200 vis. at 70° F., 3 color:		
Zero pour test	.25½	.26
10 pour test	.24½	.25
15 pour test	.24	.24½
25 pour test	.23	.23½

Bright and Steam Refined

OKLAHOMA (Group 3)—

Bright Stocks:

190-200 D, 15-25		.20
150-160 D, 0-10		.17
150-160 D, 15-25		.16⅝
150-160 E, 15-25		.16
100-110 D, 0-10		.16

Steam refined:

630 green (treated)	.09½
600 light green, untreated	.08⅛
600 dark green, untreated	.05 .06

PENNSYLVANIA—

Bright Stocks (Pennsylvania grade, No. 8 color, 145-50 at 510; 540-550 flash):

10 pour test	.22	.22½
15 pour test	.21	.21½
20 pour test	.20	.20½
25 pour test	.19	.19½

Steam refined:

600	.09½	.10
650	.11	.11½
600 Pennsylvania flash	.12	.12½
630 flash	.17	.17½
600 Warren E filtered	.13	.13½

Wax and Petrolatum

(Prices per pound)

OKLAHOMA (Group 3)—

124-126 (a.m.p.) w.c. scale	.02¼	.02½

PENNSYLVANIA (inland refineries)—

122-124 (a.m.p.) w.c. scale	.0205	.021
124-126 (a.m.p.) w.c. scale	.0205	.021

NEW YORK—

Wax in bags fully refined:

123-125 (a.m.p.) wax		.0420
125-127 (a.m.p.) wax		.0430
128-130 (a.m.p.) wax		.0455
130-132 (a.m.p.) wax		.0480
133-135 (a.m.p.) wax		.0510
135-137 (a.m.p.) wax		.0565
124-126 (a.m.p.) w.s.	.0200	.0210
124-126 (a.m.p.) y.s.	.0200	.0205

Petrolatum in barrels, carload lots:

Dark green		.01⅞
Amber	.02⅞	.03
Extra amber	.02	.02⅛
Lily white	.06⅝	.06⅞
Snow white	.07⅜	.07⅝
Cream	.05⅝	.05⅞

CHICAGO (f.o.b. switching district; carload lots in bags, add 3¢ for a.m.p.)

122-124 (a.s.t.m.) wax	.0440	.0450
125-127 (a.s.t.m.) wax	.0465	.0475
127-129 (a.s.t.m.) wax	.0480	.0490
*130-132 (a.s.t.m.) wax	.0520	.0530
*132-134 (a.s.t.m.) wax	.0545	.0555

*Prices applicable for wax shipped in bulk or bag.

Export Prices

GASOLINE

GULF COAST—

U. S. Motor		.05⅛
60-62 400	.05¼	.05½
61-63 390	.05¼	.05⅝
64-66 375	.05⅝	.05½

LOS ANGELES—

U. S. Motor grades:		
53-55 octane		.04
55-65 octane	.04	.04¼
65-67 octane	.04¼	.04⅛
67-69 octane	.04⅛	.04⅜
Above 69 octane	.04⅜	.05
58-60 400 endpoint	.04½	.05

KEROSENE

GULF COAST—

41-43 prime white		.03⅞
41-43 water white	.03⅜	.04
44 water white		.04¼

LOS ANGELES—

41-43 water white	.04¼	.04⅜

LUBRICANTS

(Pennsylvania Grade)

NEW YORK (f.a.s. in bbls.)—

Cylinder Stocks:

600 Warren E	.18½	.19
600 S.R. unfiltered	.16½	.17
650 S.R. unfiltered		.18
600 flash S.R.	.19	.19½
630 flash S.R.	.23	.23½

Bright Stocks:

8 color	.25½
6½ plus colors in dilution	.25

NEUTRAL OIL

200-3 color	.29½
150-3 color	.24½

PARAFFIN WAX

NEW YORK (prices per pound)—

123-125 a.m.p.		.035
125-127 a.m.p.		.03625
128-130 a.m.p.		.03875
130-132 a.m.p.		.04125
133-135 a.m.p.		.04625
135-137 a.m.p.		.04875

Crude scale:

124-126 w.s.	.0200	.0205
124-126 y.s.	.0195	.02

CRUDE OIL PRICES

Oklahoma, Kansas, North Central and East Central Texas

Corsicana (heavy) (June 17, 1933)	.80
East Texas	$1.00
Other fields	(See gravity table)

West Texas

Crane Upton, Crockett, Howard, Glasscock, Mitchell (Sept. 29, 1933)	$ .70
Ector, Winkler and Pecos Counties and Lea County, New Mexico (Sept. 29, 1933)	.75
Pecos County, Yates shallow Pool (Sept. 29, 1933)*	.65
Jones and Fisher Counties*	(See gravity table)

Rocky Mountain States

Ilea, light (Sept. 29, 1933)	$ .96
Ilea, heavy (Sept. 29, 1933)	.90
Florence, Colo. (June 17, 1933)	.90
Fort Collins and Wellington, Colo., (June 17)	(See Salt Creek prices)
Big Muddy (Sept. 29, 1933)	$1.01
Frannie, light (May 1, 1934)	.70
Frannie, heavy (Sept. 29, 1933)	.62
Salt Creek and LaBarge (Sept. 29, 1933)	(See Stanolind Mid-Continent price schedule)
Grass Creek, light (Sept. 29, 1933)	$1.15
Grass Creek, heavy (Sept. 29, 1933)	.62
Elk Basin (Sept. 29, 1933)	1.15
Rock Creek (Sept. 29, 1933)	1.02
Lance Creek (Dec. 16, 1932)	.52
Hudson (June 2, 1931)	.65
Lost Soldier (Sept. 30, 1933)	.85
Hamilton Dome, all grades (Feb. 16, 1935)	.57
Torchlight (Sept. 29, 1933)	1.15
Greybull (Sept. 29, 1933)	1.15
Pondera (Sept. 29, 1933)	1.25
Sunburst (July 19, 1935)	1.20
Cat Creek, Montana	1.07
Hogback (Sept. 29, 1933)	1.11
Lea County, N. Mex. (Sept. 29, 1933)	.75
Maljamar (Sept. 29, 1933)	.70
Artesia-Jackson (Dec. 1, 1933)	.75

Gulf Coast

Grade A and Grade B specification discontinued by leading buyers.	(See gravity table)
Hardin (Aug. 8, 1935)	$.92
Tomball (see note)*	1.15
Livingston (Sept. 29, 1933)†	1.00
Cleveland (Jan. 11, 1934)	1.00
Greta (June 29, 1935)	.80
Refugio, light	(See gravity table)
Refugio, heavy (June 29, 1935)‡	.80
Conroe	(See Conroe gravity table)
Markham and High Island	(See Gulf Coast gravity table)
Bosco, La. (Jan. 18, 1935)§	$ 90

Anahuac and Dickinson posted by Humble August 29, 1935, price of 94 cents per barrel on 30-30.9 gravity with 2 cents per degree increase with top 40 gravity $1.14.

Note—Tomball, effective September 29, by Humble Oil & Refining Co. and October 2 by Magnolia Petroleum Co., and November 10 by Stanolind Crude Oil Purchasing Co.

*Greta posted by Texas Co. †Shell Petroleum Corp. ‡Refugio heavy by Humble Oil & Refining Co. Cleveland and Hardin posted by Magnolia Petroleum Co. §Bosco posted by Pure Oil Co.

Middle Western States

OHIO OIL CO.

Lima (Feb. 1, 1935)	$1.15
Illinois (Jan. 5, 1934)	1.13
Princeton, Ind. (Jan. 5, 1934)	1.13
Plymouth	Shut in
Midland, Mich. (Sept. 30, 1933)*	$1.02
West Branch, Mich.	.86
Oceana, Mich. (Oct. 5, 1933)	.90
Somerset, Ky. (May 28, 1935)	1.13
Western Kentucky (May 22, 1935)	1.13

*Posted by Pure Oil Co. and Simrall Pipe Line Co. Producers Pipe Line Co. pays 5 cents per barrel over Pure Oil Co.'s posted prices. West Branch, Mich., posted by Simrall Pipe Line Co. Somerset, Ky., crude purchased by Ashland Refining Co., Ashland, Ky., and posted prices includes premium. Oceana posted by Old Dutch Refining Co. and Naph-Sol Refining Co.

North Louisiana and Arkansas

Smackover, Ark. (all grades)	$ .70
Tullos, Urania, La. (Jan. 13, 1934)	.87
Nevada, Ark. (Sept. 29, 1933)	.60
East El Dorado (Sept. 29, 1933)	.70
Converse, La. (Mar. 17, 1934)	1.03
Elm Grove, La. (Sept. 29, 1933)	.75
Holly, La. (Nov. 17, 1934)	1.03
Pleasant Hill, La. (Mar. 17, 1934)	1.03
Zwolle, La. (Mar. 17, 1934)	1.03
Champagnolle, Ark. (Mar. 17, 1934)	.81
Lisbon, Ark. (Mar. 17, 1934)	1.03
Stephens, Ark. (Sept. 29, 1933)	.70
Urbana, Ark. (Mar. 17, 1934)	.60
Other fields	(See gravity table)

South Central and Southwest Texas

Darst Creek	$ .87
Mirando (June 29, 1935)	.75
Luling (Sept. 29, 1933)	.75
Pettus	1.05
Salt Flat	.87
Lytton Springs (Sept. 29, 1933)	.95
Duval County (June 29, 1935)	.75
Saxet (June 29, 1935)	.80
Port Lavaca (July 1, 1935)	.80

Eastern States

TIDE WATER PIPE CO.

(Effective Oct. 29, 1935)

Bradford, Pa.	$2.15
Allegany, N. Y.	2.15

SOUTH PENN OIL CO.

(Effective Oct. 29, 1935)

Pennsylvania Grade Oil in National Transit Lines (Bradford Field)	$2.15
Pennsylvania Grade Oil in Southwest Pennsylvania Lines	1.87
Pennsylvania Grade Oil in Eureka Pipe Line lines	1.82
Pennsylvania Grade Oil in Buckeye Pipe Line lines	1.87
Corning Grade Oil in Buckeye Pipe Line Co.'s lines	1.82

PENNZOIL CO.

(Effective Oct. 29, 1935)

Pennsylvania Grade Oil in National Transit Lines:	
Group A — Includes Cochran, Franklin, Hamilton and Doolittle districts.	$2.12
Group B — Includes Titusville district.	2.11
Group C — Includes Turkey and Tidioute districts.	2.10
Group D — Includes Bear Creek and Porkey districts.	2.09
Group E — Includes Eldeneau, Bull Creek, Rough Run, Carbon, Dipner, Bredlin, McJunkin, Jameson, Kennerdell, Emlenton, Tiona, Lacey and Kinzua districts.	2.06
Price depends on length of pipe line haul to plant at Oil City.	

PURE OIL CO.

(Effective Oct. 29, 1935)

Cabin Creek, W. Va.	$1.82
Bradford Hollow, W. Va.	1.82
Kelly Creek, W. Va.	1.82

Canada

Ontario (Sept. 9, 1933):	
Petrolia*	$2.10
Oil Springs	2.17
Turner Valley (May 21, 1934):†	
Clear naphtha	2.55
Discolored naphtha	2.37
Crude oil, 50 gravity	2.19
Crude oil, 45 to 49.9	2.07
Crude oil, 40 to 44.9	1.99

*Imperial Oil, Ltd. †Imperial Oil, Ltd., and Regal Oil & Refining Co.

Mexico

Panuco*	$.845

*F.o.b. ship, based on September transactions and exclusive of production and export taxes and bar dues.

Crude Prices by Gravities

Gravity—	1 Oklahoma and Kansas	2 North Texas, Central Texas and East Central Texas	3 North Louisiana and Arkansas	4 Gray County, Texas	5 Carson, Hutchinson and Moore Counties, Texas	6 Conroe, Texas	7 Salt Creek, Wyo.	8 Gulf Coast, Texas and Louisiana	9 Gulf Coast, Texas and Louisiana	10 Cotton Valley, Louisiana
Below 20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$.82	$.82	....
20-20.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.84	.84	....
21-21.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.86	.86	....
22-22.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.88	.88	....
23-23.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.90	.90	....
24-24.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.92	.92	....
Below 25	*$.76	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$.70
25-25.9	*.78	....	....	....	....	....	....	.94	.94	.72
26-26.9	*.80	....	....	....	....	....	....	.96	.96	.74
27-27.9	*.82	....	....	....	....	....	....	.98	.98	.76
28-28.9	*.84	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.00	1.00	.78
Below 29	.84	$.79	$.79	....	....	....	$.84	....	....	....
29-29.9	.86	.81	.81	....	....	....	.86	1.02	1.02	.80
30-30.9	.88	.83	.83	....	....	....	.88	1.04	1.04	.82
31-31.9	.90	.85	.85	....	....	....	.90	1.06	1.06	.84
32-32.9	.92	.87	.87	....	....	....	.92	1.08	1.08	.86
33-33.9	.94	.89	.89	....	....	....	.94	1.10	1.07	.88
34-34.9	.96	.91	.91	....	....	....	.96	1.12	1.08	.90
Below 35	....	....	....	$.79	$.69	....	....	....	....	....
35-35.9	.98	.93	.93	.81	.71	$1.09	.98	1.12	1.09	.92
36-36.9	1.00	.95	.95	.83	.73	1.11	1.00	1.12	1.10	.94
37-37.9	1.02	.97	.97	.85	.75	1.13	1.02	1.12	1.11	.96
38-38.9	1.04	.99	.99	.87	.77	1.15	1.04	1.12	1.12	.98
39-39.9	1.06	1.01	1.01	.89	.79	1.17	1.06	1.12	1.13	1.00
40 and over	1.08	1.03	1.03	.91	.81	1.19	1.08	1.12	1.14	1.02

H. J. Huerperman and H. Robbins, of the engineering staff of the Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company of Calgary, Alberta, are surveying a section of the company's transmission line at Eight Mile Lake, near Lethbridge.

V. E. Cottingham, geologist and deputy supervisor for the Texas Railroad Commission at San Angelo, Tex., has been promoted to chief engineer of the commission and moved to Austin. He fills the place vacated by Gordon Griffin, who resigned to go into private business.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF CALIFORNIA

For current purchases of crude oil at the well in California (unless otherwise specified). All gravities above those quoted take lowest price offered in that field. Standard Oil Co. prices effective August 29, 1935

Gravity—	Signal Hill	Seal Beach, Alamitos Heights	Huntington Beach	Inglewood	Playa Del Rey	Olinda-Brea Canon	Athens, Rosecrans, Dominguez	Elwood Terrace	Torrance	Richfield	Kettleman Hills	Whittier, La Habra	Montebello	Coyote Hills	Santa Fe Springs	Newhall, McKittrick, Kern River	Mountain View	Midway-Sunset, Elk Hills, Buena Vista Hills	Lost Hills	Coalinga	Wheeler Ridge
14-14.9	$.65	$.65	$.65	$.65	$.65	$.65	....	....	$.65	$.65	....	$.65	$.65	$.65	....	$.57	$.57	$.57	$.57	$.57	$.57
15-15.9	.65	.65	.63	.63	.61	.63	....	....	.63	.63	....	.63	.63	.63	....	.57	.57	.57	.57	.57	.57
16-16.9	.63	.63	.61	.61	.59	.61	....	....	.61	.61	....	.61	.61	.61	....	.57	.57	.57	.57	.57	.57
17-17.9	.61	.61	.59	.59	.55	.59	....	....	.59	.59	....	.59	.59	.60	....	.57	.57	.57	.57	.57	.57
18-18.9	.60	.60	.57	.57	.52	.57	....	....	.58	.57	....	.57	.58	.59	....	.57	.57	.57	.57	.57	.57
19-19.9	.58	.58	.55	.56	.49	.56	....	....	.57	.56	....	.55	.57	.58	....	.57	.57	.57	.57	.56	.56
20-20.9	.57	.57	.53	.55	.46	.55	....	....	.56	.55	....	.54	.56	.57	....	....	.57	.57	.57	.55	.55
21-21.9	.56	.56	.52	.54	.43	.54	....	....	.55	.54	....	.53	.55	.56	$.57	....	.56	.56	.56	.54	.54
22-22.9	.55	.55	.51	.53	.40	.53	....	....	.54	.53	....	.52	.54	.55	.56	....	.56	.56	.56	.53	.53
23-23.9	.54	.54	.50	.52	.39	.52	$.55	....	.53	.52	....	.51	.53	.54	.55	....	.55	.55	.55	.52	.52
24-24.9	.53	.53	.49	.51	.38	.51	.54	....	.52	.51	....	.50	.52	.53	.54	....	.54	.55	.54	.51	.51
25-25.9	.52	.52	.48	.50	.37	.50	.53	....	.51	.50	....	....	.51	.52	.54	....	.53	.54	.54	.50	.50
26-26.9	.51	.51	.47	.49	.36	.49	.52	....	.50	.49	....	....	.50	.51	.53	....	.52	.53	.53	....	....
27-27.9	.50	.50	.46	.48	....	.48	.51	....	....	.48	....	....	....	.50	.52	....	.51	.52	.52	....	....
28-28.9	.49	.49	.45	.47	....	.47	.50	....	....	.47	....	....	....	.49	.51	....	.50	.51	.51	....	....
29-29.9	.48	.48	.44	.46	....	....	.49	....	....	.46	....	....	....	.48	.50	....	.49	.50	.51	....	....
30-30.9	.47	.47	.42	.45	....	....	.48	....	....	....	....	....	....	.47	.49	....	.48	.49	.50	....	....
31-31.9	.46	....	....	.44	....	....	.45	....	....	....	....	....	....	.46	.48	....	.47	.48	....	....	....
32-32.9	....	....	....	.42	....	....	.44	....	....	....	....	....	....	.45	.47	....	.46	.47	....	....	....
33-33.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$.50	....	....	$.62	....	....	.44	.46	....	.45	.46	....	....	....
34-34.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.49	....	....	.61	....	....	.43	.45	....	....	....	....	....	....
35-35.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.48	....	....	.60	....	....	....	.44	....	....	....	....	....	....
36-36.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.47	....	....	.59	....	....	....	.43	....	....	....	....	....	....
37-37.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.46	....	....	.58	....	....	....	.42	....	....	....	....	....	....
38-38.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.57	....	....	....	.41	....	....	....	....	....	....
39-39.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.56	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

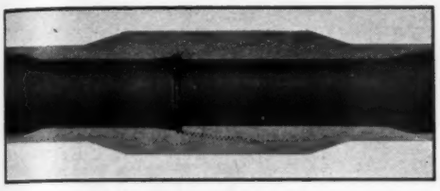
Playa Del Rey prices subject to 5-cent gathering charge. Elwood Terrace prices f.o.b. ship.

NEW OR IMPROVED EQUIPMENT

New J & L Drillpipe Decreases Probability of a Twistoff

A new drillpipe of advanced design which eliminates the conventional tool-joint is announced by Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa. This J&L Integral-Joint Blue Ribbon Seamless drillpipe is the latest addition to the company's line of oil-country tubular products.

In manufacturing this drillpipe the end is upset first to a tool-joint shape. After this upsetting operation, the drillpipe, not yet threaded, is heat-



treated to produce the desired physical properties. Then a tool-joint thread is cut on the upset end, providing a tool-joint integral with the pipe itself.

It is recognized that the threaded joints between drillpipe and tool-joint are a frequent source of twistoffs. Elimination of a large proportion of these threaded joints means fewer failures, lower cost and increased speed of drilling.

Another important feature of J&L Integral-Joint drillpipe is the smooth, easy change of diameter of the interior, forming what might be called a "streamlined" interior, which reduces turbulence and gives increased mud velocity.

Box and pin threads have the hardness and wearing qualities of the best tool-joint; there is sufficient stock in the upset of both box and pin ends for two complete rethreadings; and, since no heat treatment is required, this rethreading can be done by any shop equipped to cut a good thread.

Here and There With Men Who Manufacture Equipment

The Pittsburgh district sales office of Republic Steel Corp. has been moved from Fourth and Bingham Streets, to 1832 Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. F. M. Welsh continues in charge. Union Drawn Steel Co., a Republic subsidiary, occupies an adjoining suite in the Oliver Building.

Election of John D. Swain as vice president of Electro Metallurgical Sales Corp. is announced. Mr. Swain has been vice president of the Linde Air Products Co. and Union Carbide Sales Co., other units of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.

The Rubber Chemicals Division of the du Pont Co. has completed the plant for the manufacture of its synthetic rubber, DuPrene, at Deep Water, N. J. Packer rubbers and pump pistons of DuPrene composition are used in oil well drilling, and the refineries use it in gaskets and packings.

General American Transportation Corp. is reported to have entered into a long-time agreement to furnish the Texas Co. with all its tank cars. The deal is said to involve approximately 5,000 cars.

After serving the Associated Oil Co. of California for 13 years as a gas measurement engineer, Gordon Greene has joined Robinson Orifice Fitting Co., of Los Angeles, as sales engineer.

Two hundred executives and members of the sales department of Caterpillar Tractor Co. met in Peoria, Ill., October 13 to attend a nine-day sales college in charge of H. P. Mee, vice president in charge of sales; E. R. Galvin, eastern sales manager, and H. H. Chambers, western sales manager, assisted by J. D. Fletcher, export sales manager, and Paul Weeks, manager of the special sales division.

Babcock & Wilcox Tube Co., Beaver Falls, Pa., has appointed R. P. Kilsby to the managership of its western sales territory, including all its offices west of the Mississippi River. His headquarters will be in the company's Chicago office.

Kennedy Valve Manufacturing Co. has appointed William Godbey its representative in Kansas, Nebraska, western Missouri, and southwest Iowa, with headquarters in Kansas City, Mo.

A contract has been closed under which American Hammered Piston Ring Co., Baltimore, Md., and Skinner Chuck Co., New Britain, Conn., are to cooperate in the manufacture and sale of Gold Seal and Silver Seal piston rings.

Houston Oil Field Material Co. has opened a field store at Anahuac, Chambers County, Texas Gulf Coast, to serve this new major discovery area.

New Ditcher Is Diesel-Powered

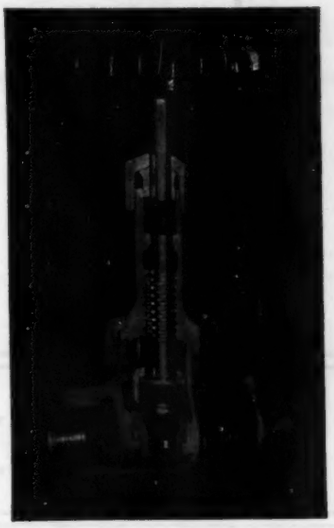
Production of a new Diesel-powered trench excavator is announced by Parsons Co., Newton, Iowa. The unit is powered with a 102-horsepower, 6-cylinder "Caterpillar" Diesel engine, and has a capacity of 300 cubic feet a minute. The ditcher is also available with 3- and 4-cylinder Diesel engines of the same make. Standard digging equipment is for 18 feet depth and 48 inches wide, but attachments enable it to dig both wider and deeper.

Brass Die-Casting Alloy

Doehler Die Casting Co., 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, announces a new brass die-casting alloy under the trade-name of "Doler-Brass." This alloy, containing copper, zinc and silicon, is especially adapted to the die-casting process and is said to result in a fine finish when cast.

Advanced Features Presented in Hancock Globe Valve

A new union bonnet bronze globe valve developed by the Hancock valve division of the Consolidated Ashcroft Hancock Co., 71 Elias Street,



Bridgeport, Conn., has advanced features which are said greatly to increase its wearing qualities. These advancements include superhard stainless steel valve discs and seat rings (hardened to 500 Brinell), which the manufacturer says prevent wire drawing, steam cutting and galling.

The disc is attached to the stem in a way designated to insure correct seating and facilitate regrinding. Special types of bronze have been developed for the valve stem and bonnet.

A distinctive design provides tight back-seating and permits easy repacking while the valve is in pressure service. Made for steam pressures up to 300 pounds, these bronze valves are available in both globe and angle patterns.

Parkersburg Develops New Pumping Unit

The Parkersburg Rig & Reel Co., Parkersburg, W. Va., has developed a 54-inch stroke self-contained pumping unit, incorporating many valuable features. This new unit, available in two capacities, is designated as SC-54-A and B.

The unit has a maximum well-load capacity of 25,000 pounds and can be furnished with double-reduction speed-reducers having horsepower capacities of 27 or 48.7. The counterbalance is of the combination rotary crank and beam weight type and is particularly suited to this unit, it is pointed out, because of its high operating speed in taking potentials.

The unit consists of five major sub-assemblies and incorporates many mechanical refinements such as self-aligning bearings, lateral adjustment of walking-beam center bearings, completely equalized pitman assembly, and precision fitting of all parts.

UNION OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA CRUDE OIL PRICES FOR ITS CURRENT PURCHASES AT THE WELL

Effective 7 a.m. October 26, 1935. Price per barrel in fields indicated. (All gravities above those quoted take highest price for that field.)

Gravity—	Signal Hill	Huntington Beach	Athens Rosecrans	Dominguez	Torrance	Santa Fe Springs	Playa del Rey	East Coyote	Ilinda Brea Canyon	Richfield	Montebello	Santa Paula	Orcutt	Mountain View	Belridge Lost Hills	Midway Elk Hills Buena Vista Hills	Maricopa Flat	Coalinga	Kettleman Hills	Kern River McKittrick
11-11.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$.59	$.59	$.59	....	$.59
12-12.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.61	.61	.61	....	.61
13-13.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.63	.63	.63	....	.63
14-14.9	$.75	$.73	....	....	$.75	....	$.75	$.69	$.69	$.67	$.70	$.65	$.65	$.65	$.65	.65	.65	.65	....	.65
15-15.9	.75	.73	....	....	.75	....	.75	.69	.69	.67	.70	.65	.65	.65	.65	.66	.66	.66	....	.65
16-16.9	.75	.73	....	....	.75	....	.75	.69	.69	.67	.70	.66	.66	.66	.65	.67	.67	.67	....	.65
17-17.9	.77	.75	....	....	.75	....	.77	.69	.72	.67	.70	.67	.68	.67	.65	.68	.68	.68	....	.65
18-18.9	.79	.77	....	....	.76	....	.80	.71	.75	.69	.70	.68	.70	.68	.66	.70	.70	.70	....	.65
19-19.9	.81	.80	....	....	.78	....	.84	.74	.77	.71	.72	.70	.72	.69	.67	.72	.72	.72	....	.65
20-20.9	.84	.82	....	....	.80	....	.88	.77	.80	.73	.74	.72	.74	.70	.69	.74	.74	.74	....	....
21-21.9	.87	.86	....	....	.82	$.75	.92	.80	.83	.76	.76	.74	.76	.72	.73	.78	.78	.77	....	....
22-22.9	.90	.89	$.80	$.83	.84	.79	.94	.83	.86	.79	.80	.77	.78	.75	.76	.82	.81	.80	....	....
23-23.9	.93	.92	.83	.87	.86	.82	.96	.87	.89	.82	.84	.80	.81	.78	.79	.86	.84	.83	....	....
24-24.9	.96	.95	.86	.91	.88	.86	.99	.91	.92	.85	.88	.83	.84	.81	.82	.90	.87	.86	....	....
25-25.9	.99	.98	.89	.95	.90	.90	1.02	....	.95	.88	.92	.86	.87	.84	.85	.94	.90	.88	....	....
26-26.9	1.02	1.01	.92	.99	.92	.93	1.05	....	.98	.91	.96	.89	.90	.87	.88	.97	.93	....	....	....
27-27.9	1.05	1.04	.95	1.03	....	.97	....	....	1.01	.94	1.00	.92	....	.91	.91	1.00	.95	....	....	....
28-28.9	1.08	1.07	.98	1.06	....	1.00	....	....	1.04	.97	....	.95	....	.95	.94	....	.97	....	....	....
29-29.9	1.11	1.09	1.01	1.09	....	1.03	....	....	....	1.00	....	.98	....	.99	.97	....	.99	....	....	....
30-30.9	1.14	1.12	1.05	1.12	....	1.06	....	....	....	....	....	1.01	....	1.03	1.00	....	1.01	....	....	....
31-31.9	....	....	1.09	1.15	....	1.09	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.07	....	....	....	....	....	....
32-32.9	....	....	1.13	1.18	....	1.12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.11	....	....	....	....	....	....
33-33.9	....	....	1.17	1.21	....	1.16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.14	....	....	....	....	$1.13	....
34-34.9	....	....	1.21	1.24	....	1.20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.15	....
35-35.9	....	....	1.25	1.27	....	1.24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.17	....
36-36.9	....	....	1.29	....	....	1.28	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.19	....
37-37.9	....	....	1.33	....	....	1.32	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.22	....
38-38.9	....	....	1.37	....	....	1.36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.25	....
39-39.9	....	....	1.41	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.28	....
40-40.9	....	....	1.45	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

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